

# DAWSON DAILY NEWS

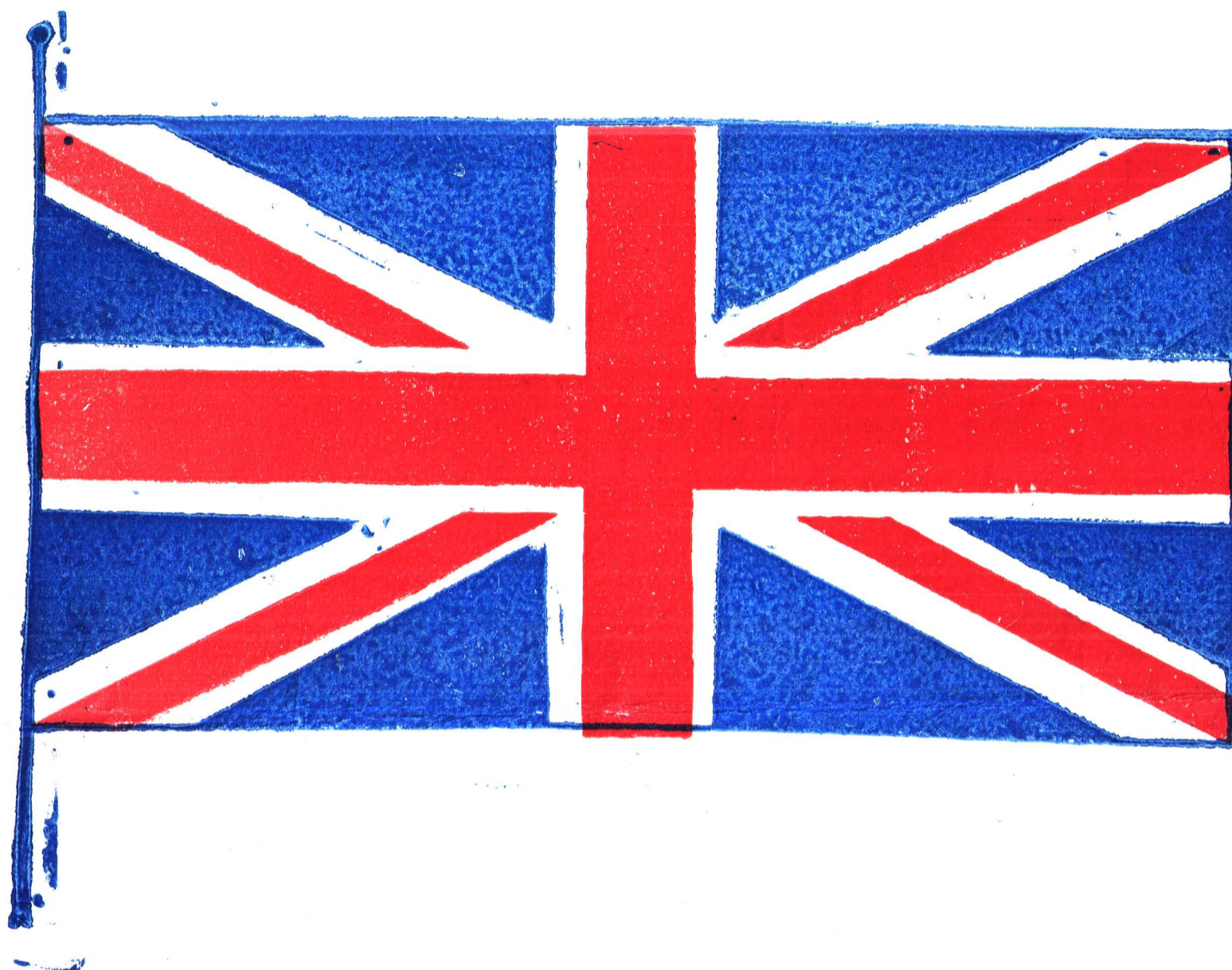
SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

DAWSON DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915.

NUMBER 18.

1896—NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY—1915

**DISCOVERY DAY EDITION**



**Klondike's Gift to the World**

**\$185,000,000 IN GOLD**

**Last Virgin Empire—Rich in Minerals,  
Furs, Forests and Undeveloped  
Resources**

**YUKON, THE MECCA OF MIDNIGHT SUN TOURISTS**

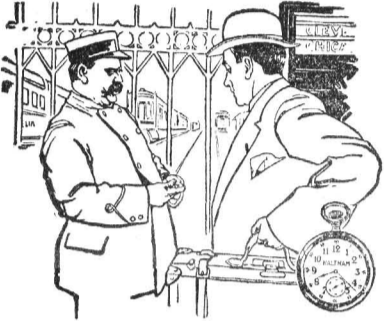


There are more Waltham Watches in use on the great railroads of this country than all other makes combined. Why? Because the

### Waltham Watch

can be relied upon to keep accurate time under the most trying conditions. "It's Time You Owned a Waltham!"

We carry a full stock in all grades. Talk with us about a Waltham.



EVER miss a Train? It's mighty irritating. It means a loss of time, and time is money these days. A good

### Waltham Watch

will pay for itself in time saved in a few months. It will always get you there on time.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

Come in and talk watch with us. It won't obligate your buying—but if you should buy—we have a complete stock of new model Walthams.

# If You Are a Real Keen Buyer

Investigate Our Samples and Prices, and It Will Be Perfectly Plain to You That You Can Buy

**CUT GLASS, the Best Procurable; SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, mounted and unmounted**

## Watches of all Kinds

WALTHAM, HOWARD, ELGIN, HAMILTON, ROCKFORD, the high-grade timekeepers; GILBERT, BIG and BABY BEN CLOCKS.



EVERY man should carry a reliable watch. For trains must be caught, engagements kept, and business attended to on schedule time. Carry a

## WALTHAM WATCH

and be a schedule man. The Waltham is the most accurate and reliable of time-pieces. It is the preferred watch on all the great railroads.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham!"

We are headquarters for Waltham Watches. Complete assortments in all grades and styles. See us about a Waltham.

*Always Something New and Interesting to Show*  
*Engagement and Wedding Rings.*

*Bouquet Rings Made to Order*

## Vincent Vesco

Successor to Frank & Vesco  
Is Always at Your Service

Established 1898

Postoffice Box 435 DAWSON, Y. T.



If you want a watch that you can be proud of—carry a

### Waltham Watch

The Waltham has been awarded highest honors at every International Exposition and has taken every Gold Medal offered in America since 1875.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

Don't buy a watch before talking with us. Complete assortment of Waltham Watches in all grades.

NUMEROUS SMART DESIGNS OF NATIVE

### Nugget Jewelry

Everything that is necessary to produce Nugget Jewelry of quality is employed in construction. Years of study, of practice, of constant improving were necessary before Nugget Jewelry reached its present high standard.



### WALTHAM

is the best watch for the motorist for the same reason that makes it the preferred watch on all the great Railroad Systems. It keeps accurate time in spite of the vibration and jar from moving machinery and fast traveling.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

We have a complete stock of Waltham Watches in all grades at all prices. Come in and talk with us about a Watch.



# The New Fall Styles IN Clothing

From Adler-Rochester, New York, and Johnson, Toronto

are arriving on each boat. Have also received the NEW FALL LINE OF WOOLENS from

EDW. O. PRICE & CO., CHICAGO.

This is the biggest and most up-to-date Custom Tailoring House in the States, and guarantee every suit they make to fit perfectly. Would give us pleasure to show you these lines.

## Martin A. Pinska

First Avenue

Successor to Sargent & Pinska

## ALLIES DROP BOMBS ON THE TURKS AT THE GOLDEN HORN

(News' Special Service.)

**NEWSPAPER MAN FLIES NEAR SHELLS**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Ralph Pulitzer, a New York newspaper man, flew from the suburb of a town in the war zone along the firing line 93 miles, and was the first to make such a trip.

**SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN PROVES A FAILURE**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Germans admit that the submarine campaign is a failure. The admiralty will not permit the publication of the details of methods. The results, when told, will amaze the world.

**AUSTRIANS DEVELOP STRONG OFFENSIVE**

ROME, Aug. 17.—During stormy weather at Isonzo the Austrians developed a strong offensive against the Italians.

**PTROGRAD, Aug. 17.—**The struggle between the Teutons and the Rus-

## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK TWENTY MILES NEAR COURLAND

(News' Special Service.)

**RUSSIAN AND GERMAN CASUALTIES**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Eight were killed and a score injured seriously when the fast Irish mail was derailed near Stowe tunnel, Northampton.

**EIGHT KILLED**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Eight were killed and a score injured seriously when the fast Irish mail was derailed near Stowe tunnel, Northampton.

**JULY LOSS IN EAST REACHES 500,000 MEN**

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.—The com-

## COTTON QUESTION BECOMING ACUTE--BRITAIN MAY ACT

(News' Special Service.)

**BRITAIN MAY BUY AMERICAN CROP**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is agreed that the allies must do all possible to prevent cotton reaching the enemy. It may be necessary to declare it contraband.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—A Southern protest has been filed with President Wilson against British interference in the cotton trade. The matter is expected to come up in fall before congress.

**BORDEN IN COUNTRY**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sir Robert Borden is taking a rest of a few days in the country.

**DANISH LOSSES QUARTER MILLION**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Losses sustained by the Danish merchant marine from mines and torpedoes aggregates a quarter of a million dollars.

## ASIATICS CONTROL PACIFIC--LAST U. S. SHIP DRIVEN OFF

(News' Special Service.)

**FRENCH DRIVE BACK GERMAN AEROPLANES**

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Ten German aeroplanes which were headed for Toulon were forced by French aviators to return.

**BONDING PEOPLE WILL MAKE FIGHT**

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—The bonding company will resist the demands on it, and contends that the government was aware of the irregularities of the trust affairs.

**FRENCH AVIATORS RAID GERMANS**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—French aviators dropped bombs on Zweibrucken and Stongbert and wounded and killed several.

**AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SENT TO BOTTOM**

ROME, Aug. 17.—An Austrian submarine was sunk in the lower Adriatic, and her commander and crew were captured.

**SEATTLE BUYS MACHINES FOR VOTING PURPOSES**

SEATTLE, Aug. 17.—The city has bought 200 voting machines.

## BEARS WIN PENNANT FOR THE SEASON

	Won.	Lost.	P.	C.
Bears	11	9	550	
Royals	10	10	500	
D. A. A.	9	11	450	

Such is the final standing of the Dawson Baseball League teams for the season of 1915. The series ended last night, when the D. A. A.'s defeated the Royal Alexandras by the score of 6 to 5. Had the Royals won last night it would have left the Bears and the Royals tied for first place and another game would have been necessary, but fate decreed otherwise.

The game was called at the beginning of the ninth because of darkness, and the score set back by Umpire A. W. H. Smith to the eighth inning.

The D. A.'s were in the lead from the start. The star plays included a home run by Freddy Reichert, a long throw from left by Frank Thompson to Jim O'Brien, who cut off Tip O'Neil, who tried to run home. The Whitehorse players were spectators, and a great crowd of local people were out. Murray Eads rooted nobly, but luck was not with him. The score:

D.A.A.A.	ABRIBSHBPOAE
H. Noziglia, 3b	5 0 0 0 0 0 3 1
Roth, ss	5 0 0 0 0 2 3 1
C. O'Brien, 1b	3 1 1 0 10 0 2
J. O'Brien, c.	4 1 2 0 2 7 0 0
DesBrisay, cf.	4 1 1 0 0 2 0 2
F. Noziglia, 2b	3 0 2 1 0 1 2 0
Philp, rf.	3 1 1 0 2 0 2 0
Jeanneret, p.	4 1 1 0 2 1 3 0
Thompson, lf.	4 1 1 0 0 1 1 0

Totals 35 6 9 2 6 24 12 6

Royals	ABRIBSHBPOAE
Hoyt, 1b	4 0 0 0 0 14 1 1
C. Mattson, p	4 1 1 0 0 0 2 0
Williams, c.	4 1 0 0 1 5 1 0
Reichert, ss.	3 2 1 1 1 0 5 1
O'Neil, 2b.	3 0 1 1 1 1 3 1
Lobley, lf.	4 1 2 0 1 3 0 0
Faulkner, rf.	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Fraser, if.	3 0 1 0 0 0 2 2
Harris, 3b.	4 0 1 0 0 1 2 2

Totals 32 5 7 3 4 24 14 7

**Score by Innings**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. A. A.	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Royals	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5

**Summary**

Two-base hits—DesBrisay, F. Noziglia, Fraser, O'Neil. Home run—Reichert. First on bases—Off Mattson, 1; off Jeanneret, 1. Struck out—By C. E. Mattson, 7; by Jeanneret, 5. Left on bases—Royals, 7; D. A. A., 8. Double plays—Reichert to Hoyt to Harris; Roth to F. Noziglia to C. O'Brien. Wild pitches—Matt-

**GOLD STRIKE IS MADE IN ONTARIO**

NORTH BAY, Aug. 17.—Commissioner Lee reports a gold strike at Temaskaming, northern Ontario, on the railway. A rush of prospectors has started, and the whole township is staked.

**NOVA SCOTIA IS BUYING AEROPLANES**

HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—Eleven thousand dollars have been subscribed by the province for aeroplanes.

**STRIKE THREATENED**

EVERETT, Aug. 17.—A general strike of mill employes is threatened.

**LINEUP TO FIGHT DRYS**

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 17.—All members of the unions employed in breweries and saloons, restaurants and hotels have been assessed 25 cents to raise a fund with which to fight prohibition in Montana.

**ITALIANS WANT TO GO TO THE WAR**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Four thousand Italian reservists appealed to the Italian consul here for transportation to Italy so that they might join their respective regiments.

**SMACKS TORPEDOED**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A number of fishing smacks were torpedoed. The crews were landed safely.

**SUFFERERS FROM RAIDS OF GERMAN AEROPLANES**

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Great Britain yesterday distributed \$450,000 among the victims of German air raids along the British coast. The money was voted by parliament some time ago, but the list of the damages and the needs of the sufferers was only completed and filed with the war office and treasury department this week.

**GREAT BRITAIN STOPS SHIPMENT OF COAL**

LONDON, Aug. 7.—As a protective measure the government has stopped beginning August 31 the shipment of coal from Great Britain to any ports except those of the British Empire.

**Cost Is Frightful**

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily Mail publishes a map and diagram showing that every thousand square miles engaged on the western battle front cost Germany \$500,000,000, and every thousand square miles on the eastern front cost her \$150,000,000.

**BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The British auxiliary cruiser India was torpedoed in the North sea. Twenty-two officers and 119 men were saved.

**GREAT CROP IN CANADA**

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—Hon. Robert Rogers says the western crop will be the best on record.

**BIG RAILWAY PLANS FOR VANCOUVER**

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Engineers from New York and Seattle capitalists have submitted a plan for joint freight and passenger terminals for Burrard Inlet, involving a cost of one million dollars. The matter is before the civic railways and bridges committee.

**CASGRAIN IN B. C.**

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—Postmaster General Casgrain arrived here on a visit. He says the chief business of the cabinet now is in regard to war.

**B. C. DRYS MEET**

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—A prohibition convention will be held here the twenty-fifth.

**RADIO STATION FOR TOLOVANA**

FAIRBANKS, Aug. 7.—Tolovana's new wireless station, financed by Falcon Joslin, will be ready for business in a short time. Mr. Joslin left today for the new camp. An operator for the wireless station preceded him a week ago.

**STEEL TRUST HEAD WANTS LARGEST NAVY**

HONOLULU, Aug. 7.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, now in Honolulu, says: "Immediate steps toward military expansion should be taken by the United States. We should maintain the largest and best single navy in the world and our army should be many times larger than it is. Hawaii, as a buffer for the western shore of our nation, should be made strong enough to defend itself from the surrounding seas."

**FRENCH AVIATORS RAID GERMANS**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—French aviators dropped bombs on Zweibrucken and Stongbert and wounded and killed several.

**NEW MAN FOR THE JAPANESE CABINET**

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—Baron Ishii, ambassador to France, will be foreign minister in the new cabinet.

**PLANS IN B. C.**

VERNON, Aug. 17.—Only drafts will go to the front in the future.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON EASTERN ROAD**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Four were killed and 25 injured on an excursion train telescoped a freight.

**TAFT IN CANADA**

MONTRAL, Aug. 17.—Former President W. H. Taft passed through the city. He declined to discuss the war.

**ANTI-PEDDLER LAW PASSED IN JUNEAU**

JUNEAU.—The ax fell on itinerant merchants last night when the city council passed an ordinance licensing fly-by-nights the sum of \$25 a month. In the language of the ordinance, an itinerant merchant is one that "hawks, sells, or peddles any goods, chattels, books or other articles from a fixed place of business which is for a short time only, or who peddles them from door to door," etc.

**BODY OF WOMAN VICTIM IDENTIFIED**

SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—The body of the woman found in Schmitz park has been positively identified as that of Mrs. Chiarini Manzi, aged about 25 years. She was an Italian, and the belief exists that she was murdered. Detectives are working on the case.

**FAIRBANKS WILL TAX AUTOMOBILES**

FAIRBANKS, Aug. 7.—A movement is on foot to have the city levy a tax of \$10 on automobiles, for the purpose of raising a fund to gravel the streets in the business section.

**PARIS, Aug. 7.—**An Italian and an Austrian submarine were sunk after the two vessels had battled for over an hour, off the Island of Pelagos, in the Adriatic sea, yesterday. The crews of the vessels were drowned.

**AMERICAN FLAG ON THE TRANS-PACIFIC**

The Pacific ocean now belongs to the Japanese and the Chinese. This is the statement of Assistant Manager Frey.

**MORGAN TO HELP ALLIES FINANCIALLY**

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Mor-

**SEATTLE BUYS MACHINES FOR VOTING PURPOSES**

SEATTLE, Aug. 17.—The city has bought 200 voting machines.

**THE GREAT DISCOVERY DAY CELEBRATION**

The great Discovery Day celebration begins today at 10 o'clock with the baseball game between the juvenile nines, the N. C.'s and the White Passes.

**THE CHILDREN'S SPORTS**

The children's sports will last from 1:30 to 5 p. m.; baseball from 6 to 8; football, 8 to 9; dancing at A. B. hall at 9 p. m. The program in full follows:

- Girls' race, under 6 years—three prizes.
- Boys' race, under 6 years—three prizes.
- Girls' race, under 8 years—three prizes.
- Boys' race, under 8 years—three prizes.
- Girls' race, under 10 years—four prizes.
- Boys' race, under 10 years—four prizes.
- Girls' race, under 12 years—four prizes.
- Boys' race, under 12 years—four prizes.
- Girls' race, over 12 years—four prizes.
- Boys' race, under 15 years—three prizes.
- Boys under 18, 100 yards—three prizes.
- Girls' bicycle race, 1 lap, handicap—three prizes.
- Boys' bicycle race, 2 laps, handicap—three prizes.
- Boat and shoe race, girls—four prizes.
- Ladies' nail driving contest—six prizes.
- Pioneers' race—four prizes.

**ALLIES' ORDER FOR THREE-YEAR DELIVERY**

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Russia, Great Britain and France are placing orders with American factories for the delivery of ammunition over a period beginning now and continuing at regular monthly amounts for a period of three years.

**OFFICERS OF NO. 1 LODGE**

Clement Kettle.....President  
F. L. Day.....Vice-President  
R. L. Gillespie.....Secretary  
W. M. Cribbs.....Treasurer  
Charles Payson.....Chaplain  
Joseph Hanna.....Guard  
James Kirk.....Warden

## PROGRAM OF DISCOVERY DAY CELEBRATION

The great Discovery Day celebration begins today at 10 o'clock with the baseball game between the juvenile nines, the N. C.'s and the White Passes.

The grand parade, the second number of the day, starts from Pioneer hall at 1 p. m. with Past Grand President George Brimston and Henry Dook of the Pioneers as marshals of the day. Dr. Alfred Thompson, M. P., delivers the address of the day at Minto park after the parade. Commissioner George Black is chairman of the reception committee, and a cordial welcome is extended all visitors and others to attend all the sports.

The children's sports will last from 1:30 to 5 p. m.; baseball from 6 to 8; football, 8 to 9; dancing at A. B. hall at 9 p. m. The program in full follows:

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- Girls' race, under 10 years—four prizes.
- Boys' race, under 10 years—four prizes.
- Girls' race, under 12 years—four prizes.
- Boys' race, under 12 years—four prizes.
- Girls' race, over 12 years—four prizes.
- Boys' race, under 15 years—three prizes.
- Boys under 18, 100 yards—three prizes.
- Girls' bicycle race, 1 lap, handicap—three prizes.
- Boys' bicycle race, 2 laps, handicap—three prizes.
- Boat and shoe race, girls—four prizes.
- Ladies' nail driving contest—six prizes.
- Pioneers' race—four prizes.

Boys and girls must give proper ages or they will be disqualified.

# DAWSON HARDWARE CO., LTD.

## Sporting Goods

The duck season is here. We have some very nice **DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS**.

FRESH SMOKELESS SHELLS, 10 to 20 gauge.

A nice line in **FISHING TACKLE, FLIES, LINES, REELS and LEADERS**.

## Trappers

The **NEWHOUSE TRAPS, FRESH AMMUNITION, SNARE WIRE, TENTS, CAMP STOVES, SNOWSHOES, HAND SLEIGHS and DOUBLE-ENDERS**.

## Cleveland Bicycles

The old reliable and the only wheel that gives general satisfaction. **MEN'S SIZES** in both **RIGID and CUSHION FRAME**.

**One Ladies' Cleveland, to clear, \$55**

**Boys' Cleveland, to clear \$40**

**OUTER and INNER TUBES and other BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.**

## Preserving Season

Is about over, and, to clean up this season's stock, we will sell our **MASON JARS**

**1 Pint \$2.25, 2 Pint \$3.25,**

**4 Pint \$4.00 per Doz.**

**Jelly Jars, the right kind, \$1.25 Doz.**

**PARAFFINE WAX and a nice line PRESERVING KETTLES.**

## Ranges and Cooking Utensils

The **GOLDEN NUGGET POLISHED STEEL TOP** is a beauty; very nicely nickel-plated, fitted with **HIGH CLOSET**. This range we are selling for

Fitted for both **WOOD or COAL**. No better value at the price.

**\$60.00 and \$65.00**

**The Little Nugget 4-Hole Range, \$30**

Just the thing for a small home or cabin; splendid baker; fitted for **WOOD or COAL**.

## UTENSILS

A nice line of **GRANITE, NICKEL PLATED and ALUMINUM, CASEROLE BAKERS**

## Easy House Keeping

**O-CEDAR MOPS, O-CEDAR OIL, MOP PAIL, CARPET SWEEPERS, VACUUM CLEANERS, HOT POINT ELECTRIC IRONS, UNIVERSAL CAKE AND BREAD MIXERS, all labor-saving devices which make work a pleasure.**

PUT IN A

## Heating Plant

And Avoid All Creosote and Fire Risks  
Both **STEAM and HOT WATER**

We Are the Agents for the Celebrated

## Gurney Cottage Sec. Boiler

They will either burn **WOOD** or the inexpensive **SLACK COAL**. Very economical in fuel, and the only suitable boiler for the Yukon. Also our

## Pressed Iron Radiators

Have you seen them yet. They certainly are very neat, and we will guarantee them absolutely all right. If you contemplate having a plant installed, let us submit figures.

## Neponset Wall Board

If you reline your house with **NEPONSET WALL BOARD** you will save money on your fuel bill, and be comfortable. We have it in **OAK, BURNT LEATHER and WHITE PATTERNS**.

To put same on use

## Outside Fir Wood Strips

It is a handsome finish and a room finished with Neponset is not only beautiful, but a permanent decoration.

## Glass and Panel Doors

**WINDOWS, BUILDING AND ROOFING PAPER.** Our stock is complete.

## Harvest Time

for the **FARMER and GARDENER**

**HAY FORKS, HAY RAKES, SCYTHES, BALING WIRE, POTATO FORKS, POTATO HOOKS, POTATO BASKETS.** Just the thing for picking spuds. Very light, durable and inexpensive.

For next spring's seeding we have the

## Brome Grass Seed

## Miners

The winter season is approaching. You will very soon need to buy **STEAM HOSE, STEAM POINTS, PIPE, CABLE, SHOVELS, PICKS, BLACKSMITHING COAL, and other MINING SUPPLIES.** Our stock of these goods we must cut down. Get our figures. We will and can save you money on these goods.

## Woodchoppers

We have the **RACER and SIMONDS SAWS, KELLY & MANN'S AXES, WEDGES, MAULS, CARBORUNDUM GRINDERS, GRIND-STONES, FILES, and everythissary for your camp.**

**We Are Here for Business--We Want Yours**

# Dawson Hardware Co., Ltd.

Second Avenue

Phone 38-X

## YUKON'S GIFT IN GOLD

TO THE WORLD---\$185,000,000

KLONDIKE'S SHIPMENTS	
1885-1886	\$ 100,000
1887	70,000
1888	40,000
1889	715,000
1890	175,000
1891	40,000
1892	87,500
1893	175,000
1894	125,000
1895	250,000
1896	300,000
1897	2,500,000
1898	10,000,000
1899	16,000,000
1900	22,275,000
1901	18,000,000
1902	14,500,000
1903	12,250,000
1904	9,413,074
1905	7,162,438
1906	5,258,574
1907	2,896,174
1908	3,282,684
1909	3,960,000
1910	4,550,000
1911	4,634,000
1912	5,918,411
1913	5,301,497
1914	4,649,653
1915, estimated	4,750,000
Supplementary	27,059,619
Total	\$185,000,000

The Yukon Territory has contributed to the outside world approximately \$185,000,000 in virgin gold. This magnificent sum has come chiefly from the placers within fifty miles of Dawson. Other rich creeks within 100 miles of Dawson have furnished the bulk of the remainder, while the remaining portion has come from more distant locations.

The accompanying tabulated statement shows the fluctuating condition of the output, covering the ten years previous to the famous discovery on Bonanza creek in 1896; the tremendous yearly increase until the banner year of 1900, the gradual decrease until the lowest ebb was reached in 1907, and the continued upward leap from that time due to the installation of hydraulics and giant dredges. Since 1910 the fluctuation has been but slight, and the shipments from Dawson have ap-

proximated \$5,000,000 annually. Last year they went slightly under \$5,000,000, and a little below the total of the year previous, the slight shrinkage being accounted for to considerable degree by the breaking down of one of the largest dredges just as it got into the best of pay. The same dredge has been out of commission all of this season, undergoing repairs, and it is not certain when it will resume work, so that it is not aiding in this year's totals. Another dredge which worked most of last year on Bonanza is idle this year. But, notwithstanding the idleness of the two dredges, the other dredges are making a splendid showing. The Yukon Gold company's dredges have been in some of the richest ground this year that they ever worked, and as a consequence the total yield for this season of the Klondike camp is ahead today of what it was at this date last year. The Yukon Gold worked one virgin claim, No. 21 on Eldorado, this season, from which an enormous sum was taken. The claim was bought in the early days of the camp by John J. Healy, the veteran frontiersman, for the N. A. T. & T. Co., and never was worked, so that when the dredge got to work there this year it found the pay as rich as custard. Representatives of the two companies say nothing of the total cleanup, but rumor has it that the dredge got fully half a million dollars in virgin gold out of the ground. Some Eldorado claims yielded much better than that by old methods. Tom Lippy, of Seattle, is said to have cleaned up more than a million and a half from No. 16 Eldorado, and No. 17, which was owned by Jim Hall, was a marvelous producer. Both of those claims, like nearly all the best Eldorado properties, were worked by steam thawing and hoisting methods. The old system required five or six years to work out a claim, whereas, the dredges now work out several of the claims in a single season, and take up several feet of bedrock and get therefrom much gold which the miners by the old methods could not get.

Although the yield now is slightly

lower than a year or two ago, and Bonanza and Eldorado are worked by the new methods to a large extent, other creeks which have been under preparation for the new methods are expected to begin yielding in another season. The Treadgold properties on Dominion and Quartz creeks, totaling many miles, have been in preparation for several seasons, and the first excavator or machine for working there on the large scale has just arrived, and is now being hauled to the creek and is to be set up this fall. Mr. Treadgold is expected to arrive here this fall to see it work. The machine was worked in England as a test before being sent here. Similar excavators are used for other classes of mining on an extensive scale in other parts of the world.

The gold produced in the Klondike river between Bear and Bonanza creeks, and from Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Gold Run creeks. The largest hydraulics are along Bonanza benches and Eldorado benches. Milvain is working a dredge on Miller creek. Individual production also comes from Sulphur, which now leads in activity on old time methods; Quartz, Gold Bottom and a few claims along other old time creeks near the city and elsewhere in the territory.

It has been estimated by some that the placers in the old Klondike district, that is, within fifty miles of Dawson, still contain \$130,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The Treadgold properties of Indian river, Dominion creek, Quartz creek, Sulphur and tributaries alone aggregating 75 miles or more, have been estimated in the company's prospectus to contain fully 300,000,000 cubic yards carrying 30 cents to the yard or \$90,000,000. It was stated some time ago that eight miles of gravel between Bear and Bonanza creeks, on the Klondike, remaining to be worked and carrying gravels worth 22 cents a yard, contain fully \$20,000,000. The Yukon Gold company's properties remaining in the camp are believed to contain fully that much, if not far more. They include, besides properties on Hunker, Eldorado and Bonanza yet unworked, a large

portion of Gold Run. Upper Gold Run, comprising 70 claims, also is practically unworked. The Yukon Gold controls Gold Run from 45 to the mouth. Many other creeks in the territory also are being worked by individuals and may yet yield millions. Creeks which have been looked on as possible dredge propositions, but which are yet in the hands of individuals include Gold Bottom, Allgold, Eureka, Clear, Barlow, Scroggie, Mariposa, Henderson, Barker, Thistle, Britannia, Canadian, Nansen, Livingstone, Big Salmon, some of the Klauac creeks, Hight and several others of the Mayo district and a long mileage about Eagle and others on which individuals have taken much gold. If the Treadgold excavator works as estimated it will bring many of the lower grade creeks into the producing zone which years ago never were

dreamed of as being workable at a profit, but which are indicated to contain such pay that were they in a thawed zone would produce multiplied millions even by the old dredge methods. Some predict that ground sluicing and scraping or excavating methods, if not dredging, will yet win their golden treasure and good profits to the operators.

The total gold shipments from Klondike creeks and those tributary to Stewart river, Fortymile river and from the bars of those rivers and elsewhere in Yukon are shown in the accompanying table. The item classified at the conclusion as "Supplementary" is a rough balance estimated to cover the gold from Stewart and Fortymile rivers and tributaries and the Circle district and other places in the Yukon valley in early days, and also covering the unregistered and unchecked sums, which were smuggled from the Klondike camp in early days to escape the then excessive royalty which was imposed before an efficient royalty collection system was established.

**Exposition Profits.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Net profits of \$390,244.01 were earned by the Panama-Pacific exposition during the 23 weeks of operation ended last night, according to a financial statement issued today.

Of this amount \$210,243.99 was earned during the last three weeks more than during the previous 20 weeks.

The total attendance for the period was given as 9,381,099, a daily average of 58,208.

## GERMANS LOSE SUBMARINE WHICH SANK LUSITANIA

NEW YORK, July 21.—Passengers on the American liner St. Paul, that reached New York from London Sunday, say the German submarine U-24, reported to have sunk the Lusitania, has been caught in a net stretched by the British in the English channel.

Another reason why we love a young mother is because she is prouder of her baby's teething ring than of her husband's college diploma.

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DAWSON, Y. T.

## Yukon Schools

(By T. G. Bragg, Superintendent of Schools for Yukon Territory.)

Public schools were instituted in Yukon Territory as soon as it appeared that a permanent settlement of families had been established. From the first the administration of all schools has been vested solely in the territorial government, without reference to any local board or municipality. No school tax, local or territorial, has ever been levied, but liberal provision for all schools has been made annually in the appropriations voted by the Yukon council.

The school ordinance of the then Northwest Territories of Canada, out of which the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have since been created, was adopted practically without change as the basis for the organization of Yukon schools, and the course of studies for these territories was also adopted in all grades up to the high school.

Schools have been maintained not only in the more populous centers, such as Dawson, Whitehorse and Bonanza, but also on all creeks where a population of twelve children of school age could be found within the necessary radius to permit of attendance. Creek schools have been constantly maintained at all points where conditions at all justified their being established. Moreover, in localities where the school population has never reached the required minimum, the government has granted very substantial aid for "Assisted Schools," so that not even a few children might suffer the absolute deprivation of educational advantages.

The tendency of late years has been for families with children of school age to move to Dawson, as the shifting population on the creeks has made the maintenance of permanent schools in outlying districts impossible. In recent years only assisted schools have been operated at points outside Dawson and Whitehorse, and the opening of these at points in the immediate vicinity of the two towns will in future be avoided by the transportation of pupils to Dawson or Whitehorse, as

has been done for a few years past. Assisted schools have been opened for various periods, some for only a few months owing to the removal of families, at Granville, Paris, Bonanza, Gold Bottom, Quartz, Mayo Landing Fortymile, Selkirk and Carcross.

Specialists with successful experience and the highest recommendations of inspectors are generally selected to fill vacancies in the permanent schools.

There is but one sectarian school in the territory, a Roman Catholic separate school, known as St. Mary's school, at Dawson, founded during the administration of Commissioner Ogilvie, and maintained out of public funds. This school carries on some high school work and recently has established a special commercial course.

The school at Whitehorse is a nicely finished two-roomed building. Both the principal and the primary teacher have first class certificates. Some high school work is done, and for several years candidates have been prepared for and have passed the first year high school examinations of the province of British Columbia. Under considerable difficulties high school work has been done even beyond this grade, but it is hoped that in the near future the growth of the town will justify the engagement of another teacher so that a fairly complete high school course may be undertaken by the Whitehorse staff.

The Dawson public school building is an eight-room building, erected in 1901 at a cost of about \$45,000. In this school, facilities are provided for the teaching of all grades up to honor matriculation. One room is set apart for a kindergarten, in charge of an expert directress from Toronto. Three rooms are required for the public school grades, each in charge of an experienced specialist. The high school department uses three rooms, one being a physical and chemical laboratory, equipped in 1904 for elementary work in these branches. The high school staff consists of three honor graduates, each having specialist's qualifications.

During the last year the attendance at the Dawson public school has somewhat exceeded that of ten years ago, and the average was thirty-seven greater than for the year 1913-14.

Since July, 1905, by arrangement with the University of Toronto and the department of education of the province of Ontario, Dawson has been a local center for holding the Ontario matriculation examination. Quite a number of Dawson high school students have passed this examination, several obtaining honors in various branches.

A considerable number of Dawson graduates have taken or are taking successful courses in arts, law, medicine or engineering at various universities. For example, Toronto, Ann Arbor, Chicago, Leland Stanford, Colorado, Nevada, Yale and Washington. During the coming year four Dawson high school graduates, Donald Purdy, Curtis Upp, Floyd Goetjen and Walter Collins will be in attendance at Leland Stanford university, California; and three, Miss Bertha Wickman, M. S. Viola Kelton and Charles Keltor, will continue their courses at the University of Washington. One graduate of 1908, Carl Fleischman, has just gone out to take a course at the Oregon State Agricultural College, after spending a few years in newspaper work in Fairbanks.

Eddie Macfarlane and Carl Gilbert, of 1907, completed engineering courses at Toronto and Colorado respectively.

Two ambitious graduates of 1906, Jack Barron and Abe Barron, completed courses in arts and law at the University of Chicago and are practicing law in the city of Calgary.

One brilliant student of 1907, F. E. Gane, was graduated from Toronto university with first class honors in classics and shortly afterward was engaged as lecturer in classics at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, where he took an active part last winter in the officers' training corps and enlisted for overseas service as lieutenant in the Forty-third battalion, Canadian expeditionary force, which has gone over to England.

Lyle Shaw, of 1910, and Arthur McCarter, of 1913, have been taking medical courses at Toronto.

Fred Hickling, of 1907, completed a very successful course in engineering at Toronto, and now holds a good position with the Westinghouse company at Pittsburgh. His brother, William Hickling, of 1912, is taking an engineering course at Yale. Barclay Craig, of the same year, was taking a course in mining engineering at Reno, Nevada, when he died.

Phil Creamer, of 1912, was taking a forestry course at Toronto when he enlisted for overseas service. He is sergeant-major in a cycle corps on duty in England.

Alex G. Macdonald, of 1908, was serving with the Vancouver Highlanders and came through the terrible fight last April at Langemarck unscathed, but was seriously wounded a month later.

Chester Davis, of 1907, is a captain in the Strathcona Horse, and has been doing trench duty at the front for about three months.

At least nine former Dawson high school pupils have enlisted for service in the Canadian expeditionary forces, those not previously mentioned in this article being Aimar Auzia-Turanne, Robert Varicle, Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert, Maurice Busby

and Eldon Busby. The Busby boys completed courses in medicine at McGill and are serving in the army medical corps.

If you borrow the money to invest in a vacation it is doubtful if even the Democratic party can make you prosperous.

Of course Adam had a hard time; but it might have been worse if he had lost two ribs and got twin results.

## DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE SERVE REFRESHMENTS

Daughters of the Empire are serving refreshments at the Minto park grounds this afternoon, and the proceeds will be devoted to the patriotic funds along lines heretofore covered by the Daughters. Mrs. George Black, regent of the Dr. George M. Dawson chapter, in discussing today the subject of funds raised by the Daughters and how disbursed, said:

"The Dr. George M. Dawson chapter, organized in February, 1913, and the Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald chapter, organized in January, 1914, had, previous to the declaration of war, August 4, 1914, fully justified their existence by many acts of charity, though, it must be acknowledged, the calls made were not heavy. But immediately upon the receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Gooderham, president of the National Chapter, I. O. D. E., asking for funds towards equipping a hospital ship, members of both chapters in Dawson gave freely and unreservedly of their time and money, with the result that \$6,450 was telegraphed to the National Chapter within one week after the call was made. Closely following that effort so successfully met the commissioner addressed the chapters, asking them to undertake subscription lists for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, of which he is a national vice-president. Again the members undertook the raising of money with the result that \$6,661.36 was shortly sent to the patriotic fund.

"January 29 of this year the Klondike chapter was formed, making three primary chapters in Dawson. Shortly after the declaration of war the Yukon chapter was organized in Whitehorse under the regency of Mrs. W. L. Phelps, and that chapter too has done a wonderful work.

"Aside from raising those two large sums of money for the hospital ship fund and the patriotic fund, the Dawson chapters have contrib-

uted to the Red Cross fund, the Princess Mary Christmas Box fund, to the I. O. D. E. preventorium in Toronto; the Field Comforts fund, the Belgian Relief fund, the Patriotic Service league, the Good Samaritan hospital, Dawson; St. Mary's hospital, Dawson, and the Queen's Canadian hospital at Shorncliffe, England. Both chapters remembered less fortunate friends with boxes at Christmas tide. The Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald chapter has placed a tablet in the R. N. W. M. P. barracks square, Dawson, to the memory of Inspector Fitzgerald and his brave companions who perished on the McPherson trail during the winter of 1911.

"The Dr. George M. Dawson chapter has for two years past awarded small silver cups to the school children of Dawson writing essays on patriotic subjects."

## BANKER AND RAILWAY OFFICIAL VISITS ALASKA

SKAGWAY, Aug. 10. — Colgate Hoyt, banker, of Wall Street, New York, and first vice-president of the M., K. & T. railway of Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Hoyt, arrived in Skagway from the westward on the Alameda Saturday, and were the guests of Col. W. L. Stevenson until Monday morning, when they left for a visit to the Atlin country. They came north on one of the C. P. R. boats about two weeks ago with the intention of going into Dawson, but after getting to Skagway changed their itinerary and left for Anchorage in company with Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Kelley and their two sons, Mrs. Hagedorn and her daughter and Dr. Westermann.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt live in Oyster Bay, N. Y., the home of ex-president Theodore Roosevelt. After reaching the coast they toured California, Oregon and Washington in an auto. Reaching Seattle, they came to the conclusion it would be a mistake to return East without having seen Alaska, of which they had heard so much, and since making the trip had had no cause to regret their decision. On the contrary, they are now boosters for the Northland and will endeavor to return next year and visit portions of the territory it has been impossible for them to reach in the limited time at their disposal on the present trip.

Mr. Hoyt, in speaking of Alaska this morning, said: "We have had the most delightful outing of our lives."

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Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.



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**YUKON'S GLORIOUS SUMMER WEATHER**  
(By Charles Payson, Dominion Meteorological Observer.)  
All instruments used at Dawson for recording the temperature are of the highest grade, Fahrenheit, furnished by the Dominion government at Ottawa, and frequently tested. Daily reports are telegraphed from Dawson to Ottawa the year round. The highest temperature recorded at Dawson during the present summer, 1915, was that of July 27, which was 89 above in the shade. That is the highest temperature ever recorded in Dawson.

**Daily Readings**  
The highest and lowest daily temperatures at Dawson for the summer of 1915 are as follows:

	Maxi-	Mini-	mum.
June 1	72	42	
June 2	67	36	
June 3	73	44	
June 4	69	40	
June 5	81	40	
June 6	64	49	

June 7	63	38
June 8	69	44
June 9	76	45
June 10	73	40
June 11	72	40
June 12	69	47
June 13	69	51
June 14	71	45
June 15	58	50
June 16	62	43
June 17	73	43
June 18	63	41
June 19	63	41
June 20	70	46
June 21	72	43
June 22	74	50
June 23	80	52
June 24	85	53
June 25	88	48
June 26	89	53
June 27	89	52
June 28	79	52
June 29	73	54
June 30	77	47
July 1	75	46
July 2	88	45
July 3	79	54
July 4	78	56
July 5	83	55
July 6	72	54
July 7	59	50
July 8	74	47
July 9	80	45
July 10	83	46
July 11	86	46
July 12	86	50
July 13	74	57
July 14	62	55
July 15	58	45
July 16	69	46
July 17	70	44
July 18	77	41
July 19	81	42
July 20	83	48
July 21	83	48
July 22	85	48
July 23	83	50
July 24	79	48
July 25	73	54
July 26	79	49
July 27	79	57
July 28	83	45
July 29	83	53
July 30	82	51
July 31	70	56
August 1	66	49
August 2	63	50
August 3	60	43
August 4	69	52
August 5	63	48
August 6	68	51
August 7	70	48
August 8	69	51
August 9	74	49
August 10	72	57

**Record for Eleven Years**  
The average temperatures at Dawson covering the months of June, July and August during the last eleven years were:

	June	July	August
1915	64.1	69.3	
1914	64.4	59	58

1913	57.3	59.4	55.1
1912	52.7	61.1	56.3
1911	57.6	62.4	53.7
1910	59	62.4	51.97
1909	58.3	61.7	54.1
1908	59.4	59.7	50.3
1907	59.4	60.7	56.5
1906	62.3	61.1	55.3
1905	60	60.4	55.5

**YUKON RIFLE ASSOCIATION**  
(By F. C. O. Edwards.)

The Yukon Rifle association is thriving. Last year Whitehorse was brought into the association and provided with a supply of ammunition and rifles by the government for practice purposes. Sergeant McLaughlin, of the R. N. W. M. P., took a very active interest in the team and some good results were obtained. He since has been transferred to Dawson and has become a valuable addition to the club here. The president for the year is C. D. Hart, who has been a member for several years, and who has shown himself a first class shot, winning last year the Dominion trophy, a silver salver, offered to the club.

The captain, George Brimston, is ever ready to give advice to new members and keep up the enthusiasm in the club.

At the end of last season it was decided to pay over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund the prizes won in the last Labor Day match by the members. A sum of \$175 was turned into the fund as the result.

The number of club members in good standing this year is twenty-four, fifteen of whom possess their own private Ross rifles of the latest pattern.

Since the European war broke out the club has lost four of its active members, S. C. McKim, Robert Small, Robert Forrest and James A. MacKinnon. These members are now serving with the colors in different parts of the Empire and will no doubt be able to give a good account of themselves.

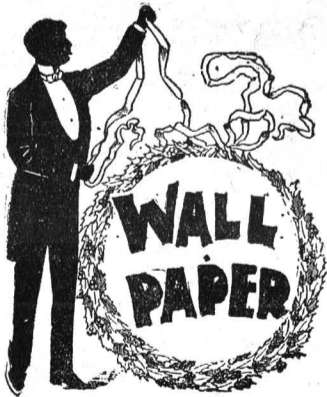
While the 1915 season has been somewhat quieter, on account of the war, than previous years, the keenness to obtain the bulls still remains. With the large number of young men growing up in Dawson it is earnestly hoped that they will take the advice of Field Marshal Roberts and learn to shoot, as those

who know how will win. In the match between "The Civil Service" and "The Remainder of the Club" held on Saturday afternoon the Remainders won by the small margin of one point. The six highest scores counted. Owing to a heavy wind the scores were not up to the average. G. A. Jeckell, with 91, was high man for the day. The scores are as follows:

Civil Service	
G. A. Jeckell	91
J. Murphy	85
G. Cale	84
G. P. Mackenzie	84
G. Brimston	77
A. A. McMillan	76
Total	497
Remainders	
Sergt. L. McLaughlin	85
J. F. MacLennan	85
B. J. Stangroom	83
F. C. O. Edwards	83
C. D. Hart	83
G. E. Marshall	79
Total	498

The can opener is getting to be the chief cooking utensil of too many women.—Bachelor.

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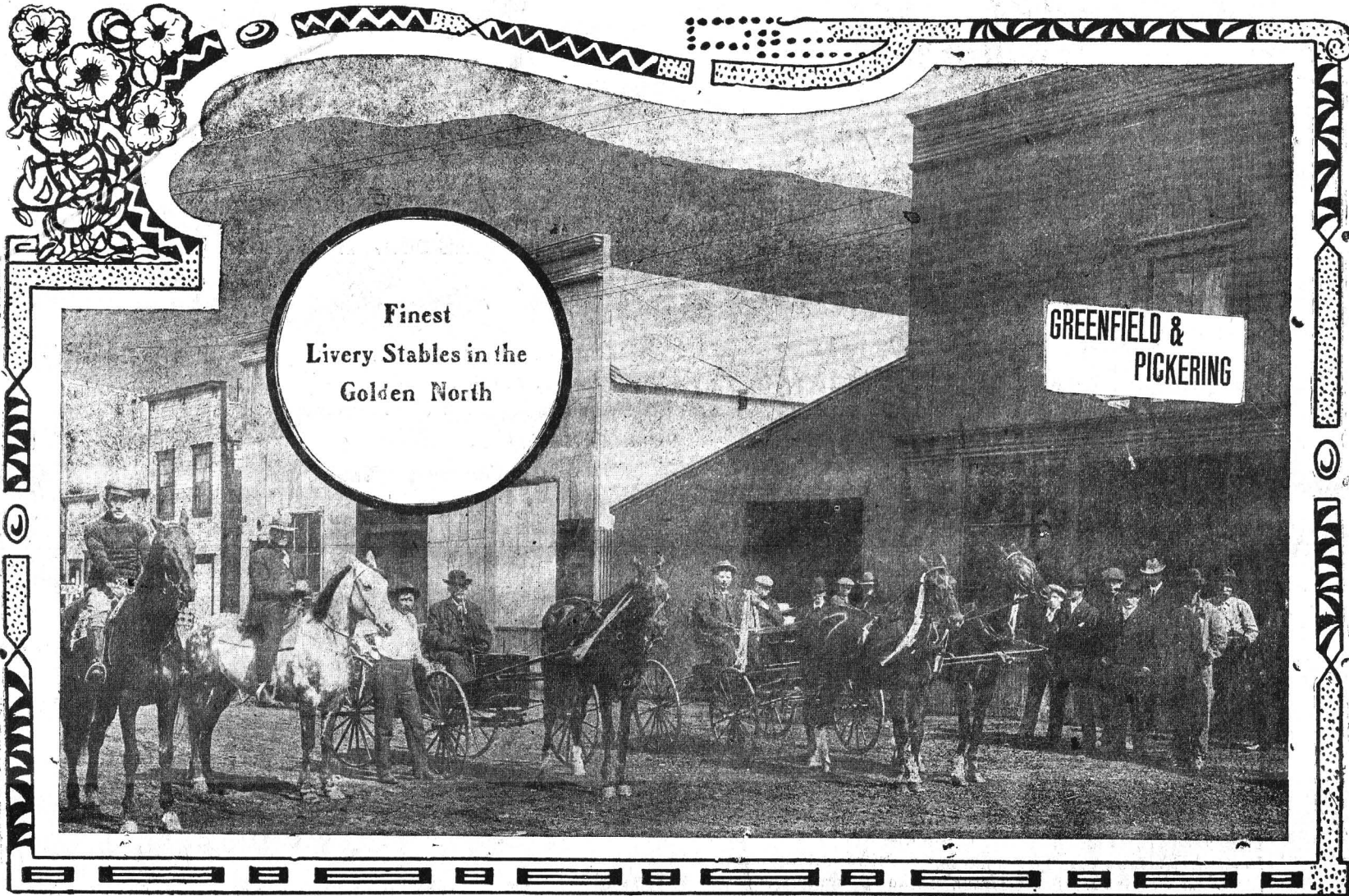
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Leaves Dawson 7.30 A. M.  
Via Sulphur to Granville

#### TUESDAYS

Leaves Granville 7.30 A. M.  
Returning via Dominion to Dawson

#### THURSDAYS

Leaves Dawson 7.30 A. M.  
via Dominion to Granville

#### FRIDAYS

Leaves Granville 7.30 A. M.  
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## WONDERFUL ANCIENT METEORITES OF YUKON

(By R. A. Johnston, June 30, 1915, in Canadian Geological Survey Museum Report.)—The meteorites which form the subject of this article are two irons discovered in the course of gold mining operations on two of the gulches tributary to the Bonanza Creek system, Klondike mining district, Yukon, Canada.

### Gay Gulch

The first of these meteorites was found in 1901 in one of the sluice boxes on No. 6 claim on Gay gulch—latitude 63° 54' N. longitude 139° 16' W.—and was obtained by the Geological Survey from J. B. Tyrrell, mining engineer, in 1906. Gay gulch, as may be seen from the diagram, enters Eldorado creek from the eastward at a point a little more than three miles in a direct line above the junction of the latter with Bonanza creek, or a little less than 13 miles in a south-southeasterly direction from the town of Dawson. Here, as on other gulches in the district, the gravels—white channel gravels—lying on bedrock were being washed for gold, and the specimen must, therefore, have been lying either in contact with bedrock or at the most not more than two or three feet above it. Emphasis is laid upon this fact here as it has an important bearing on the discussion, to follow later, on the probable geologic age of the meteorites under consideration.

The Gay gulch iron, previous to the removal of a small end piece, weighed 483 grammes. It showed unmistakable evidence of having been subjected to attrition with other substances and there were no signs of the pittings to be observed on meteorites of recent fall. The surface was covered with a thin scaly crust of rusty materials. On one portion of the surface a natural etching has been produced forming a network of coarse rhombohedral figures. An average sized figure measures three centimeters in length by two centimeters in width. These figures are not in evidence on an artificially polished and etched surface except at one point where the etching shows to a depth of two millimeters from the edge. It would seem as if the original mass had

been far from homogeneous and that the specimen we now have may be in the nature of a core left by the removal by attrition and oxidation of less resistant materials.

A polished and etched plate presents little that is plain to the unaided eye. The surface is clouded, and exhibits a dull chatoyancy when the plate is viewed at different angles with respect to the line of vision, the different shades alternating between light and dark gray. On one portion of the plate there appears a very thin zigzag streak of a silver-white substance having a bright metallic lustre, the identity of which is doubtful. In some respects it resembles schreibersite, but it possesses a greater degree of cohesion than is common with schreibersite.

When examined under a moderate power of the microscope in a direction normal to its plane the ground presents a fine microgranular ground-mass broken by abundant narrow trough-like pittings, generally tapering at each end. Over most of the plate these pittings are seen to be disposed with more or less regularity along three directions; these features are clearly illustrated in the inclusion to which reference has been made the pittings exhibit no regular arrangement and their forms are not clearly defined as are those on the rest of the plate.

When viewed obliquely the pittings are seen to be bounded by thin envelopes of a silver-white metallic substance. The same substance also shows in numerous points, and rarely in lathlike forms, over portions of the plate. Its identity cannot be determined with accuracy, but it is probably referable to lamprite.

The general distribution of these pittings along directions parallel with the faces of the octahedron is strongly suggestive of an octahedral structure for this iron. If this iron should eventually prove to be an octahedrite it is remarkable for the high percentage of nickel which it contains as indicated by a partial analysis conducted in the laboratory of the mines branch of the depart-

ment of mines by H. A. Leverin, who found for it the following figures: Iron, 83.85; nickel, 15.03. The specific gravity as determined by the author was found to be 7.566.

### Skookum

The second specimen was found January 31, 1905, by W. Kast, on claim No. 7, Skookum gulch—latitude 63° 56' N. longitude 139° 20' W. By reference to the diagram it will be observed that this gulch enters Bonanza creek about half a mile below Eldorado forks, and approximately nine and one-half miles in a southeasterly direction from the town of Dawson. At the time of the discovery, claim No. 7 was being worked under the terms of a lease and a dispute arose over the ownership of the meteorite. An agreement was after a time effected, by which Mr. Kast retained possession and he afterward exhibited the specimen at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., in 1909, where it was secured for the museum of the geological survey by the late R. L. Broadbent.

This iron was encountered in white channel gravels 65 feet below the surface of the ground and between two and three feet above bedrock. In form it was, roughly speaking, a block varying in thickness from three to eight centimeters and exhibiting an irregular pentagonal outline; it measured 29 centimeters in length by 23 in width and weighed 15.88 kilogrammes. It was characterized by a number of broad and shallow depressions, one of which had a breadth of 21 centimeters with a maximum depth of two centimeters. These depressions were further marked by abundant small pittings. Portions of the surface had a glossy appearance approaching that of a newly fallen meteorite, but on close examination this was found to be due to polishing of an oxidized surface by contact with the materials making up the gravels. The general surface color is dark brown to brownish-black and is due to the coating of oxidized material which encrusts the specimen.

This iron has recently been sliced, polished, and etched by the Foote Mineral company, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom the writer is indebted for permission to use the photographs of one of the etched plates. The slicing revealed the presence of a number of inclusions of troilite, most of which were quite round and of small dimensions—one to five millimeters

in diameter; another irregularly formed one measured 24 millimeters in length by 12 in width. One of these nodules, measuring three millimeters in diameter, is shielded on one side by a thin covering of a white metallic substance identical in appearance with an inclusion noted in the Gay gulch iron; on the side of the nodule opposite to this shield the iron is marked by a number of cooling cracks. Another minute inclusion of this same white metallic substance is to be seen in another part of the plate near one edge; the iron surrounding this inclusion is likewise marked by a number of cooling cracks. The treatment of the polished slice failed to develop any etch figures properly so called. There was developed, however, a peculiar chatoyant effect which is to be seen by holding the plate at different angles to the line of vision. Thus when the plate is held in one position certain portions appear quite dark while the remaining portions appear bright, but if the plate be rotated through an angle of between 50 and 60 degrees, the eye of the observer being kept in the same position, the positions of these dark and light portions become reversed, that is to say, what was dark in the first position becomes light in the second position. This property is clearly due to a definite crystallographic arrangement, and is strongly suggestive of octahedral twinning.

Under moderate powers of the microscope the etched plate is seen to vary in character in different portions. Near the inclusion of troilite, with which is associated the white unidentified metallic substance to which attention has already been called, it presents only a microgranular structure in which the individual grains are barely discernible. Near the larger troilite inclusions there is still presented the same microgranular structure, but the plate is marked by an abundance of small pittings, some nearly circular in outline, some narrow and elongated, and still others showing no definite form and all distributed apparently with regard to no definite system of arrangement. Distant from the troilite inclusions the etched plate presents the same microgranular structure marked by pittings of the same kind as those observed in proximity to the troilite, but here the pittings display some tendency to arrange themselves in well defined directions parallel with the faces of

the octahedron as in the case of Gay gulch; the pittings are, however, much smaller than those observed in gulch, but, like them, they are seen, when viewed obliquely, to be bounded by thin envelopes of a silver white metallic substance. Points and occasional lath-like forms of the same substance are also to be observed scattered over the surface.

The Skookum iron has been analyzed recently by J. E. Whitefield in the laboratory of Messrs. Booth, Garrett, and Blair, Philadelphia, Pa., and he reported it to have the following composition:

Silicon	0.003
Sulphur	0.002
Phosphorus	0.194
Manganese	none
Crabon	0.015
Chromium	0.002
Copper	none
Nickel	18.200
Cobalt	0.910
Iron	80.650
	99.976

The specific gravity as determined by the author was found to be 7.561.

### Geological History

The country in which Gay gulch and Skookum meteorites were found has been geologically surveyed by R. G. McConnell, deputy minister of mines, Canada, whose report thereon is to be found in the annual report of the geological survey of Canada, volume XIV., 1901, part B. In this report Mr. McConnell devotes considerable attention to the character and origin of the auriferous gravels for which the Klondike district is famous; these he classifies as low-level gravels, gravels of intermediate levels, and high-level gravels, the high-level gravels being the oldest. These high-level gravels are further subdivided into river gravels and white channel gravels, the latter being the older. The term "white channel" is a miners' designation given to the gravels by reason of their appearance and distribution. The "white channel" gravels are ancient creek deposits varying from a few feet to 150 feet in depth. They consist of a "compact matrix of small, clear, little-worn and often sharply angular grains of quartz pebbles, and rounded sub-angular and wedge-shaped quartz boulders often two or three feet in diameter. Flat and sub-angular pebbles of sericite schist, the principal rock of the district, are also present, but in much smaller numbers than the quartz constituents. The schist pebbles are

usually decomposed and crumble rapidly when thawed out. The deposit is indistinctly stratified, but, except in rare instances, there has been no complete sorting of the various constituents into separate beds and the composition is very uniform throughout. The color is characteristically white or light gray due to the preponderance of the quartz constituents and the leaching out of the greater part of the iron."

From the position of the Gay gulch and Skookum meteorites at or close to bedrock, it is natural to conclude that they must have been laid down in the positions in which they were discovered in the earliest stages of deposition of the "white-channel" gravels. These "white-channel" gravels, according to Mr. McConnell's estimate, date back to Pliocene time at least. The probability is, therefore, that these two meteorites, like the gravel deposits in which they were embedded, date back to Pliocene time at least and that their actual descent antedates even this period.

### Conclusion

While the evidence may not be entirely conclusive there is much to support the theory that these two meteorites are individuals belonging to a single shower. That they can be detached fragments of a single mass reaching the earth as such seems out of the question; a glance at the diagram will show that any natural movements to which they have been subjected since reaching the earth would tend to bring them nearer together. On the other hand, an examination of the contours as outlined on the diagram will show that it is highly improbable that the distance between the points of contact could have been greater than ten miles, an interval which has been greatly exceeded in the case of some observed showers. The strongest evidence of the identity of the two meteorites rests, however, with their general structure and composition. They both belong to a comparatively limited series of nickel-rich meteorites. Of 215 iron meteorites whose analyses are quoted by Farrington (analyses of Iron Meteorites, compiled and classified, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Vol. 3, No. 5) only 58 showed nickel-cobalt contents of 10 per cent. or over. The difference of 4.08 per cent. is not greater than that sometimes found to exist between the nickel-cobalt contents of different parts of the same mass.

## Uncle Sam's State Planning Task

Imagine a country possessing more than 26,000 miles of seacoast frontage, and an area approximately one-sixth the size of the United States. Imagine it, in point of population and exploitation of resources in but little better condition than the American colonies were in about 1650.

Imagine a situation in which you, as an engineer, were called upon to go into that portion of the country which would approximate in size that portion of the United States extending on the seacoast from Portland, Me., to Raleigh, N. C., and extending back into the interior to cover Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Pittsburgh and West Virginia, for the purpose of planning the future commercial, agricultural, and industrial development particularly of the region named and potentially of a much larger contiguous region.

Imagine all this and you will have some idea of what Uncle Sam is attempting to do this summer in Alaska.

On the face of things, all Uncle Sam is directly charged with doing is to construct a railway line from the Pacific seacoast to the interior waterways of Alaska for the purpose of opening up the coal and metal mines and the agricultural resources. But the task in reality is much greater than that.

In this modern day and generation progressive municipalities hire city-planning engineers to make over their cities, to group advantageously civic structures, to provide for parks and playgrounds, and other public necessities. Here is an instance where Uncle Sam, for the first time in his life, is engaged on a gigantic state-planning engineering problem.

Transportation is the key to a country's physical development. In making his new railroad Uncle Sam has to peer far into the future and determine where great cities are to be built, where smaller cities are to be located, where farms shall be established.

He must determine where on the coast line, where the rail and water transportation meet, shall be built up the wholesale, jobbing, and manufacturing centers; where the vast water-power resources may best be put to work; where the coal can be brought most economically into contact with the ore that needs smelting for the development of smelting towns.

These are things that must not be left to hazard. Alaska, unlike the older West, is not to be left to grow Topsy-like. After years of neglect, the federal government has determined to nurse the potential state with a care and attention it never lavished upon the older territories. It has gripped firmly, for the first time in history, the parental reins and proposes to guide Alaska to her destiny, not to permit her to pass through a Huck Finn youth.

Alaska was the first extra-territorial possession to be acquired by the United States. This government bought the region from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000 cash, and then forgot all about the purchase. Years later Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico became American possessions, were promptly equipped with full governmental machinery, treated kindly, encouraged, and pampered. Alaska remained the red-headed step-child in the group. Uncle Sam could not make up his mind what to do with her.

For nine years, rich almost beyond imagination in natural resources, Alaska has been practically at a standstill. Her population for seven years has remained at the old figure of 65,000, of whom some 30,000 are natives.

She has not been wholly idle, however. Since she was purchased she has produced wealth aggregating \$500,000,000. More than 400 tons of pure gold is one item in this product. Her fisheries are now producing annually a product valued at from \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Her annual contribution to the wealth of the nation is a sum four times greater than the original purchase price.

But her real development has not yet begun.

Lying in approximately the same latitudes as the Scandinavian countries, Alaska is blessed, thanks to the Japan current, with a climate that gives the lie to her latitudes. Investigations by the department of agriculture indicate that the territory can support an agricultural population of 10,000,000, and agriculture ranks third in her resources. Were she populated now with only the density with which Iceland is populated, she would have three-quarters of a million people.

If Alaska were a nearby foreign country, with such possibilities of growth and future trade, this government would strain itself to secure that trade for the benefit of American industries.

Congress gave no heed whatever to Alaska for the first seventeen years of her existence under the

American flag. It did not even grant her a code of laws. From 1867 to 1877 a collector of customs and some troops were the sole representatives of the government in the territory, and then the troops were taken away. In 1884 a governor, who had no authority to govern, and a court were provided.

When the Klondike placers in the British Yukon, next door to interior Alaska, were discovered in 1896, a tide of immigration flowed to the territory. In 1899 gold was discovered in the beach sands at Nome. The rush continued. Capital came, too. Without waiting for land grants or subsidies, railway companies were formed and began the construction of transportation lines. The federal land laws were extended to Alaska.

Just at this time there grew up a sentiment in the country that the nation in the past had been too liberal in offering capital premiums for developing new countries. The old policy of liberal land laws and land grants were held to promote monopoly. Great political controversies were waged on the subject, intensified by the fact that extraordinarily rich coal beds had been discovered and claimed by private persons. It was feared that these would fall into the hands of transportation companies.

By executive order the existing land laws were suspended. Congress neglected to provide any new ones. An impasse existed. Huge areas of land were withdrawn and made into federal reservations.

Development ceased. Population halted. Then, spurred by the administration which realized the need, congress in February, 1914, enacted a law for the construction of a government system of railroads in the territory and followed this by a companion law providing for the leasing of coal lands. Already the results are becoming apparent. Alaska is awakening.

The government is doing that which it would not let private capital do. No longer is it a dog in a manger.

Examine the map of Alaska and you will note that, stretching along the Pacific seacoast frontage is a high range of mountains, standing as a barrier between the sea and the rich interior. The coastal line amounts in harbors, and harbors of magnificent possibilities, far more harbors than are to be found on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts of the United States proper. But when one comes to examine closer one will find that few of these harbors are so situated as to command a feasible route back through the mountains. In fact, there are only four Pacific coast harbors available, and two of these long ago were pre-empted by existing railroad lines. It is a fair presumption that these pioneer builders did not select the worst.

Only one stream breaks through the mountain barrier to pour its waters direct into the ocean. That is the Copper river. From Cordova, near its mouth, the Copper River & Northwestern railway owns a line of operating road 196 miles long, half of the distance being up the Copper river and half up the Chitina, a tributary, the northerly terminus being at Kennicott, the seat of the famous Bonanza copper mine. Mine and railroad are owned by the Alaska syndicate, controlled by the Guggenheim family of mining and smelting operators, and the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The railroad is operated practically as a plant facility for the mine. Thirty-eight miles to the east of it, near the coast, lie the Bering River coal beds. The Copper River region is heavily mineralized, but is little developed for need of branch railroads. This river valley can also be reached from Valdez, another seaport, by traversing a mountain pass.

Something more than 200 miles to the westward of the Copper river the Susitna river flows down from the interior and empties into Cook inlet, an arm of the ocean which runs into the coast line west of Kenai peninsula. But Cook inlet is not an open port all the year around. Ice blocks it as a rule in the winter months, though, singularly enough, it was open all the past winter. Still there is quite as much ice there as there is in the Delaware river, and that would mean the services of an ice-breaker to keep it open.

At the toe of Kenai peninsula is a commodious and protected harbor on Resurrection bay. On this harbor is built the town of Seward, named for the statesman who brought about the purchase of Alaska. In 1902 a group of western capitalists formed a company to build a railroad from this point up the length of the peninsula, around Turnagain arm—a branch of Cook inlet—and up the Susitna valley to the interior, with a branch westward through the Kuskokwim valley. Also it was proposed to send a branch eastward from the Susitna valley 38 miles to the Matanuska coal fields, a huge deposit of bituminous admirably suited for naval uses. On the strike

north to the interior the main line would touch the Nenana coal fields, a great bed of lignite.

Organized as the Alaska Central, the company, partly through lack of financial strength and partly through new and unexpected restrictive measures on the part of the government, fell on evil days after about 72 miles of roadbed had been constructed. It passed through trusteeships, receiverships, and a reorganization. In recent years it has been known as the Alaska Northern, with the ownership vested in a group of Canadian banks, owners of the bonds issued to the extent of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 that furnished the capital to do the construction work. For several years the only operation has been sending a gasoline car over the line as far as Mile 45 once or twice a week.

In 1912, by authority of congress, President Taft sent a commission of engineers to Alaska to report on railway needs. This commission consisted of Major Jay J. Morrow, corps of engineers, United States army; Dr. Alfred H. Brooks, who, for many years, has been in charge of all Alaska work for the United States geological survey; Leonard M. Cox, civil engineer, United States navy, and Colin M. Ingersoll, builder of the Williamsburg bridge over the Hudson and of other notable works.

This commission recommended building 313 miles from Chitina, on the Copper River & Northwestern, to Fairbanks, the capital of the interior; 38 miles from the Copper River & Northwestern to the Bering River coal fields; 115 miles from the northern end of the Alaska Northern up the Susitna; 38 miles from this latter trunk to the Matanuska coal fields; and a branch to the Kuskokwim, 229 miles.

Following out these recommendations necessarily would entail either buying, leasing, or making a traffic agreement with the two existing railways, the Copper River & Northwestern and the Alaska Northern.

Last year's legislation authorized the president to create a system of railroads in Alaska at a cost not to exceed \$35,000,000 and left him entirely free as to methods. His first step was to appoint a commission of three engineers to make a more detailed examination of the ground. This commission consisted of W. C. Edes, of California, who, for 25 years, was engaged in locating railroads for the Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, and Santa Fe; Lieut. Frederick Mears, cavalry, U. S. A., Panama railway and steamship lines, and Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Washington, D. C., then in charge of surveying for this government the boundary line between Alaska and Canada.

The commission, with 13 engineering parties and some 300 employees, spent last summer in Alaska and surveyed a total of 1,795 miles of possible railroad. On its final report to the president the latter, on April 10, announced his purchase of the Alaska Northern railway for the bargain price of \$1,150,000 his decision to build up the Susitna valley to Fairbanks, and his selection of Seward as the seacoast terminal of the trunk line. The total length of the line, including the 38-mile branch to the Matanuska coal fields, will be 471 miles, and the total estimated cost is \$26,800,000.

Nothing was said in the official announcement about operations in the Copper river, although it is known that the Alaska Syndicate offered to sell the Copper River & Northwestern road to the government at its "appraised physical valuation." It has later developed, however, that the government is now making a survey from the Copper River & Northwestern to the Bering River coal fields, 38 miles, and is also surveying another possible line 28 miles from the Bering River coal fields to the seacoast at Controller bay.

This fact indicates possible larger activities on the part of the government than merely building the one trunk line up the Susitna. Coal is needed for the smelting of the ores of the Copper River region; why bring it from the distant Matanuska when it is ready to hand? Further, such development means the creation of new towns and mining camps, markets for the rich agricultural region in the Susitna which the trunk is to open. In an orderly scheme of development, towns and settlements of an industrial character should come before the opening of agricultural regions, for agricultural products without markets are not highly desirable.

In the meantime great is the activity in the Susitna region. First off, the Alaska Northern, which has been permitted to degenerate into two streaks of rust and a jungle-grown right of way, is being put in shape. By early August it will be operating to Mile 45. Hundreds of gold and copper "prospects" in the region, now that transportation is assured, are being developed into

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mines. A great mineral output is promised.

But the big work is being done around the corner of the Kenai peninsula. Observe on the map a spot called Ship creek on Knik arm, which, like Turnagain arm to the south, is an opening out of Cook inlet. Ship creek is the liveliest place in Alaska, for it is the headquarters of building activity.

Between Ship creek and Mile 72, the present northerly end of the Alaska Northern, is 45 miles of rough country over which the rails are yet to be laid. No attempt will be made to build these 45 miles this year. Next year that work will be done.

But Ship creek has a good harbor and great steamships carrying supplies and building material can land there in summer quite as well as they can at Seward. So, instead of pushing construction on from the present end of the Alaska Northern, new construction is to start north at once from Ship creek.

The chief reason for that is a desire to reach the Matanuska coal as soon as possible. The navy is now paying between six and seven dollars a ton to transport the coal for its Pacific coast ships from Virginia through the canal to coal deposits on the west shore. Of all Pacific coast coals tested, the Matanuska is the only coal that comes up to navy specifications.

As the crow flies, the Matanuska fields lie about 75 miles northeast of Ship creek. Ship creek is on the direct line of the projected Susitna valley trunk line. Thirty-seven miles up that projected line a branch will be diverted to proceed east 38 miles to the coal fields.

All the construction work to be attempted this year will be on this 75 miles. It is expected that about 40 miles will be finished this year, and that early in 1917 coal from the Matanuska will be coming out.

Then there will be two ports at which ships may receive this coal: one at Ship creek for seven months in the year, saving 117 miles of a rail haul to Seward, and Seward in winter time.

To handle all of this work, the government has recast the Alaskan engineering commission which did the surveying last year. In that surveying each of the three members had equal authority. Profiting by the experiences in constructing the Panama canal, the government, in place of this, has adopted a single-headed form of executive. Mr. Edes has been made chairman of the commission, with Lieutenant Mears and Mr. Riggs acting largely under his direction. Chairman Edes has established his headquarters at Seward, Lieutenant Mears is in personal charge of the work out of Ship creek, and Mr. Riggs is completing the location surveys in the interior.

The general public interest in the building of this railroad is indicated by the fact that even prior to the announcement of the definite location the Alaskan engineering commission received more than 40,000 applications for employment, from every part of the United States.

### SOURDOUGH'S WARNING

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do; Set a watch upon your actions, Keep them always straight and true.

Rid your mind of selfish motives, Let your thoughts be clean and high.

You can make a little Eden Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start, By accumulating wisdom

In the scrap-book of your heart; Do not waste your time on folly, Live to learn, and learn to live, If you want to gain knowledge, You must get it, are you give.

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Do you wish the world were happy?

Then remember day by day Just scatter seeds of kindness As you pass along the way, For the pleasures of the many May be oftentimes traced to one, As the hand that plants an acorn, Shelters armies from the sun.

### ALASKA'S GOLD YIELD

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Alaska's gold production for 1914 was valued at \$15,764,250, according to figures made public today by the United States geological survey. This is an increase of \$562,950 over the production of 1913.

The production of copper was 21,450,628 pounds as against 23,423,070 pounds in 1913. The decrease in the copper production was due to the fact that several properties were closed down or curtailed their output during the last few months of the

year on account of the demoralization that followed the outbreak of war in Europe. The output for 1915 will show a large increase.

The value of the total mineral production of Alaska for 1914 is placed at \$19,118,080.

### 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 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.

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### Yukon's New Silver Camp in Mayo District

The Mining and Scientific Press of July 24 says: Silver-lead ore is being mined in the Yukon. Last week we mentioned the fact of a shipment of such ore having arrived here, for treatment at the Selby smelter. In the present issue we publish a short account of the find, as described by D. Saunders. In the summary report of the department of mines, for 1913, it is stated that "Galena creek, a tributary of the McQuesten river, 11 miles off the road to Dutch gulch, was visited as the result of a reported find of a rich argentiferous galena vein. Reports were, to some extent, confirmed by assays of samples sent by the owners to the territorial government assay office at Whitehorse." This refers obviously to the same discovery, which has now become a mine. The article by Mr. Saunders follows:

The silver discovery in the Yukon was staked by H. W. McWhorter upon a creek that he subsequently named appropriately Galena. Galena creek is a tributary of the north fork of the McQuesten river; in fact, this part of the country might be correctly described as the headwaters of the McQuesten. Upon the first tier of benches from the level of the river there is a narrow canyon, about 70 feet deep, offering all that could be desired in the way of help to the prospector, revealing, as it does, the formation splendidly. About 10 feet above the level of the creek, between a hanging wall of quartzite and a foot-wall of mica schist (both walls being remarkably well defined) four inches of galena showed in the outcrop in a more or less decomposed condition. This, upon being assayed for silver, gave high returns. An adit was immediately commenced and, upon driving only a few feet, 12 inches of galena and considerable pyrrargyrite was uncovered. Stopping operations were started, a trail was cut for 30 miles through gnarled and stunted firs, swamp, muskeg, and mosquitoes to Mayo Landing and as soon as the

snow began to melt 59 tons of ore was piled at the landing to await spring and the "break-up." After being freighted down the Stewart river, the ore was carried up the Yukon to Whitehorse, over the White pass by railroad, and down the Pacific coast to Vancouver, where it was again transhipped. The ore eventually landed at the smelter at Trail, British Columbia, somewhat travel-stained and worn, but still able to fetch the welcome returns of \$269 per ton. (Some of it came to the Selby smelter, San Francisco.)

A shaft was then sunk upon the vein to a depth of 100 feet and a cross-cut driven for 60 feet. To the 100-foot level the vein maintains a fairly uniform width of 24 inches from wall to wall, dipping at an angle of 35 degrees, the general strike being northeast. At this depth a rich ore-shoot about 30 feet wide was followed down for another 60 feet, the ore-body rapidly becoming wider and the dip a little steeper, the galena averaging 40 inches in width, with 12 inches of vein-filling carrying pyrrargyrite in abundance. Argentite and stephanite in less proportions are also observed. Already 1,350 tons of ore has been extracted (by single-jack work), sacked, and shipped to the smelter.

Development work is rapidly proceeding in an endeavor to get enough ore in reserve to warrant the erection of a reduction plant, the ore being amenable to concentration either by oil-flotation or water. The cost of development in a new camp is always high, but the cost of transportation from a remote place like the watershed of the McQuesten to the nearest lead smelter can only be described as terrific.

Some systematic and thoughtful prospecting along the strike of the vein has been done on both side of the discovery claim, but up to the time of writing nothing worthy of note outside of the one rich small

shoot—about 30 feet wide—now being worked, has been disclosed.

#### COAL OF SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY

From Dominion report by Dr. D. D. Cairnes: Measures containing valuable seams of coal have for a number of years been known to be somewhat extensively developed in southeastern Yukon, mainly in three localities—Tantalus, Braeburn-Kynocks, and Whitehorse coal areas, all of which have already been described somewhat in detail by the writer. Tantalus coal area extends along Lewes and Nordenskiold rivers; Braeburn-Kynocks coal area crosses Klusha creek and Hutshi river, tributaries of the Nordenskiold; and Whitehorse coal area lies a few miles to the southwest of the town of Whitehorse.

Two small areas of lignite-bearing beds, occurring respectively on Sheep creek and on Kimberly and Telluride creeks in Kluane mining district, have been briefly described by Mr. McConnell. In addition, a coal field, which contains a number of valuable seams of lignite of good quality, and is here designated the "Duke River coal area," has recently been discovered in the north-west corner of Kluane district.

The lignite-bearing beds, which occur along the upper portion of Sheep creek, include mainly grayish sandstones, and conglomerates, gray to black shales, also occasional beds of tuff. These beds include several seams of lignite of good quality, one of which is at least six feet in thickness. An average sample taken across a seam, three feet thick, exposed in the lower or southeastern end of this Sheep Creek area, was analyzed by the mines branch of the department of mines, Ottawa, and proved to contain:

	Per cent.
Moisture .....	10.9
Ash .....	9.6

Volatile matter .....	41.0
Fixed carbon (by difference) .....	38.5

The rocks of the Duke river coal area resemble those along Sheep creek, except that at the points where sections are best exposed and were examined, no tuff beds were noticed with the sediments. The beds of this area include mainly loosely or only partly consolidated black and grayish shales and clays, and yellowish to grayish sands and conglomerates, which include occasional intercalated seams of lignite. Fossil plants were collected from the beds of this area, and from those along Sheep creek; these after a preliminary examination have been forwarded to a specialist for more definite determination. They are, however, known to be of Tertiary age and they appear to indicate that the beds from which they were obtained, belong to the Kenai series which includes the oldest known Tertiary sediments in Yukon and Alaska, and is generally referred to the upper Eocene.

The beds of the Duke River area are developed throughout a belt having a width of from one to five miles, which extends at least from Duke river to the Donjek, a distance of about 15 miles. Good sections of these rocks are exposed along the head of the left fork of Burwash creek, and along the left bank of a tributary of Duke river. At one point along this tributary of Duke river a small sub-tributary has cut a huge amphitheater about 1,000 feet deep into these beds, and along the walls of this great natural excavation, and extending up the sidehills above it, a section from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in thickness is exposed. In this vicinity the sediments have been little disturbed, and are practically flat-lying. They are imperfectly consolidated, and weather very readily, so that at a short distance they resemble ordinary unconsolidated Pleistocene or recent deposits. Overlying them at this point are at least 500 feet of lavas and tuffs of Tertiary or Pleistocene age.

These Tertiary sediments where exposed in the amphitheater, include at least 12 seams over 12 inches in thickness, that contain in the aggregate at least 30 feet and probably nearly 50 feet of lignite of good quality. The seams are distributed irregularly throughout the

beds, occurring from top to bottom of the section.

Three samples of these lignites were taken. No. A is an average surface sample of four feet six inches of lignite exposed near the head of the left fork of Burwash creek. Neither top nor bottom of this seam was seen, the top having been removed by erosion, and the bottom not being accessible owing to its frozen condition. No. B is an average surface sample of a seam four feet five inches in thickness, which was exposed near the top of the huge amphitheater on the tributary of Duke river. No. C is an average of a number of pieces of lignite from one to three feet in diameter from a seam at least three feet in thickness outcropping in the amphitheater. Owing to excessive weathering it was not feasible to strip this seam for a more satisfactory sample. These samples have been assayed by the mines branch of the department of mines, Ottawa, and proved to contain:

	A.	B.	C.
Moisture .....	10.2	11.2	9.8
Ash .....	9.1	5.4	1.6
Volatile matter .....	42.0	40.9	43.9
Fixed carbon (by difference) .....	38.7	42.5	44.7

#### TREADWELL YIELDS NEARLY \$4,000,000

The Treadwell properties on Douglas Island produced a total of \$3,882,374 during the year 1914, according to reports published in the East. The profits were \$1,769,360, and the dividends paid \$1,406,180.

The Boston News Bureau of July 13 contains the following concerning the annual showing of the Treadwell properties.

"Of the three operating gold properties in Alaska controlled by the Bradley-Mills interests, the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining company was the only one to show greater profits in 1913 than in 1913.

"The Treadwell company's profits were \$1,351,402, against \$1,223,437 in 1913; Alaska Mexican, \$170,020, as against \$171,737, and the Alaska United, \$247,938, against \$385,065.

"The operations of the three companies in detail were as follows:

1914	Treadwell Mexican United	Ore crushed	tons	\$ 910,285	\$233,457	\$485,314
		Yield	.....	2,357,561	509,023	965,790

Net profit. 1,351,402 170,020 247,938

Deprecia  
tion .... 250,953 25,451 81,153  
Dividends. 1,100,000 144,400 162,180  
"Alaska Treadwell paid dividends of 22 per cent. for the year, which was the same as in 1913; Alaska Mexican paid 16 per cent. against 20 per cent. last year, while the Alaska United cut its rate from 46 to 18 per cent.

"At the end of 1914 the Alaska Treadwell reported 7,159,253 tons of ore in reserve, against 6,093,308 tons at the end of 1913, the value per ton being \$2.48, against \$2.67. The yield from the Treadwell production last year dropped to \$2.60 from \$2.66 per ton, which, however, was more than offset by lowering in costs from \$1.21 in 1914 to \$1.08. The Mexican company's yield was \$2.18 per ton, compared with \$2.15 in the preceding year, with operating costs \$1.45 per ton, against \$1.39. The Mexican company's ore reserves were the lowest reported for several years.

"The Alaska United also operated at a higher average cost than in the preceding year. Its ore reserves showed an increase in tonnage, but a falling off in values.

"A joint power plant has been set up to supply electricity not only for the Alaska Treadwell, Alaska Mexican and Alaska United, but for the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining company, controlled by the same interests."

"Will you let me off this afternoon, sir?" asked a clerk in a dry goods store; "my wife wants me to beat some carpets."

"Couldn't possibly do it," said the boss.  
The clerk turned joyfully to his work, saying: "Thank you, sir. Thank you a thousand times."—Ladies Home Journal.

The art of life consists in putting ourselves into the place of those we do not understand, as well as of those who do not understand us.—Ivan Panin.

When a fellow hugs a girl he doesn't always realize that his efforts are gonig to wait.

London Householder — Not many people away holiday-making in war times, I suppose, milkman?

"Well, mum, you'd be surprised; at least five gallons of my customers were away last week-end."—Punch.

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opportunity. The sights on the various lakes when they did start was like a large regatta. Every kind of craft, in all shapes and sizes, was to be seen.

The question for me was, how to get "there" myself. The steamer Ora had just been constructed and was to leave for Dawson in a few days, so I made application for passage and was informed that if I wanted to take chances in getting "there" on her I could procure same for \$75, meals extra at \$2.50 each, and sleep on the deck behind the boiler, with no guarantee that she would reach her destination, as we would have to run Miles canyon, Whitehorse rapids, Thirtymile and other rapid waters. Up to that time no steamer had ever navigated that part of the upper Yukon river, and they did not know whether we

could make it or not. Notwithstanding all the provisos I concluded to take a chance, and was the only one among the number who applied who did. The steamer navigated the various places and reached Dawson safely, demonstrating to the world that the Yukon was navigable from Dawson to the present town of Whitehorse. It took us six days to make the trip from the shores of Bennett lake to Dawson, caused by the extra time spent in fixing up to run the canyon and rapids; also by the fact we had to stop and cut wood for the boilers and to rest the crew, quite a difference to the present-day travel on the palatial steamers of the White Pass & Yukon route which have all the comforts and accommodations of outside and come from Whitehorse to Dawson in 30 hours or less.

## Indian Life in Yukon Territory

By ARTHUR C. FIELD

Of the manners and customs of the Indians are they not written in their primitive lives? No sacred or profane books exist whereby we may extract the origin of many curious, fearsome superstitions. It is not here intended to present any complete account of the different religions and other observances practiced by most natives, but simply to endeavor to portray certain features characteristic of the Yukon Indians, in their daily lives. First, in regard to hunting and fishing which are their chief pursuits.

Though using dogs to a great extent for packing in summer and for hauling the sleds in winter, they very rarely accompany their owners when the latter are actually hunting. Arrived at the camping ground, tents are pitched, spruce boughs cut and thickly laid upon the ground. The campfire is soon crackling, and a pot of water drawn from a nearby creek placed on it. Most of this preparatory work is done by the women, their lords and masters meanwhile enjoying the siesta dear to the Indian soul, and not unknown to his white confrere. Some distance from the camp in summer the younger folk will usually be found busily engaged in gambling.

building, and snowshoe making are taught.

It remains for all interested in the welfare of the Indian, and, indeed, of humanity, to foster and encourage in every way possible the continued production of Indian manufacture so that markets may be established for its sale.

It is well known that tourists on their way down and up river have expressed their appreciation and pleasure whenever the boats tie up at different places, where Indians are gathered. At Carmacks and Selkirk are stores where moccasins, mitts, gauntlets, fur slippers and the like are for sale, and quick sales often result. These visits of the steamboats are, however, only made when necessary. It may, therefore, be in order to suggest in the proper quarter that more frequent stoppages be made, and thus both pleasure and profit be combined.

In regard to moccasin, slipper and mat making, not to mention the manufacture of birchwood baskets, women are equally as proficient as are the men in the arts already enumerated. Much of the beadwork is not only very good, but remarkably tasteful in design. In the gauntlet mitts may be seen the head of a fish, spears, flowers and other forms of intelligent imagination.

Formerly, before the advent of the white man and the introduction of card—though the idea of obtaining something for nothing is identical in both cases—the game was played as follows:

It is noteworthy that each tribe is familiar with the manufacture of articles other than their own. Thus, in a cursory examination, an Indian will tell you to what tribe a sled even belongs, though these are more and more becoming uniform in shape and size.

A small piece of wood was placed on the ground, and covered, next to this a second cover lies. Both are quickly lifted and replaced. The object is to guess under which cover the piece of wood lies. Another and much simpler game is the holding of something in one hand behind the back, while the other hand is empty. Problem: Which hand is empty? or vice versa. The former game is usually presented before the admiring eyes of the spectators by an adept, who, like the medicine man, is believed to be in collusion with the evil spirit, whereby power is given to him.

The Indian is an apt learner. For instance, he is skilful with the ax, and can generally be depended on to work well—for a time at least. But the free and independent life lived by his ancestors still manifests itself in his descendants, who chafe at restraint, or discipline, such as is required for work involving some hours at a stretch.

Possibly the game popularly known as the three-card trick is derived from an Indian source. Much contact with white people has, however, almost entirely banished the above primitive methods, which are superseded, alas! by the modern playing card. Poker and other games are practiced, in which the Indian has become no mean exponent. When money is short, blankets and the like are put up and played for, and even personal adornments, such as nugget pins and neckties, rapidly change hands.

They are a superstitious people, and while hunting in the neighborhood of bears usually do so in parties, when singing is indulged in to ward off the evil spirits believed to reside in these animals. On one occasion one old chief was badly mauled by a wounded bear, and having managed to get back to camp, his arrival was at once the signal for the able-bodied to sally forth and destroy the bear. This was so completely carried out that not a particle of the animal was left intact. The belief in this case was that the good spirits are thus appeased.

But to return to hunting. The Indians, not being, as a rule, early risers, a start is made late in the day, that is, if the locality chosen has not been proved to abound in moose or other game. If, on the other hand, game is plentiful, the men and youths will go forth, bringing in at nightfall the products of the chase. In early days, of course, the bow and the arrow were the only weapons. Some of these were curiously and even beautifully wrought, the points of the arrows being finished with copper.

There are also instances on record where the loss of a favorite child has impelled the father to destroy almost everything belonging to himself. Even his loved gun is broken up. When a funeral takes place the body must be dressed in brand new clothes, the drinking cup and other personal articles being also placed in the coffin.

Many Indians have a distinct gift for carving, and some of their mechanical devices are worthy of admiration. Most of the wooden implements are highly decorated, or were at least, since now the law of necessity being outgrown, they can obtain at the store all things necessary to their existence. But, among the older people, relics such as bows and arrows, drinking cups, large spoons or scoops made from sheep horns may still be seen. Even walking sticks and long staves, Al-pine stocks, are not considered beneath the dignity of the artist. The point of one of these walking canes made of willow is shaped as a cloven hoof, while the whole stick is straight as a die and almost unbendable. The present writer has in his possession many such articles, made to order, from which it would seem that though fast dying or the ability thus to manufacture is still extant.

The practice of bleeding is not unknown to them and occasionally is still resorted to, especially in cases of severe headache. But the influence of the medicine man is fast losing ground, the white man's ability and willingness to help them in their sicknesses being generally acknowledged, even by the older members of the community. Their belief in a future life, and of the existence of a Great Spirit who is often angry and whose wrath must be somehow removed, while it makes it difficult for them to eradicate these ideas, does not prevent frequent attendances at church. Two native preachers have been trained in Yukon whose influence for good may be truthfully said to be slowly but surely increasing.

In May, the rush being over, I, like the rest, concluded to come to Dawson and open an office. The ice had commenced to break in the lakes. Thousands of argonauts were at Lindeman and Bennett, whipsawing lumber and building boats so as to be ready to sail at the first

calling to one another we all collected together and did a Marathon from that evening until the following morning around a snowdrift, to keep from freezing. Arriving at noon at the summit, I there pitched a tent and opened for business that day. The gold seekers were just commencing to arrive, after having completed getting their outfits to the Scales, which is a flat below the icy climb to the summit on the Dyea side.

## Trip Across the Chilcoots In the Great Stampede

(By Arthur F. Engelhardt.)  
After a continual residence of fourteen years in the Yukon Territory the longing to see the cheechaco world took hold of me. I hiked to the outside last winter, taking a stage to Whitehorse and rail from there to Skagway. The ease and luxury of present-day travel in this country brought back to me reminiscences of my early days as a customs broker on the White pass and Chilcoot summits and other places in the Yukon and the modes of travel and living in the early days.

Word having arrived on the outside that gold had been discovered in the Klondike and the large number of people who were rushing there with outfits that needed to be passed through the customs, I concluded to give up my business in Victoria, B. C., and open an office at the then port of entry, Tagish lake. Therefore, in July I made all arrangements to leave. The steamer Bristol was leaving, and the position of pursuer was offered me, as they needed one who was conversant with the customs laws to pass them through the American customs, especially as we had all Canadian goods aboard. I accepted, as this would help pay expenses.

The steamer Britol, as many of the people who are at present in the

Yukon will remember, was an old coal carrier and had accommodations for about twenty passengers, but the charterers accepted over 300 passengers. Bunks were provided between decks, in addition to those above the decks, and below were carried in the neighborhood of 200 horses, 50 cattle and about 100 sheep, dogs and the like. The vessel was slightly top-heavy, and, when leaving Victoria, rocked considerably. The report got out that she had turned turtle, but, barring an accident or two, she arrived safely at Skagway. Meals were served the passengers in wash tubs. Each man took a plate and dipped the mulligan out; then sat wherever he could find a place.

On arrival in Skagway the question arose of how to land the livestock, as there were no wharves. The captain had a box rigged up; the horses were put into it and lowered into the bay, and had to swim ashore. After a few had been handled in this way and several drowned, caused by cramps brought on by the sudden change from the hot hold of the steamer to the icy waters, the passengers held a consultation and appointed a committee which threatened dire things to the captain if he put any more animals in the water. He therefore

had to hire a lighter for the purpose. In putting the goods ashore the tide rose so fast that large quantities were destroyed by salt water. However, we all landed safely.

Upon looking up the customs collector, who was also on his way to Tagish, he informed me that I had better wait until the spring of the year before going into business, as there was not much likelihood of much goods getting over the passes. I therefore returned to Victoria and remained until the following February, leaving on the steamer Amur. She was so crowded with passengers that over a hundred of us had to sleep on the floor. On arrival in Skagway I made arrangements to have my outfit and tent moved to the summit of the White pass, where the customs had then opened an office, but my stay there was very short. We could not get any wood. There also was another firm established in the same business, so I concluded to remove to the summit of the Chilcoot. In Bennett I hired a dog team and started for the summit. On Long lake, between Lindeman and Crater lakes, a storm arose. We were lost in the blizzard by taking one of the numerous draws, but misery loves company. Five others were in the same predicament. After

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## Pastimes and Sports In the Klondike

(By Jack Lee.)

Though the Klondike is known the world over there are yet comparatively few people in the great outside who do not still believe that Klondikers are perpetually subject to Arctic rigors and have no chances to indulge in the pleasures, sports and pastimes of more southerly climes.

Misleading writings and the many stories circulating outside about life in the North have caused the belief that few, if any, pleasures can be had, and only hardships of a most severe nature can be the lot of all Klondike gold seekers. Anyone who has stayed a year in the vicinity of Dawson must know that such is not the case.

During the winter time, which is supposedly the dreadful season, we have, I think, a greater variety of amusements than most places of an equal population in the outside world. In Dawson we have two very well patronized, comfortable and well conducted animated picture houses, where a person, by alternating, can see a new set of first class, interesting and instructive pictures every night throughout the year.

The great Dawson Amateur Athletic association's skating rink provides exhilarating sport for hundreds nightly throughout the winter, and the Dawson Curling club's rink is in the same building. The membership is one of the largest in the world. The curling rink is a popular place for non-members to spend a couple of hours viewing the keenly contested games from the steam-heated observation room or from the plank walks between the ice sheets. Great proficiency is acquired with the humble house broom and skill with the curling stones. Not less enjoyable and very much more amusing is listening to the shouts of encouragement and yells of instruction the players keep hurling at each other in a language all their own. Great bonspiels are held at intervals during the season, all members participating. The bonspiels are contests composed of rinks picked by the president and vice-president or between married men and single men or in other forms of lineups. The losers entertain the winners at a big dinner, with beef and greens the principal substantial. Many trophies donated to the club are also contested for with a fine sport spirit until finally won by a rink or individuals.

The Dawson fraternal or beneficial societies, of which there are many, include the Masons, the Yukon Pioneers, the Odd Fellows, the Eagles, the Moose and the Arctic Brotherhood and others give many fine, well patronized dances at their individual halls. Lovers of the light fantastic are enabled to gratify their tepichorean desires two or three times a week. All the winter and frequently during the summer occasional concerts are staged by local talent that do credit to those participating, as illustrated by the big houses that always greet the rising of the curtain and the volume of applause bestowed on each occasion.

Sleigh riding, tobogganing and snowshoeing are typical of the country and are indulged in to the limit.

During summer time when we enjoy all daylight and incomparable weather, it is possible to play all outdoor games at midnight. We have advantages denied to nearly all other peoples of the earth. This present summer a game of baseball was played at midnight purposely to be filmed and shown to those living farther south. Dawson supports a baseball league of sometimes four and sometimes three teams, which furnish three matches a week during summer time and play late in the evenings, thereby giving the entire community the opportunity of attending. The entire population of the town and vicinity attend these matches and keener interest or greater enthusiasm cannot be witnessed on any ball field anywhere. The rooting is always entertaining, abounding with short, humorous and witty shots, and appreciated because everyone knows everyone and all glory at either the discomfiture of a player or the virtue of a play. The playing is in general better than a stranger would expect from players the majority of whom work ten hard hours every day, Sundays included, at the strenuous vocation of mining.

Football is played nearly as much as baseball, and is also very popular. The native Indians have a very good team. They play better with a buckskin ball filled tightly with caribou hair than with a regulation ball. The matches played with the Indians and this ball are fast and furious from the fact that this ball cannot be sent any great distance with a kick or punch and the players are consequently concentrated about the ball all the time. Moccasins instead of shoes are worn in these matches and handicap the white players so much by hurting their toes that the Indians win to the great amusement of the spectators and joy of the Indians.

Tennis is much played by the fair sex and the less strenuous young men, as the large and constant attendance at the Dawson Tennis club's fine court testifies.

For the disciples of Sir Isaac Walton good grayling fishing is possible on all the many streams of the country. A favorite stretch where many Dawson anglers secure full creels on week-ends is between Rock creek and Leota creek, on the Klondike. One hundred fish to the rod is an average catch for a skilled fly fisherman there.

For the real outdoor sportsman, the hills abound with moose, caribou, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan and Arctic hares that provide the greatest of sport and full larders to most of the miners and all the prospectors and to many nimrods among the professional and business men of Dawson.

The mighty hunter may appease his longing to secure a good set of moose or caribou antlers and incidentally some luscious venison by hiking a day or two's travel into the woods in any direction from

Dawson after the first of September. Moose are plentiful anywhere outside twelve or fifteen miles and caribou in countless thousands invariably run for months during the fall and early winter within easy reach. Duck shooting at any of the innumerable lakes in the valleys of all the bigger rivers is good from the tenth of August until the end of September, when all water fowl have left this country on their annual migration south. Grouse and ptarmigan can be found anywhere during the season outside the city limits. Bears are on the job all the time during summer and anyone who has lost any may find them any old time, anywhere in the woods. The North Fork is a great place for them as many old timers can testify. Once one had me up a tree on the North Fork for quite a while, and her two cubs ate a ham sandwich and two hard boiled eggs which I had expected to devour. I was in too great a hurry to take it up the tree with me. Anyway, I didn't want it. I was only seventy-five miles from a roadhouse.

Anyone who says that we have no fun up north of fifty-three does not know anything about it. We have more fun here than any place. People are doing funny things here all the time, and I would tell you about some funny things I know if I wasn't afraid of getting into trouble and, besides, my space is limited, and I am compelled to call it off. Hoping you will enjoy yourself today with the old sourdoughs—the Pioneers.

## PLACER AND QUARTZ CLAIMS IN THE YUKON TODAY

The number of placer claims in good standing in the Dawson district during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, aggregated 5,350; and the number in the entire Yukon Territory 6,236. This is an increase of 926 over the same date in 1914. Figures compiled in the gold commissioner's office show the placer claims in good standing on the records March 31, 1915, were:

PLACER CLAIMS IN GOOD STANDING	
Dawson District	
Placer grants issued	687
Renewals issued	4,417
Relocations issued	245
Total	5,350
Sixtymile District	
Placer grants issued	190
Renewals issued	223
Relocations issued	43
Total	456
Duncan District	
Placer grants issued	17
Renewals issued	279
Relocations issued	9
Total	245
Whitehorse District	
Placer grants issued	49
Renewals issued	49
Relocations issued	4
Total	53
Kluane District	
Placer grants issued	67
Renewals issued	46
Relocations issued	19
Total	132
Grand total	6,236

QUARTZ CLAIMS IN GOOD STANDING	
Dawson	
Quartz records issued	78
Certificates of work issued	483
Lieu of assessment issued	5
Total	466
Duncan District	
Quartz records issued	91
Certificates of work issued	108
Total	199
Whitehorse District	
Quartz records issued	14
Certificates of work issued	67
Lieu of assessment issued	4
Total	85
Kluane District	
Quartz records issued	5
Certificates of work issued	3
Total	8

Conrad District	
Quartz records issued	7
Certificates of work issued	43
Lieu of assessment issued	2
Total	52
Grand total	910

Dawson District	
Claims crown granted to August 1, 1915	162

### BOOSTER IN YUKON

He is the stayer.  
He is the man who will make the Yukon.  
He will work when others shirk.  
He talks and gets beyond the stage of theory.  
He backs his ideas with his money.  
He does not ship all his money outside for investment.  
He reinvests in the Yukon.  
He believes the land in which he makes his money is the best one in which to invest it.  
He knows Yukon is the land of the full poke, and the cheechacoland is the realm of the empty poke and the empty belly.  
He knows now when times are hard outside why so many are anxious to come North.  
He knows that gold, the chief product of Yukon, is the one commodity that never wants for a market.  
He knows the danger of pessimistic talk.  
He knows that every word of optimism is an inspiration.  
He believes that God endowed Yukon's hills as richly in mineral as He did any region of earth.  
He knows that every syllable of discouragement makes hideous hypochondriac and robs the booster of bread.  
He boosts when he hears the knocker knock.  
He does not take the count because of one failure.  
He believes in activity while there is life.  
He is the man who will make Yukon.  
He is the man all like.  
He is the builder—not the destroyer.  
He makes friends.  
He succeeds.

BE A BOOSTER.

LAKE CREEK, IN SOUTH YUKON, RICH

WHITEHORSE.—Reports from the Livingstone district are more encouraging this season than for several years in that a number of new finds have been made and creeks which were formerly passed up as blanks are yielding good prospects. On Lake creek which has previously been practically unknown Leroy Churchill and his partner, Officer, have averaged \$20 per day each this summer and will continue to work throughout the season. They were both in town recently, when they expressed themselves as being much pleased with their prospects.

It is reported that nuggets valued as high as \$2 each have been picked up on both Mendocino and Dycer creeks, neither of which have been previously worked to any extent.

Mike Murphy and "Happy" Burnside are also reported to be having a good season.

Bert Fowler returned Tuesday night from Mason's landing, to which place he took Captain Bragg, who will remain in the Livingstone country the remainder of the season. Bert reports a dozen or more new claims as staked recently on Mendocino and Dycer creeks. He staked and is quite enthusiastic over his prospects.—Star.

Cycles are often used for drawing Maxim guns.  
King George has his hair cut once a fortnight.

The English Order of the Bath is so-called because bathing used to be one of the ceremonies performed at the admission to knightly dignity.

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Bar Stocked With the Choicest Liquors and Cigars

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Stable Accommodation for Teams

FRANK H. ROHRBECK,

Proprietor

## YUKONERS AT THE FRONT IN THE GREAT WAR

(By P. D. BUSHE.)

"Dulce et decorum est  
Pro patria mori."

That the spirit of patriotism is not dead in Yukon is amply demonstrated by the long list of Yukoners who have offered their services to the Empire and are either on their way to the front or are actually there to fight for those privileges and prerogatives which are the birthright of every British subject throughout the world, privileges which would be things of the past should the war-crazed kaiser and his militarists ever gain the upper hand—which God forbid.

Yukon can look, indeed, with pride on this territory's record of volunteer service in this hour of the Empire's peril and dire need, and none will ever be able to say that at least Yukon did not supply her just share of brawn and muscle, to say nothing of her handsome cash subscriptions to the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, and in this respect she must not forget to give a due meed of praise to the indefatigable Daughters of the Empire, both senior and junior, and to the untiring efforts of Mrs. George Black, their so capable regent.

On the shot-torn battlefields of Flanders and France and at the Dardanelles the blood of our brave boys is mingling with that of our French and Belgian allies and of British warriors from all parts of the world, all actuated by the one desire to preserve intact those glorious principles of freedom for which our fathers so often have fought and died, and we all know that by their self-sacrificing efforts they are keeping that grand old Union Jack, which stands for so much to every Britisher, waving free and unsullied over those vast territories which have risen to their present state of affluent independence under the shadow of its protecting folds.

Some of our boys, alas, have sacrificed their lives in their zeal and their names will go down to all posterity as heroes. W. L. Breeze, formerly connected with many mining enterprises in this territory and a prominent New Yorker, met his death in France fighting with the British troops. Mr. Godfrey, late of the R. N. W. M. Police, also has fallen. Captain C. M. Merritt, of the First Canadian contingent, is another. Harry McLennan, of the Seventy-second Highlanders, after surviving the fierce fighting at Langemarck, succumbed to a stray bullet in the trenches. His father was a former mayor of Dawson. These men have indeed done all a man can do, for they have laid down their lives for their friends, and no man can do more than this.

Others, again, are now lying in hospitals, suffering perhaps untold agonies from desperate wounds. Captain S. H. Goodall, formerly a sergeant in the R. N. W. M. Police, here; Lieutenant Schar Schmidt, of Whitehorse, and Alex Macdonald, the son of Charles Macdonald, well known here as a former clerk of the court, and brother of Mrs. F. A. H. Sitwell, wife of F. A. H. Sitwell, of the Yukon Gold company's staff; also Gustave Espenon, wounded with the French regulars in the Alps, are among those on the casualty list. Another wounded Yukoner is Jim Christie, famous Yukon hunter, who enlisted in Manitoba, and was wounded near Ypres.

For those wounded we may be sure that everything possible to assuage their pain and nurse them back to health is being done. But when we stop for a moment to wonder over the horrors of the invasion of Bel-

gium and the frightful fate of its innocent and unoffending inhabitants, we may be very sure that the fate of Britain would be no less bitter should she be so unfortunate as to become an invaded country, and again I say, "God forbid." We can console ourselves for the sacrifices our gallant boys have made, and are still making, by the knowledge that they are not laying down their lives in vain, for, to quote McAulay's Horatius,

"How can man die better than facing fearful odds,  
For the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his gods,  
And for the tender mother that dandled him to rest,  
And for the wife that nurses his baby at her breast,"

to save them from the horror of conquest and from being left to the mercy of the kaiser's licentious soldiery.

However, I think there is no true Britisher who has really any doubt in his heart as to the ultimate outcome of this titanic struggle, or who does not absolutely believe that the allies must and will eventually bring the German horde down to the dust never again to rise as a menace to the peace of the world.

### Yukoners at Front

In conclusion, I append a list of names of Yukoners now at the front or on the way there:

General Burstall, formerly with the Yukon Field Force.

Major-General Sam B. Steele, formerly commanding the R. N. W. M. P., Dawson.

Colonel Thatcher, Yukon Field Force.

Colonel H. S. Tobin, Dawson lawyer and South African war veteran.

Major C. M. Roberts, gold commissioner's office in early days.

Major Jarvis, inspector R. N. W. M. P. and South African war veteran.

Captain Constantine, son of Superintendent Constantine, R.N.W.M.P.

Captain Goodall, sergeant R. N. W. M. Police, Dawson.

Rev. J. Pringle, Presbyterian clergyman, Dawson, now chaplain in First Canadian contingent.

Surgeon Forrester, Yukon Field Force.

Captain R. Milvain, manager of Walker's Fork Dredge company.

Captain Doherty, miner.

Lieut. Guy Hope Schar Schmidt, of Whitehorse.

Captain H. B. Schar Schmidt, of Whitehorse.

Colonel E. H. Thruston, former general manager of Northern Light & Power company.

H. R. Selve, Bank of B. N. A.

Gat. Howard, Canadian Bank of Commerce, South African veteran.

George R. Clazy, capitalist, now with ambulance corps.

Aimar Auzias de Turenne, First Canadians.

W. Penderbury, miner on Quartz creek.

Phil Creamer, with University hospital corps.

Howard Grestock, miner and prospector, Boer war veteran, now with Strathcona Horse.

Jack Watt, prospector, Boer war veteran, now with Strathcona Horse.

Andrew Hart, Nile campaign and South African, now in East Africa.

Fred Wheeler, Yukon Gold and Klondike Mines machinist, now with R. H. artillery.

Alexander Macdonald, 72nd Highlanders, First Canadian contingent.

C. Tennant, in gold commissioner's office in early days.

A. C. Colville, who walked to

Whitehorse, 400 miles, to enlist.

Pat McLellan, of Whitehorse.

Mr. Hayes, of Whitehorse.

Constable Greenaway, R. N. W. M. P., now with Coldstream Guards at the front.

Constable Dooley, R. N. W. M. P.

Constable King, R. N. W. M. P.

Constable Harvey, R. N. W. M. P.

Constable Parks, R. N. W. M. P.

Mr Livingston, Whitehorse.

J. B. Close, of White Pass, in France.

Selwood Tanner.

Eric White.

Robert Varicle.

F. L. Gwillam, Dawson lawyer.

Gustave Espenon, miner, now with 111th French regiment.

Ed Groccaz.

C. Salamon, Russian.

M. Miskedoff, Russian.

### Boyle Detachment

In addition to the Yukoners mentioned in the foregoing are between 50 and 55 known as the Boyle Yukon detachment, organized here at the instance of Joseph W. Boyle, general manager of the Canadian Kondyke Mining company, who offered to outfit the lads, and who have gone forward. Some of those who started from Dawson dropped out or transferred while at Vancouver to other detachments. Other Yukoners enlisted in Vancouver to make up the full number. Those understood to have been with the force when it proceeded this summer from Vancouver for Shorncliffe, where they are training, include the following:

Alderott, William.

Babb, Richard.

Black, William.

Blakie, Anthony.

Boutin, Felix.

Burgess, Vincent.

Currie, William Kenneth.

Edelston, James.

Falconer, Peter.

Forrest, Aubrey Ernest.

Frame, William John.

Gentry, John.

Hoskings, Arthur James.

Johnston, Walter Scott.

McAlpine, Frank.

Morton, Truman Avery.

Morton, Robert.

McCuish, Neil.

Mackinnon, James.

Peppard, Ernest Lawrence.

Peterson, F. J.

Pinder, Frank G.

Turner, Frederick.

Small, Robert Arthur.

Strong, Harold.

Taylor, John Albert.

Waddell, Samuel G.

Those who enlisted here with the Boyle detachment and are known to have transferred to other detachments include:

Browne, Albert Edward.

Fenwick, Robert.

Fitzgerald, Edward.

Stewart, Hugh T. H.

Tolley, Jesse.

Recently about 50 Montenegrins got together here and offered to go to the front. The offer was wired to the Montenegrin recruiting agent at New York, and also was taken up with Ottawa. Everything was favorable until it was learned by the agent what the transportation costs from the Klondike would be and the distance to travel, whereupon the agent wired a reply that the men could not be accepted at present, and stated that they could not arrive there in time to catch the transport. The men have scattered since, but it is understood the most of them are still in the country, mining and prospecting.

A large number of recruits also have gone from Alaska. Nearly every

town is represented, especially Juneau, which has sent a large number of Serbians and Montenegrins. Twenty-three left there in one party.

### SOUTHERN YUKON BOY AT FRONT

WHITEHORSE.—Jack Taylor, eldest son of Judge and Mrs. G. L. Taylor, of this place, and who is now training at Shorncliffe, England, to which place he went from Montreal some weeks ago as a member of the Borden battery, auto-mounted guns, writes his parents under date of July 4, descriptive of a visit he was making at the time to Canterbury, which is twenty miles inland from the training quarters. Of his visit to Canterbury and the sights to be seen there Jack's letter says:

"It was nice to crawl into a feather bed last night after a month on steel. As Canterbury is twenty miles back from the ocean and Folkstone, it is rather warm, but sitting beside an open window in a shady corner is lovely. We came up by train yesterday afternoon in

half an hour and in time to make a tour of the cathedral, which is far more wonderful inside than out. The ceiling is of strange carving and color. The cathedral contains tombs of men buried as far back as 600 A. D. We saw the tomb of the Black Prince, the burial place of Becket, the stone on which he fell when he was slain before the altar of St. Benedict in the cathedral in 1170 the French chapel and the jewel-studded shrine of the Virgin Mary. A good knowledge of history helps one, but the guide explains everything very well. The size of the inside of the cathedral is very impressive. How hard they must have worked in those days to build such stone pillars without aid of steel or steam. The glass windows are very beautiful, but not more so than those we saw at the Pan-American exposition. We are taking pictures around Canterbury this afternoon.

"We have finished our two weeks of automobile theory and have left one week of driving until just before our driving examination. Things have gone very well with me so far, the college training helping wonderfully at examinations.

"It now looks as though we will be at Shorncliffe all summer. We see cruisers, destroyers and submarines in the water every day, and aeroplanes and airships, beautiful aluminum covered ones, flying around every evening. They are nearly as large as German Zeppelins, but they are quite good sized. They do all kinds of stunts in the air. They are so common no one looks at them any more."—Star.

### Not Like the Others

Miss Allston, the pretty young teacher, was hearing the lesson on history.

"Andrew Banks," she said, "what was there about George Washington which distinguished him from all other famous Americans?"

Andrew was silent for a moment, and then his face brightened.

"He didn't lie, ma'am," was his reply.—Lippincott's Magazine.

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R. RUSK, Prop.

DOMINION CREEK, Y. T.

## Nansen Creek and Character of Its Placers

Nansen creek is one of the head-water tributaries of Nisling river, and joins this stream from the north on its right bank. It flows in a general way almost due south and lies to the north of Aishihik lake and west of Carmack on Lewes river, the mouth of Nansen creek being about thirty miles from Carmack and about 29 miles from Aishihik village at the northern end of Aishihik lake, measured as the crow flies. The term Nansen district is used in this report to include only the area in the vicinity of Nansen creek, which was mapped by the writer during the last summer (1914). This district is about 10 miles long—measured in a north and south direction, by seven and one-half miles wide. It includes all of Nansen and Victoria creeks with most of their tributaries, and embraces all the streams in that locality which have been found to contain placer gold.

Nansen creek, to the mouth of Summit creek, has a length of about nine miles, and Summit creek, which is really its continuation, has an additional length of about one and one-half miles. It is a gently flowing stream with an even grade, and the volume of water varies considerably with the seasons, but is at no time very great. When visited in July, although higher up along the stream's course there was considerably more water, along the lower portions of the valley there was not sufficient to maintain the stream, and the only water in the channel consisted of occasional disconnected pools. The season, however, had been exceptionally dry. The relatively small amount of water near the mouth of the stream was largely due to the water sinking through the loose sands and gravels which overlie the boulder clay along this portion of the valley bottom. A mile or so higher up, there was 100 to 200 miners' inches or even more, and on the East fork and on Summit creek, the two uppermost tributaries of Nansen creek, there was approximately 50 miners' inches of water. Several of the tributaries appeared to carry almost as much water as the parent stream below their confluence, showing that, at different points along the creek there is loss of water from underground seepage.

Victoria creek is approximately of the same length as Nansen creek, being about 10 miles long, but it contains more water, possibly twice as much.

The valleys of Nansen and Victoria creeks are wide, flat-bottomed, typically U-shaped depressions with steeply inclined walls which rise to an upland surface having a general elevation of about 5,300 feet, the mouth of Nansen creek being about 3,700 feet above sea-level. Occasional summits rise a few hundred feet above the general upland, but throughout the district the hills are generally well rounded and have gentle slopes.

During the glacial period, all the larger valleys of the district became partly filled with boulder clay and other glacial deposits which floor these depressions to near the heads of the streams. As the district, however, is situated near the edge of the glaciated zone in Yukon, the ice action did not extend more than a few hundred feet up the valley sides, and consequently the glacial deposits do not reach far above the present main valley bottoms. The tributary streams in most places have deep, narrow, steep-walled valleys, the larger of which are in most places floored with at least a few feet of boulder clay overlain by other superficial detrital accumulations.

The district as a whole is very sparsely forested, but spruce trees sufficiently large for building cabins and for ordinary placer mining operations grow in places in the valley bottoms, in some of the draws, and on occasional sheltered portions of the hillsides. A dense growth of underbrush from four to six feet in height, and consisting mainly of

dwarf birch and willows, extends over nearly the whole district, including even portions of the upland surface.

The rocks exposed in Nansen district are dominantly igneous and metamorphic, and range from probably Pre-Cambrian to Tertiary in age. The southern end of the district northward to include portions of Webber and Dome creeks, is composed almost entirely of old schistose rocks—mainly mica schists, quartz-mica schists, and quartzite schists. These rocks belong to the Yukon group, the members of which are extensively developed in Yukon and Alaska, and are almost undoubtedly of Pre-Cambrian age.

The geological formations exposed throughout the remaining more northerly portion of Nansen district are practically all of igneous origin, and include three rock groups—an older basic to semi-basic group, and two more recent, acid groups which are genetically very closely related. The members of the more basic group are much the most extensively developed, and extend over the greater portion of the northern end of the district. They are apparently of Carboniferous or early Mesozoic age, and are all characteristically dark green in color. They range in character from dense aphanitic rocks in which none of the mineral constituents are discernible to the unaided eye, to medium textured, holocrystalline members in which hornblende, biotite, feldspars, or other minerals are quite apparent, and include a number of types, mainly diorites, diabases, andesites, and basalts.

The more acid rocks are of two groups, a deep-seated or plutonic group of intrusive rocks that have prevailing a granitic habit, and a related volcanic group including mainly granite porphyries and rhyolites. The granitic intrusives are grayish to pinkish in color, and have the general appearance of granites. They cut the members of the more basic group, and are thought to be of Jurassic or Cretaceous age. The volcanic rocks appear to constitute, at least mainly, marginal or surface phases of the deep-seated granitic intrusives, but may in some cases represent later eruptions from the same parent magma. These acidic volcanics range in character from dense, cherty rhyolites to medium-textured granite-porphyrries. The rhyolitic members of this group along the East fork of Nansen creek, and elsewhere are much silicified, and resemble cherts. They are, in fact, locally termed by the miners "quartzites," but in places exhibit quite distinct quartz and feldspar phenocrysts. These rocks pass gradually into the more coarsely textured granite porphyries, which are generally light gray in color, but, like the rhyolites, are in many places stained yellowish to reddish with iron-oxide.

Placer gold is believed to have been first found in Nansen district by Henry S. Back in July, 1899. Mr. Back had come from Selkirk on a prospecting trip with a partner, Ham. Kline, and found what he considered to be good panning on Nansen creek, near the mouth of Discovery creek. After remaining in this vicinity two or three days, the partners continued on their journey, and no one is known to have further investigated the discovery, or to have found gold in the vicinity, until the spring of 1907, when Mr. Back returned with his son, Frank H. Back, and has since been identified with the district.

The first claim to be actually recorded was discovery claim on Nansen creek, which was staked on June 13, 1910, by Frank H. Back and Tom Bee. Since that time mining and prospecting has been intermittently carried on in this locality. Practically all the creeks in Nansen district were at one time staked from end to end, but many of the claims were allowed to lapse.—Dr. D. D. Cairnes.

## A Kirkman Creek Active A

KIRKMAN, Aug. 15. — Pay has been struck on every claim on Kirkman which is being prospected excepting 45. The following is a list of miners now mining on the creek: William Ahern, No. 11 above discovery. Mr. Robertson, No. 9 above discovery. Jack Koski, No. 40 above discovery. O. Peterson, No. 40 above discovery. Martin Anderson, No. 40b above discovery. Oscar Brander, No. 42 above discovery. Frank Brander, No. 42 above discovery. George Sauvey, No. 43 above discovery. Eugene Gilbert, No. 43 above discovery.

Robert Semple, No. 44 above discovery. Ernest Crobb, No. 44 above discovery. R. A. Mose, No. 45 above discovery. William Laderoute, No. 46 above discovery. Frederick Nelson, No. 46 above discovery. Charles Nelson, No. 46 above discovery. John Turner, No. 46 above discovery. William Cooley, No. 48 above discovery. E. Rector, No. 48 above discovery. Theodore Hanson, No. 48 above discovery. William Haas, No. 49 above discovery.



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Joe Britton, No. 49 above discovery. Bernhardt Britton, No. 49 above discovery. Walter Broutny, No. 49 above discovery. Ludwig Johnson, No. 59 above discovery. Hillmer Brintson, No. 59 above discovery. Pay has been struck on No. 40b and on creek claim No. 59 above. Martin Anderson and Hillmer Brintson and Ludwig Johnson, partners, are the lucky ones. A nugget worth \$14.50 was taken from the bottom of a shaft recently put down by Cooley, Rector and Hanson on claim 48 above. The Kirkman road work has just been finished. Angus McLeod was foreman for the government. The work is a big improvement. The old trail has been stumped and much grading done and in many places new road was opened up and bridges built. Only \$1,000 was appropriated, and to cover a distance of seven miles and make even a possible road was no small problem to tackle. However, the best results possible under the circumstances, have been attained. The Kirkman people are anxious for a postoffice and are in great need of a better mail service. R. A. MORSE. Recent arrivals from Kirkman state that the seven miles of road is good enough for automobiles to travel on.

**Not a Cough Cure.** "A little girl sitting next to me in church was coughing," said Mrs. Jones at the card club. "So I whispered to her mother for permission to slip her a cough drop. The child had it in her mouth a moment and then swallowed it." "Would you kindly give her another?" the mother whispered. "I'm sorry, but I had only the one," I answered. "Coming out of church I felt in my pocket and was horrified to fish out the cough drop. You see, I had had a cough drop and a button in my pocket." "And what did you do?" chorused the women at the table. "Did you tell her mother?" "No, I didn't; I was mad. It was a very unusual button from my new suit."

**Huhl** "It says here that a man is what he eats. Do you believe that?" asked the Old Fogey. "Sure I do," replied the Grouch. "Every time I get on a street car I meet a guy who eats pork three times a day."

"Do you find the life of a commuter pleasant?" "Yes. If you catch your train you feel relieved, and if you miss it you get a chance to rest awhile longer." —Washington Star.

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in the Year You Can Get the Best

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## Central Cafe

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## Commissioner George Black on Conditions in the Yukon

The three chief producing districts of Yukon are the Klondike, Mayo and Whitehorse districts. Mining of the known areas of gold bearing gravels in the Klondike district alone will be sufficient to support the present population of that district for many years, mining in that district being practically all done by the more advanced methods of dredging and hydraulicking in the hands of three companies owning the lower valley of the Klondike, Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz and Gold Bottom creeks, the creeks from which the bulk of Yukon's gold output has come and continues to come. Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Gold Run have for years been giving up almost as much gold to the dredges as they did to the placer miner. Dominion, Sulphur, Quartz, Bear and Gold Bottom are as yet untouched by the dredges and hydraulics.



GEORGE BLACK, COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

Extensive deposits of copper are known to exist in the Whitehorse district. These will undoubtedly be profitably developed and support a large population. Coal mining is being successfully carried on at Tantalus, on the Yukon river, about the center of the territory, and as the demand increases the business will grow proportionately. The quality of the coal is good and improving with depth. Agriculture as an adjunct to mining is an important industry. Experience has shown that vegetables and fodder can be grown to such an extent as to be of great value to the population. The supply of cultivated products is regulated by the demand. As the development in mining operations increases the number of people making their homes in Yukon, so the importance of agriculture will increase. Large areas of grazing lands exist in southwestern Yukon, where experiments in stock raising are in progress. The future of Yukon is one of great possibilities. It is a territory of vast extent. Only a comparatively small portion of it has been thoroughly prospected. Superficial examinations of outlying districts have for the most part been encouraging, and it is not unreasonable to expect a repetition of the rich placer strikes of former years.

the Mayo district in quartz prospecting than in the Dawson or Klondike district. A rich deposit of silver-lead ore and several veins of rich gold-bearing ore have been discovered, all of which have increased in value and size as work on them progresses. Shipment of the silver ore has just begun and although only in an experimental stage, has already proved highly profitable. The indications are that in the very near future an important quartz camp will be established there. The Mayo district also supports a considerable population at placer mining. Dredges have not as yet entered that field, but the large areas of gold-bearing gravels on the producing creeks will, in all probability, prove of great value to mine by that or similar advanced methods after the placer miners are through.

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More progress has been made in prospecting for quartz. Promising surface prospects have been found, but remain undeveloped. It is likely that when capital turns its attention to the search for quartz, valuable deposits will be uncovered.

Up to the present time very little

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Agent

### RECORDS OF YUKON RIVER

#### OPENING OF YUKON RIVER AT DAWSON

1896	May 19	2:35 p. m.
1897	May 17	4:30 p. m.
1898	May 8	8:15 p. m.
1899	May 17	4:10 p. m.
1900	May 8	6:00 a. m.
1901	May 14	4:13 p. m.
1902	May 11	8:45 p. m.
1903	May 13	11:38 a. m.
1904	May 7	9:44 a. m.
1905	May 10	5:21 a. m.
1906	May 11	7:45 a. m.
1907	May 5	6:52 p. m.
1908	May 7	5:27 p. m.
1909	May 11	9:46 p. m.
1910	May 11	4:06 p. m.
1911	May 7	12:27 p. m.
1912	May 9	10:03 p. m.
1913	May 14	5:11 p. m.
1914	May 10	9:11 a. m.
1915	May 3	5:55 a. m.

#### CLOSING OF YUKON RIVER AT DAWSON

1899	Oct. 23
1900	Nov. 2, 5 a. m.
1903	Nov. 10, 1:45 a. m.
1904	Nov. 8, 8:50 p. m.
1905	Nov. 19, 12:50 p. m.
1906	Nov. 7, 5:15 p. m.
1907	Nov. 1, 1:15 p. m.
1908	Oct. 26, 3 a. m.
1909	Nov. 11, 12:25 a. m.
1910	Nov. 4, 11:40 p. m.
1911	Nov. 8, 6:30 p. m.
1912	Nov. 8, 9:03 a. m.
1913	Nov. 7, 8:10 a. m.
1914	Nov. 15, 10:56 a. m.

#### CLOSING OF RIVER AT YUKON CROSSING

1905	December 17
1906	December 1
1907	November 28
1908	November 28
1909	November 4
1905	November 21
1910	November 27
1911	November 15
1912	November 30
1913	November 26
1914	December 5

#### CLOSING OF YUKON RIVER AT SELKIRK

1904	November 29
1905	November 17
1906	November 16
1907	November 10
1908	October 27
1909	November 13

#### CLOSING OF YUKON RIVER AT ST. MICHAEL

1875	November 20
1876	November 6
1877	November 15
1878	November 15
1880	December 6
1881	December 7
1882	November 25
1883	November 21
1884	October 10
1885	November 5
1886	November 13
1887	November 2
1888	November 18
1889	November 16
1890	November 11
1891	November 14
1902	November 2
1903	November 18
1904	November 1

#### OPENING OF YUKON AT ST. MICHAEL

1876	June 8
1877	June 13
1879	June 8
1880	June 27
1881	June 11
1882	June 9
1883	June 8
1884	June 10
1885	June 5
1887	June 14
1888	June 8
1899	June 23
1890	June 5
1891	June 11
1893	June 10
1894	June 23
1895	June 18
1896	June 25
1897	June 22
1898	June 13
1899	June 10
1900	June 8
1901	July 3
1902	June 5
1903	June 18
1904	June 20
1908	June 14

#### ARRIVALS OF FIRST STEAMERS EACH YEAR

1900	June 21	Victorian.
1901	June 12	Dawson.
1902	June 2	Whitehorse.

1910	November 10	
1911	November 11	
1912	November 13	
Average for nine years, Nov. 16.		
1903	June 14	Whitehorse.
1904	June 8	Prospector.
1905	June 1	Vidette.
1905	June 3	Whitehorse.
1906	June 5	Vidette, Casca.
1907	June 7	Whitehorse.
1908	June 13	Pauline.
1909	June 14	Whitehorse.
1910	June 11	Whitehorse.
1912	June 4	Casca.
1913	June 16	Casca.
1914	June 3	Casca.
1915	June 4	Casca.

In 1912 and 1914 the Casca left Whitehorse on June 1; in 1905 the Vidette left there May 30, and the Whitehorse June 1. Steamers from lower Laberge arrive in Dawson every spring about the 25th of May. Traders wishing to catch those boats cross Lake Laberge from Whitehorse on the last ice or take the trail around the lake.

#### RECORD FOR ICE STOPPING AT WHITEHORSE

1901	November 21
1902	November 22
1903	November 14
1904	November 25
1905	November 27
1906	November 29
1907	December 13
1908	November 1
1909	November 12
1910	November 19
1911	November 14
1912	December 2
1913	November 20
1914	December 3

#### SUNLIGHT AT DAWSON —LENGTH OF DAYS

Dawson, being surrounded by hills, the sun disappears below the horizon December 3, and cannot again be seen from the center of town or the foot of Queen street until January 8, following, making a total of 36 days. Sunlight at Dawson, latitude 64° 4' N., approximately:  
December 21.....3 hrs. 35 mins.  
January 1.....3 hrs. 52 mins.  
January 15.....4 hrs. 57½ mins.  
January 31.....6 hrs. 45 mins.  
February 15.....8 hrs. 18 mins.  
March 1.....9 hrs. 51½ mins.  
March 21.....12 hrs.  
June 21.....21 hrs. 25 mins.

#### Dies on Koyukuk River

TREADWELL, Aug. 3.—C. S. Dickhut, whose death on the Koyukuk was reported by wire from Fairbanks, was a Treadwellite, who left here three months ago in company with Ben Leonard for the Koyukuk. Mr. Dickhut was employed on the diamond drill for a couple of years in the Mexican mine.

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### YUKON'S MYSTERIOUS NEIGHBOR--THE VAST MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN

(By Charles Camsell, in the Canadian Mining Journal.)—The Mackenzie is one of the great rivers of the earth, draining an area 682,000 square miles in extent or about one-fifth of the total area of Canada. More than one-third of its basin is still a "terra incognita" to the white man and is known only to a few small roving bands of Indians of the great Chipewyan stock. This in spite of the fact that it is 125 years since it was first descended to its mouth by that noted explorer, Alexander Mackenzie. It is, however, recently beginning to attract some attention in the commercial world among men who are willing to exploit its natural resources. The agricultural portion, namely, that within the basins of the Peace and Athabaska rivers, has been widely advertised as "The Last West" and is being gradually opened up and settled. This portion of the Mackenzie basin, together with that immediately to the north of it as far as the Liard river and Great Slave lake, contains the largest area of unoccupied agricultural land in Canada and is the direction in which Canadian agricultural expansion is bound to take place. The remainder of the basin to the north and east is still largely unexplored and while never likely to support a large agricultural population offers a vast field of possibly great value to the prospector. What this portion of the basin contains in mineral resources it is impossible to say and unsafe to hazard a guess in view of the surprises we have already received in opening up similar country in northern Ontario. It is satisfactory to note that the Canadian geological survey is now embarking on a scheme for the exploration of the vast tracts of unknown territory in this and adjoining portions of northern Canada.

The Mackenzie river carries to the Arctic ocean the drainage of 682,000 square miles of the northwestern portion of Canada. Its basin includes the northern parts of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and the western part of the Northwest Territories, covering north to south about 16 degrees of latitude, from 53 de-

grees to 69 degrees. All the varieties of great land forms of mountain, plain, and plateau are included within its boundaries.

The basin of the Mackenzie river comprises three main physiographic provinces. On the west is the great series of parallel mountain ranges known as the Rocky Mountain system, rising more or less abruptly to heights which in the south often attain 10,000 feet and on Mt. Robson reach 13,000 feet, but in the extreme north rarely exceed 5,000 feet. Many of the stronger tributaries of the Mackenzie cut deeply into these ranges and some, indeed, such as the Liard and Peace, cut right through them, drawing some of their water from the western or back slopes of the ranges. The eastern boundary of this mountain region is fairly definite though not a direct line. Starting from a point about the intersection of latitude 53 degrees and longitude 116 degrees the line runs northward crossing the Peace river about Hudson's Hope and striking the Liard river near longitude 125 degrees. Here there is a great bay in the mountains and their continuity is interrupted by the Liard river which cuts directly through them. Under the name of Mackenzie mountains they spring up again, however, immediately north of that river, but their eastern front has now been stepped far to the eastward and abuts on the Liard river at Fort Liard as if they had been displaced by a great fault along the valley of Liard river. From here the line runs northward, touching the Mackenzie river at the mouth of Nahanni river and continuing thence along the western side of Mackenzie river to latitude 65° 30', where it turns in a broad curve and sweeps westward around the headwaters of Peel river. The Mackenzie mountains, which are one of the largest blocks of the whole Rocky Mountain system, die out in this region, but another, lower, range springs up north of Peel river and extends down to the Arctic coast, its eastern front following closely the valley of Peel river and rising as an abrupt fault scarp out of the delta of Mackenzie river.

The mountain province at nearly all points merges gradually by a decrease of elevation and a flattening out of the surface into the lowland province which occupies the central portion of the Mackenzie basin. This province is a broad northward sloping lowland through which the Mackenzie flows gently to the Arctic. It is a country of lakes and muskegs and of meandering streams flowing in moderately shallow valleys. The evenness of its surface is only broken here and there by a few rounded wooded hills or ranges such as the Cariboo mountains north of Fort Vermilion, the Horn mountains west of Fort Simpson, and an unnamed range of hills which lies east of the Mackenzie from Fort Wrigley to Great Bear river.

The Mackenzie lowland is the northward extension of the Great Plains region of the central part of the North American continent. It occupies a position in the north similar to that to the south through which the Mississippi flows southward to the Gulf of Mexico. In contrast to the Mississippi region, however, the Mackenzie lowland is forested to its mouth and it embraces within its limits three of the largest lakes on the continent.

The eastern province of the Mackenzie basin is part of the great Laurentian plateau which occupies such a large part of northern and eastern Canada and almost completely encircles the great inland sea of Hudson bay. The western boundary of this region is not sharply defined topographically, but it coincides with the eastern border of the Paleozoic rocks which underlie the lowland region. It is a country of numerous lakes and of rivers flowing in ill-defined and shallow valleys. On a broad view its surface is level or rolling, but in detail it is rugged, broken and rocky, with little or no surface veneer of soil or loess material to cover the inequalities of the bedrock. Its northern portion is treeless and is known as the Barren Lands.

The physical features of the Mackenzie basin then are these: A mountainous highland on the west;

a low-lying, rugged, rocky and partly treeless plateau on the east; and in the middle a broad, almost level, forested lowland with the trunk stream like a great artery flowing northward to the Arctic sea, fed on one hand from the melting snows of the mountains and on the other hand from the numberless lakes of the plateau region on the east.

The Mackenzie ranks as one of the eight great rivers of the earth. Its length is reckoned at about 2,800 miles to the head of Peace river and its volume has been estimated to be about half a million cubic feet per second. It is exceeded on this continent only by the Mississippi in length, volume and drainage area, but it is greater in length and drainage area than the St. Lawrence.

It is a magnificent natural waterway allowing steamers of five feet draft to ascend without interruption from the Arctic ocean 1,400 miles to the rapids on Slave river at Fort Smith. Above this it is navigable again for lighter draft steamers on the Peace and Athabaska rivers for a total length of about 1,500 miles in three sections. Including its great lakes and those tributary streams which have already been explored it has a total length of navigable river and lake shore line of nearly 7,000 miles, interrupted, however, at three points, namely, the sixteen miles of rapids on Slave river at Fort Smith, the rapids and falls on Peace river below Vermilion, one mile in length, and the ninety miles of rapids on Athabaska river above Fort McMurray.

The natural resources of the Mackenzie river region include minerals, furs, timber, game and fish, and agricultural land.

Coal occurs in abundance in the Cretaceous rocks of the Athabaska, Peace, and Nelson rivers, and to a less extent in the Tertiary. Two of the Tertiary coal fields, namely, one at the mouth of Great Bear river and another on Peel river, are on fire and have been burning at least since Alexander Mackenzie descended the river in 1789. The fire is probably due to natural causes in spite of the Indian story that it was started by a legendary hero of theirs in order to cook his dinner of beaver.

Salt and gypsum are associated together at a number of points in Devonian rocks. Brine springs situated west of Fort Smith are the source of all the salt used in that northern country, while other brine springs and outcrops of rock salt occur at several other points, notably in the neighborhood of Fort Norman. The most important mineral pro-

ducts of the lowland portion of the basin, however, and possibly of the whole of this portion of Canada are oil and gas, evidences of which are found from the height of land on the south to the Arctic ocean on the north. The original source of both these substances is believed to be in the Devonian rocks and since these rocks cover about half of the total area of the whole Mackenzie basin the possibility of discovering oil pools of importance in this region is excellent. Gas has been proven in great quantity by several drill holes, but little intelligent effort has so far been directed to the search for oil. Some drilling has been done on the Athabaska river, but sites for the drill holes have more often been determined by the suitability of the ground for camps rather than by a study of the rock structure. The result has consequently been disappointing.

The fisheries of the great lakes of the Mackenzie, namely, those of Athabaska, Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, are among the most valuable of the assets of the region. Whitefish and lake trout are the principal fishes, and although fish is the principal food of the majority of the population and hundreds of thousands of pounds weight are consumed annually, this amount is so small in proportion to the quantity these lakes must contain that there is no evidence that they are being exhausted. Fisheries are made annually on Athabaska and Great Slave lakes, but Great Bear lake, which contains the finest quality and the greatest variety of fishes, is virtually untouched. Whitefish in this lake go up to 12 pounds in weight, and trout to 50 or 60 pounds.

The fur trade is at present the most important industry in the Mackenzie basin and with the exception of the farming and ranching communities in the extreme southwest of the basin virtually the whole population is more or less directly interested in this business. The history of the region is intimately bound up with the operations of the fur traders; and the few scattered settlements that are situated at intervals of 100 to 200 miles along the valley of the main rivers were originally established and are still maintained for the purpose of trading furs with the natives. Nearly all the different kinds of high grade furs, such as fox, sable, mink, marten, ermine, lynx, beaver, otter, are obtained in the region, and the Hudson's Bay company, probably the greatest fur-trading company in the world, obtains the greater part of its furs from here. Canada exports over

five million dollars' worth of furs annually, and of this amount the Mackenzie basin supplies probably one-third.

#### Youngest V. C.

LONDON. — The youngest soldier who has been awarded the Victoria Cross is Private Edward Dwyer, of the East Surrey regiment. He is only eighteen years of age. On his return to his home in Fulham he found the street ablaze with festoons of flags stretching across the road.

Private Dwyer, who was a green-grocer's assistant when he joined the East Surrey regiment, in an interview, describing his gallant feat, said: "It was a very small affair, and I don't want to say much about it. I only did my duty. But if you want to know, it happened in this way. I was in a trench on the side of Hill 60, when the other fellows retired, and I was left alone. The Germans were in a trench only fifteen yards away—so close that I could hear them talking in their lingo. I knew that if they took this trench it would be a bad job for our other trenches behind, so I collected all the grenades I could get hold of and started throwing them at the Germans. They threw back, doubtless thinking there were a lot of men in the trench, and I kept on throwing until at last reinforcements arrived, and the trench was safe. I think I killed three or four of the Germans, but their bombs all missed me."

"It was a week later that I got hit on the head, and was taken to the hospital."

#### STEAMER ISLAND NOT YET LOCATED

JUNEAU, Aug. 8. — Dragging for the wreck of the steamship Islander, off the southerly point of Douglas island, has thus far failed to reveal the spot where the vessel lies on the floor of Lynn canal, according to W. J. Rogers, expert diver, who has financed the expedition. Mr. Rogers was in Juneau today.

Mr. Rogers declares that the drag was made for a distance of 200 yards in every direction from the spot where the Islander was thought to have sunk. The spot where the Islander went down, after striking an iceberg on August 15, 1901, is said to have been known to Henry Finch, a veteran diver, who showed Mr. Rogers its location on the charts. By no means disheartened, Mr. Rogers announces his determination to continue the search for the vessel, having anticipated when the expedition was formed, that the location of the wreck would be no easy task.



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## Hydraulic Works Near City of Dawson

Many of the largest and most modern hydraulic placer mining plants in the world are in operation on the creeks within a few miles of Dawson, and contribute vastly to the output of the Klondike camp.

### Klondike Hills, Left Limit, Above Mouth of Bonanza Creek

E. O. Finlaison et al. are the owners of eleven hill claims on the left limit of Klondike above the mouth of Bonanza creek and during the past season were hydraulicking on Discovery bench. The water is diverted from Quigley gulch and six tributaries of the Klondike between Quigley and Jackson gulches and conveyed a distance of three and one-half miles by a ditch having a capacity of 2,000 miners' inches, and applied under a pressure of 75 feet. The bank consists of about 50 feet of gravel. Water is available during the early spring freshets and rainy periods during the summer, and during the past season 5,000 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings are retained on hill ground.

J. W. Park is the owner of two hill claims, left limit of the Klondike river, above the mouth of Bonanza creek, and during the past season was hydraulicking on hill No. 19. The water is diverted from Jackson gulch a distance of one and one-half miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 100 feet. The bank consists of about 50 feet of gravel. Water is available at intervals from May 1 to October 1, and during the season 4,000 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings are retained on hill ground.

### Hunker and Last Chance Hills

William Scouse et al. are the owners of 21 hill claims on the left limit hydraulic reserve, Hunker creek, and during the past season were hydraulicking on hill No. 33, left limit, hydraulic reserve. Water is diverted from Henry gulch, a distance of two miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 75 feet. The bank consists of about 30 feet of gravel. Water is available only during the spring freshets and rainy periods from May 1 to October 1 and 6,800 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings are retained on hill ground.

John Mahon et al. are the owners of 75 claims on Hunker and Last Chance creeks, and during the past season were hydraulicking on hill No. 3 above the mouth of Last Chance creek. The water is diverted from Last Chance creek and conveyed a distance of four miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 100 feet. The bank consists of gravel 25 feet. Water is available from May 1 to October 1, and during the past season 35,000 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings were dumped on creek No. 2, upper half, above the mouth of Last Chance owned by the operators.

Wilson and Townsend are the owners of six hill claims, left limit, above the mouth of Last Chance creek, and during the past season were hydraulicking on Morris bench, second tier, lower half, left limit, No. 7, above the mouth of Last Chance creek. The water is diverted from Henry gulch and conveyed a distance of two miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 75 feet. The bank consists of 50 feet of gravel. Water is only available during the early spring freshets and heavy rains at intervals during the season, and 2,800 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings are retained on hill ground.

J. S. Day is the owner of eight

claims, right limit, above the mouth of Last Chance creek, and during the past season was hydraulicking on hill, right limit, No. 9, and bench, second tier, right limit, lower half No. 9 above the mouth of Last Chance creek. The water is diverted from Last Chance creek and conveyed a distance of three miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 75 feet. The bank consists of gravel 50 feet. Water is available at intervals during the season from May 1 to October 1 and during the past season 4,000 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings are dumped on hill ground.

The Dago Hill Mining company are the owners of 52 claims on Last Chance creek and were hydraulicking on Discovery hill during intervals when water was obtainable. The water is diverted from Last Chance creek and conveyed a distance of two and one-half miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 75 feet. The bank consists of gravel about 30 feet. Water is available only at intervals during the season and 4,000 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings were dumped on creek discovery, owned by the Dago Hill Mining company.

B. R. Elliott et al. are the owners of 27 claims, left limit of Hunker creek and left limit of Hester creek, tributary of Hunker creek, and were hydraulicking on Stone bench, second tier, lower half, left limit, No. 4, Hester creek. The water is diverted from Hester and Independence creeks and conveyed a distance of about four miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches. The bank consists of gravel 40 feet. Water is available from May 1 to October 1 and during the past season 10,500 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings were dumped on creek claim No. 4, Hester creek, owned by B. R. Elliott.

Gould and Murphy are the owners of ten hill claims, left limit of Hunker creek, and during the past season were hydraulicking on hill, left limit, Nos. 56 and 57 below discovery, Hunker creek. Water is diverted from Independence creek and conveyed a distance of three miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 50 feet. The bank consists of 25 feet of gravel. Water is available at intervals during the season from May 1 to October 1, and 4,000 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings are retained on hill ground.

August Larson et al. are the owners of thirty claims, left limit of Gold Bottom and Hunker creeks, and during the past season were hydraulicking on Boreman bench, left limit, No. 32 below discovery, Hunker creek, and on Curtis bench, third tier, lower half, left limit, No. 33 below discovery on Hunker creek. The water is diverted from Gold Bottom creek and conveyed a distance of two miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 50 feet. The bank consists of gravel of 25 feet. Water is available from May 1 to October 1 and 12,000 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings are dumped on creek claims Nos. 32 and 33 below discovery, Hunker creek, owned by the Yukon Gold company, now worked out by dredging.

Edward Blanchfield et al. are the owners of six claims on right limit of Hunker creek and Little Gem, a tributary of Hunker creek, and were hydraulicking on said property. The water is diverted from Hunker creek and conveyed a distance of three miles by a ditch having a capacity of 200 miners' inches and applied un-

der a pressure of 50 feet. The bank consists of 25 feet of gravel. Water is available from May 1 to October 1 and 2,800 cubic yards of gravel were removed. The tailings were dumped on creek No. 2, Little Gem.

### Dominion Creek

The Dominion Mining Company, Limited, are the owners of 473 claims on Dominion creek and tributaries and were hydraulicking on claims from creek claim No. 33 to claim No. 94 below lower discovery. The water is diverted from Dominion creek at No. 31 below upper discovery and conveyed a distance of eight miles by a ditch having a capacity of 3,000 miners' inches, and from Portland gulch, a tributary of Dominion creek, and conveyed a distance of four miles by a ditch having a capacity of 500 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 75 feet. These operations consisted of hydraulicking the overburden and muck averaging about eight feet. Water is available from May 1 to October 1, and 382,399 cubic yards of muck and overburden were removed. This material is carried away by the natural flow of water through Dominion creek.

The Big Creek Mining company are the owners of 106 claims on Dominion creek, below lower discovery, and during the past season were hydraulicking muck and overburden on claims from 239 to 300 below lower discovery. The water is diverted from Dominion creek and tributaries and conveyed a distance of eight and one-half miles by a ditch having a capacity of 3,000 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 75 feet. These operations consist of hydraulicking muck of an average depth of 10 feet and during the last season 677,473 cubic yards of muck and overburden were removed. This material is carried away by the natural flow of water in Dominion creek.

The Calder Mining company are the owners of 113 claims on Quartz creek and Indian creek and during the last season were hydraulicking on claims from Nos. 30 to 42 below A. Mack's discovery on Quartz creek. The water is diverted from Calder creek and conveyed a distance of one and one-half miles by a ditch having a capacity of 1,000 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 50 feet; also from Quartz creek and conveyed a distance of five miles by a ditch having a capacity of 1,000 miners' inches and applied under a pressure of 50 feet. The water is available from May 1 to October 1 and 484,269 cubic yards of muck and overburden were removed. This material is carried away by the natural flow of water in Quartz and Indian creeks.

The Yukon Gold company had ten hydraulic pits in operation during the last season at the following points:

Adams hill, Bunker hill, Trail gulch, Monte Cristo, American hill, King Solomon hill, Magnet gulch, American gulch, Lovett gulch, Fox gulch.

The Yukon Gold company's hydraulic operations are the heaviest in the territory. The company's annual report for the year 1914 says: "A total of 3,241,641 cubic yards were handled by the hydraulic mines, which produced \$544,262, at a cost of \$245,686. The working cost was 7.6 cents per cubic yard, exclusive of depreciation of the main ditch, which is a decrease of 2.1 cents per cubic yards compared to last season. The total water used amounted to 519,834 miners' inches as compared with 406,135 miners' inches in 1913, a gain of over 25 per cent. The duty of the water was 6.02 cubic yards to the miners' inch.

"The Twelvemile water system was operated from May 8 to September 30, inclusive, a total of 146 days. The average daily delivery was 3,561 miners' inches. The ditch was operated for 96.4 per cent. of the possible time. Severe frosts early in September caused considerable difficulty in keeping the ditch open, otherwise the system gave excellent service."

### DEAN OF WOMEN AT "U" IS DEAD

SEATTLE, Aug. 9.—Isabella Austin, for several years dean of women at the University of Washington, died here this morning as the result of complications following an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Austin was probably one of the best known women in educational circles in the Northwest.

### Dawsonite on Trip

WHITEHORSE, July 30.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Inspector A. L. Bell, R. N. W. M. P., left Monday on a pleasure trip to Atlin. On her return to Carcross she will spend a few days with her former Dawson friend, Mrs. Matthew Watson. Captain Bell hopes to have their house on Barracks Square ready for occupancy when Mrs. Bell returns home.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Gary plant of the Illinois Steel company, which has been partially shut down for the last two years, is now operating at full capacity and employing 12,000 men. This is an addition of 6,000 men.

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"How long have they been married?"

"About five years."

"Did she make him a good wife?"

"No, but she made him an awfully good husband."—Judge.

Natives employed in Rand gold mines at the end of October numbered 170,438, against 150,012 at the end of December, 1913.

The Belgian jacket is new in coats

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MAYO, Yukon Territory

The Silver City of the Yukon

## Activity In Mayo Placer Operations

MAYO Aug. 14.—Anyone traveling today from Dawson to the upper Stewart district of Mayo and Duncan must be impressed by the optimism of the residents of that district. A short stay and a look around the camp will convince one that their optimism is well founded, and that Yukon has in that district what will prove to be one of the most important, if not the best, camp in the Yukon Territory. The camp has only recently recovered from the hard knocks received by those who in the early days stampered and staked Duncan creek. After hundreds of men had spent hundreds of thousands dollars in labor and hard cash they were compelled to abandon everything because of the water and the consequent failure to reach bedrock on that creek. After years of persistent and strenuous efforts the individuals, who were helped by the government with pumps in the effort to overcome the excessive flow of water encountered near bedrock in all shafts sunk, the work was abandoned. Those familiar with the creek are still confident that the difficulties encountered will be overcome in time and the creek will produce many times more than has ever been expended on it. About thirty five placer claims have been relocated on the creek in the last two years, about twenty-five on the lower end of the creek and a dozen or more just below discovery, on the upper end. The lower claims were staked by Walsh, Adair and Bronley, who prospected them with their Keystone drill, and this summer installed a steam Bagley scraping outfit and are now scraping pay dirt into the box. A bedrock drain was dug to drain the cut, and a small cleanup of the ground taken out of this drain proved much better than expected.

On the upper end of the creek Elmer Mekela has completed the installation of a hydraulic plant on the benches opposite 6 below, and is tearing down the hill. He is using water taken from the creek about a

mile above. John Turner is working by open cut on discovery.

Above discovery, Spark, Rae and McLean are shoveling in from an open cut.

Martin Molessich, with one man, is shoveling in from an open cut on Lightning creek, a tributary of Duncan.

In the Mayo Lake district, Crissfield and Hester have good pay on Gull creek. Considerable work was done on this creek by the same men two years ago. Good prospects were obtained, but on opening up a cut they found they could not get to bedrock. On returning there this spring they went a short distance further up and succeeded in getting to bedrock and found good pay.

Four men are prospecting on the creeks emptying into Mayo lake.

**Haggart Creek**

On upper Haggart, McKenna and one man are working an open cut. Maynard, Jahnke and Gill are open cutting on Nos. 2, 3 and 4 below. A water wheel about twenty-four feet in diameter was installed and furnishes the power to run a tram car to the dump box.

Abbot Brothers and Portlock are open cutting, using machinery.

MaeWhinney, Merriman and Kinsey have a self-dumper working on an open cut.

John Suttles is working on his claims on Dublin gulch.

On Hight creek, Middlecoff is working a crew of twelve men, hydraulicking into boxes and hoisting the tailings with a clam-shell bucket. A cut about 1,000 feet in length was ground sluiced off this spring to within a few feet of bedrock.

Below Middlecoff's works, Messrs. Rasmussen, Lindquist, Rockney, Miller and Godman, locally known as the "Guggs," are installing a Sauerman drag-line excavator. Part of the machinery was delayed somewhere in transit, delaying the work somewhat. This is the first machine of the kind in the country and all miners are very much interested in

how it will handle the pay gravels of this country.

On the lower end of the creek, John Darbolo is representing his claims.

Across the hill from Hight, on Minto lake, the Minto Lake Hydraulics are working one shift of two men.

On Carson creek, Charley Johnson is representing and prospecting his group of claims.

**Johnson Creek**

The creek attracting the most attention of the prospectors and miners of the district is Johnson creek, where O. P. Thompson found good pay last winter. Twenty-seven claims have been staked on Johnson sixteen on Coronation, emptying into Johnson above discovery; twenty-eight claims on Sabbath, another tributary, and two claims on Nugget gulch, a tributary of Coronation.

Although the creek had been prospected to a considerable extent, at different times, no one ever succeeded in getting a shaft to bedrock till last winter, when Thompson sank a hole on the opposite side of the creek to that on which all the prospecting had been done and found bedrock at eighteen feet, with eight feet of pay dirt. A small dump was taken out during the latter part of the winter, and, quoting Thompson's figures, went \$2.47 to the square foot of bedrock. A total of \$667 was cleaned up. One hundred and sixty-seven dollars of this was in nuggets valued from \$2 to \$8.50. One thousand feet of ditch was dug this spring to take sluice water to the claim, and three lays have been let on the ground. The first was taken by Leveillie and Villieux, who moved their ten horsepower boiler over from Secret creek and are working a self-dumper, using Thompson's shaft. It is reported on good authority that they are getting better pay than Thompson took out during the winter. Ortell, Morrison and Baucher have a lay on the 125 feet adjoining discovery shaft and have

now a eight-horsepower boiler and dumper going. Malcolm Mackimmon and Alan McIntosh have taken a lay on the ground recently, and are putting on machinery. Other parties are now negotiating for a fourth lay.

Thompson is sinking a shaft on the left limit of 1 below, which he owns in addition to discovery.

In shafts sunk this spring on 3 below splendid prospects were found, and miners have every confidence that a continuous paystreak will be uncovered on the creek.

Joe Lesky is prospecting on Coronation creek, and has had good prospects, but has not succeeded in getting down to bedrock owing to water.

**Mining on Bars**

Four or five prospectors are working on the Stewart above Fraser falls.

More miners are working on the bars of Stewart river than for a good many years. Low water in the Stewart enables the miners to work bars that are usually submerged, and as some of the bars have not been worked over for several years, most of those working are well paid for their labor.

Mayo City is reflecting the prosperity of the community. A number of new cabins have been erected during the last year and others are in course of construction.

J. E. Binet has added a large addition and basement to his hotel and plans to build a separate store building and use the space now occupied by the store for hotel purposes.

Alex Nicol, the freighter, has erected a fine large warehouse on the waterfront, at the steamboat landing, and Greenfield & Pickering have recently completed a galvanized iron warehouse on Front street.

Norman Macaulay, who lease the Cunningham hotel last spring, has enlarged the main building and built a separate addition for the bar, as well as refitted and renovated the place throughout.

Noncommissioned officers and men who have the Victoria Cross conferred upon them enjoy a pension of \$50 a year; but at the option of the authorities the pension may be increased to \$250 a year in cases of necessity.

We cannot teach truth to another, we can only help him to find it.—Galilea.

### RESOLUTIONS FAVOR CRUSHING GERMANY

LONDON.—In view of the headmaster of Eton's recommendation that we must not humiliate Germany the Imperial Maritime league announces that it has obtained upwards of 160,000 supporters for the following resolution, to which further signatures are invited:

"We, the undersigned, desire to place on record our unswerving determination to use all the possible means at our disposal to support the government in carrying on the war until peace has been restored by the unconditional surrender of the enemy, and thus for all time to crush the arrogant military despotism of the German empire with which she is now seeking to dominate the world."

In his address, referred to above, which was delivered at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Dr. Lyttelton said that he had no right to expect that the Germans would hold any other feeling towards England than that of vindictive wrath. If we were bound to apply the principle of Christian charity on a scale to which we had never risen before, it was necessary so to act as to give a reasonable chance of sixty millions of people being saved from their own vindictiveness. The obligation was so to act that their hatred of us should be removed. Unless this was done the war would have been fought in vain, and all the noble lives would have been squandered.

Incidentally Dr. Lyttelton remarked:

"It has been proposed by men of weight that when we say the Kiel canal should be internationalized, we should couple it with a promise that we shall internationalize Gibraltar." By implication he expressed sympathy with this view.

Dr. Lyttelton, in a letter to the Times, explains further the meaning of his address. In this he states:

A "real European partnership" is a thing towards which the nations have been groping ever since 1815, and there is some hope of our making a solid advance towards it at the end of this war.

We all desire it, except perhaps the Germans, but there is one rock ahead towards which we are rapidly drifting.

It is this: Unless the mind of Germany can be changed all talk of

an European partnership is a waste of words.

For years there have been over sixty millions of people in Central Europe maddened by fear of Russia and hatred of England.

Now this hatred is viewed by some of us with a mild surprise, by others with wrath, by some with dismay.

First, because calmly to contemplate the prospect of a nation continuing in hatred shows an utter abandonment of the very rudiments of Christianity.

Secondly, because it denotes not only badness, but madness; and worse than that, hypocrisy.

In order to make the point clear, I took one suggestion that has been made, but only to illustrate the prevailing muddle-headedness; not as approving it or discussing it. It is that while insisting on the internationalizing of the Kiel canal we should internationalize Gibraltar.

I hope it is consistent with our highest duty to keep the place. But the proposal would at once reveal our stupidity. It would be stamped upon not because there is another and a better one, but because it implies a willingness to trust the comity of nations, the very thing we profess to be fighting for.

We have talked of warring for a principle. Is it quite mad, then, to think of acting on it?

Or are we to begin the "partnership of nations" by adding to our power after preaching that the doctrine of power is exploded, though the future of mankind depends on England being seen to be disinterested today?

Fuel oil used by railroads in the United States in 1913 amounted to 33,004,815 bbls. There was 29,145 miles of line operated by this fuel, the oil-burning engines covering 118,672,162 miles. An average of 3.60 miles was made per barrel of oil consumed. The navy used over 21,000,000 gal. of fuel oil in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913

"Tis opportunity knocking," remarked the lazy man, as the thumps resounded on the door of his \$2-a-week room, and, being wise, he opened it—the door, of course.

"No, I ain't opportunity," remarked a racuous voice, "I'm to get an installment on them books you bought last month."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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## Development of the Galena Creek Mines

MAYO, Aug. 15.—Quartz mining interest in the Mayo district just now overshadow the placer, particularly in the silver claims on Galena creek. On the Silver King mine sinking of the shaft was going on as fast as possible, and is now down about 150 feet. The main lead is widening with depth and the ore is said to be better. About July 20 a new lead was struck in an air shaft that was put down, and the lead averaging eleven inches in width and assayed well over \$1,000 a ton. Over three tons of this high grade ore is now on the dump.

Twelve hundred tons of ore were shipped from this mine this summer to the Selby works at San Francisco. Sixty tons shipped the year before averaged \$262 a ton and netted the owners about \$162 a ton. Mining and transportation costs have since been cut in two.

A conservative estimate of the values in the 1,200 tons shipped places the values at \$135 a ton or about \$162,000 for the shipment, or a production to date of about \$175,000. When it is considered that the ore shipped to date was all taken from above the 130-foot level, it must be admitted that the mine has a bright future, and particularly as the vein is widening and getting richer with depth.

Preparations are now under way to haul over 2,000 tons from the mine this winter, which will be shipped to the outside next summer. Greenfield & Pickering, who had the contract for hauling the ore last winter, have shipped several hundred tons of feed to the camp this summer, and are preparing for a busy winter with their teams. Sixteen to eighteen teams were engaged in hauling ore all last winter.

Two leases were let on the Silver King property. This spring one held by P. Anderson was abandoned after considerable prospecting. The lease extended only to creek level in depth, and the surface showing did

not warrant sinking a shaft to that depth only.

Another lease is held by Knudson and Oscar Leterneau, on the opposite side of the creek. Cabins have been built and prospecting for the lead started.

Considerable prospecting has been done on other claims, and what is considered the same lead picked up in a number of places. As the overburden in the neighborhood is from 15 to 75 feet deep, it makes prospecting slow and expensive work.

On the Webfoot claim, adjoining the Silver King, on the right limit of Galena creek, owned by John Alverson and others, shafts were sunk during the winter and ore specimens obtained that assayed over \$300 a ton. Several claims to the northeast of this claim were prospected and float galena showing good values found wherever bedrock was struck, indicating that the lead was near by.

The Mabel mineral claim, adjoining the Silver King on the left limit, has been leased, with an option to purchase, by the owner, Grant Hoffman, to Mr. Tromley of Dawson. In two shafts on this property small veins were located showing good galena ore.

On the Adam claim, adjoining the Mabel, owned by Mark Evans, what is probably the best prospect except the Silver King's itself has been found. In a shaft about 2,500 feet from the Silver King shaft a three-foot vein was located carrying some high grade ore. Some of the tests made were equally as good as those obtained in the Silver King when at the same stage of development.

Some fine specimens of float have been found three miles to the southwest of these properties, and during the winter a group of claims was staked on Duncan and Lightning creeks, about six miles in an easterly direction from Galena creek, and the claims are thought to be an extension of the Silver King lead. The dip and strike are the same.

Four claims were recorded and about eight or nine staked on Look-out mountain recently. The discoverers, Forrest and Couchman, showed some good samples of ore from discovery.

### Dublin Gulch

A number of gold quartz claims are located on Dublin gulch, about two and one-half miles from the mouth. The most important are the Stewart & Catto group of six claims, the Olive claim, the Cascallen group, the Blue Lead group and the Eagle group. The Stewart & Catto group is situated on the divide between the Stewart and Olive pups, tributaries of Dublin gulch on the left limit. Most of the work on this group has been done on the "Happy Jack" and "Victoria" claims, and consists of two tunnels, with drifts and cross cuts, and a large amount of surface trenches. One tunnel is in about 200 feet, with about 100 feet of crosscuts. The other or second tunnel, which is further up the mountain, is about 175 feet in length, with about 70 feet of crosscuts, exposing a vein averaging four feet in width and carrying values in gold from \$4 to \$14, with picked samples running over \$100.

A third tunnel was driven on the opposite side of the ridge and is about 100 feet in length, showing a vein similar in width and values to that found in the first and second tunnels.

The Olive claim adjoins the Stewart & Catto group. The work done consists mainly of a tunnel driven 300 feet above the creek. The vein is 150 feet in length, following the vein, which has a width of from five to 12 feet, carrying values from \$9 to \$50 to the ton, with picked samples going as high as \$400 a ton. It is reported that Mr. Tolmie, of Dawson, has acquired an interest in this group, and is now on the ground.

The Cascallen group consists of four claims on the north and west of the Olive, and is owned by Frank

Cascallen. Two veins have been located. The work done is chiefly on the Midas claim and consists of two tunnels, one 35 feet and the other 150 feet long. The 35-foot tunnel shows a three-foot vein. A sample from the dump assayed \$9.67. The 150-foot tunnel is located higher up and follows a fine body of ore, giving values of from \$9 to \$30 from a width of seven feet.

The Blue Lead group, to the south of the Stewart & Catto group, is controlled by B. C. Sprague, of Dawson, and consists of eight claims. A shaft on the Blue Lead shows a vein six feet in width, with values from \$2.50 to \$30. Surface trenches show the same lead for a distance of several hundred feet.

The Eagle group is also controlled by B. C. Sprague. R. S. Ames is now engaged in prospecting and developing the Eagle group. Samples give returns of from \$16 to \$27 per ton.

The quartz miners of the district are endeavoring to have the government establish a government assay office in the district and in support of their request show that on the 31st of March last there were 199 quartz claims on record in the district, and a number have since been recorded, as compared with 145 claims held in the Whitehorse district, where the government assay office is now maintained. During the winter, when most of the hard rock prospecting is done, it requires over two months, under the most favorable conditions, to get returns on samples sent to the government assay office at Whitehorse.

### Reassurance

It was at a fashionable Southern resort and the pretty New England maiden had been tangoing strenuously with a vigorous young man from the West.

"Really," she protested, "I must stop, I'd love to keep on and on, but I'm danced out."

"Why, how can you say that?" he cried in astonishment as he escorted her to a seat. "I don't think you are darned stout at all. You're just plump enough."—National Monthly.

A capital cleanser for varnished and stained woodwork is tea-water. This may be made by pouring boiling water on spent tea leaves, straining the liquid afterwards through a cloth or muslin. The tea water loosens the dirt quickly.

### FRA ELBERTUS

Down to the depths went Elbert Hubbard, with smiling eyes that knew no fear, and all the lovely mermaids rubbered, and Neptune shouted, "See, who's here!" Well might there be a great commotion throughout the sea, from east to west, for seldom has old Father Ocean clasped hands with such a splendid guest. The inkstand waits upon his table, his pen is rusting in the sun; there is no living hand that's able to do the work he left undone. There is no brain so keen and witty, no voice with his caressing tones; and Elbert, in the Dead Men's city, is swapping yarns with Davy Jones. And all the world that reads evinces its sorrow that he's dwelling there; not all the warring kings and princes are worth a ringlet of his hair. Death keeps a record in his cupboard of victims of the monarch's hate; "a million men and Elbert Hubbard," so goes the tally, up to date. If it would bring you back, Elbertus, to twang your heart with golden strings, it would not worry us or hurt us to drown a wagonload of kings.—Walt Mason.

### Militant Georgie

"Oh, Georgie, Georgie!" exclaimed a fond mother when she saw her small boy considerably battered up and dirty, "you have been fighting again! How often have I told you that you shouldn't fight?"

"Well," said he, "what are you going to do when a fellow hits you?"

"Why, keep out of the way?" said the mother.

"I'll bet," said the youngster, "he'll keep out of mine after this."—Kansas City Star.

### An Indorsement.

"Yes, sir," said the rugged mountaineer to the member of congress, "I'm going to vote for you an' frequent. You're one man as does a little sunthin' to protect home industry."

"Then you don't resent my stand in favor of prohibition?"

"That's what I am cheerin' ye for. You ain't interfered with us moonshiners wuth mentionin', and you've improved the demand a heap.—Exchange.

## GLEANER GOLD QUARTZ MINE

SKAGWAY.—The Gleaner mine, the property of the Gleaner M. & M. Co., a gold quartz proposition adjoining the now famous and fabulously rich Engineer mine in the Atlin, B. C., district, owned by Captain Alexander, having laid idle for a number of years, after several thousand dollars had been spent in development work, is again to be opened up and worked, according to a statement made to a Daily Alaskan representative by M. H. McCabe, of Victoria, B. C., one of the original and principal stockholders in the Gleaner M. & M. Co., who arrived in Skagway on the Princess Alice this morning, and is stopping with his son, M. J. McCabe, at the Golden North, until tomorrow morning, when they will both leave for the interior.

Mr. McCabe has a three-year working lease on the Gleaner property and will put several men at work as soon as he can arrange things for their accommodation and get the necessary supplies on the ground. He is a practical hard rock miner and perfectly familiar with the character and extent of the quartz deposit it is his intention to develop.

A few months ago prominent outside mining men had an option to purchase the Gleaner mine for the sum of \$500,000, but the European war breaking out and the finances of the world being tied up for a time thereby, the option was allowed to lapse.

The Gleaner mine was located in 1899, shortly after the discovery and location of the Engineer mine, and was then, and is now, thought to be equally as rich as that famous property, which we understand is valued by its owner at \$3,000,000.

"Is that car of yours the latest model, Pillbeck?"

"Yes, it's a 1912."

"Pshaw! This is 1915."

"I know it, but the people who made my car went out of business in 1912."

## HYDRAULIC MINING IN ATLIN

(By A. D. Hughes, in Mining and Scientific Press.)—These operations in British Columbia are believed to be of sufficient magnitude, and the conditions existing, methods employed, and results obtained sufficiently unusual to warrant the publication of this article. Similar conditions may exist at other places, and, if so, the method worked out here may be of use to others. Actual working costs are given and enough of the data governing them to make possible an approximate estimate of the expense of similar work in other districts.

The description covers the operations of the North Columbia Gold Mining company, of Cincinnati, during the four seasons from 1910 to 1913 inclusive. The work was carried on under the management of J. M. Ruffner. I was present during the whole of this period, and during the latter three years acted as superintendent. The data given are therefore authentic and represent the result of observations at all stages of the work and under all the conditions obtaining.

Atlin is situated near the northern border of British Columbia, about 60 miles in a straight line southeast of Carcross, Yukon, which is 70 miles from Skagway, Alaska, on the White Pass & Yukon railway. It is reached from Carcross by boat on Tagish and Atlin lakes between June and November. There is a portage between the two lakes, freight and passengers being transferred on a railroad three miles long. During the winter, dog-teams or horse-stages, depending on the condition of the ice, carry mail and passengers to and from Atlin. The climate is that usual at this latitude behind the coast range.

Gold was first discovered in the district at the time of the rush to Dawson. In the years immediately following there were as many as thirty or forty thousand people in the camp at times. Individual mining was then at its height, work being carried on in the creek-beds and shallow benches. Since that time the population has been decreasing gradually, as individual work has been giving place to large-scale operations. At the time considered there were about 1,500 people in the locality during the summer and much fewer, of course, in the winter. The production during the time men-

tioned was about \$350,000 per season. The operations to be described produced the bulk of this output, the remainder coming from smaller hydraulic plants, drift mining, etc., on the various creeks within a radius of 20 miles from Atlin.

Pine creek, the scene of the operations, runs from Surprise lake, at the head of the valley, and empties into Atlin lake, a distance of 12 miles. The fall in this distance is approximately 750 feet, of which 100 feet is gained at a waterfall about four miles from Atlin lake. The average grade of the remainder of the course is therefore about one per cent. Midway between the two lakes is situated the discovery claim and the town of Discovery. Here the valley is broad, with wide benches on both sides of the creek. From a short distance below this point to a mile above there is exposed a section of an old river-channel. It is from this channel that all the gold on Pine creek has come. It is from 400 to 800 feet wide. The present creek has cut through this for approximately the entire length of a mile and a quarter and a width of 100 to 150 feet. The old channel slopes in the same direction as the present creek with a grade of one per cent. The present creek has a grade of a little less than two per cent. at this point. The level of the bedrock in both the new and old channels is the same at the upper end, although there originally was a difference of about forty feet in elevation between them at the lower end. Early ground-slucing operations and drifting filled a large part of the available dump at all points.

Bedrock on Pine creek at this point is mostly serpentine, through which there are many dikes, in various stages of alteration. Along these dikes and through the serpentine there are many quartz stringers, some of which are known to carry gold. The erosion of similar rock probably furnished the placer gold. The nature of the gold bears out this theory, as much of it has quartz associated with it. Some of these small quartzose nuggets are well rounded and some of them appear to be freshly broken.

The North Columbia Gold Mining company came into existence during the early days and acquired ground on the south side of the creek, the area eventually comprising most of the old channel on that side. Operations were then conducted on a small scale. The water system consisted of two small ditches of about 1,000 inches each, one on each side of the creek. During the first few seasons a good deal of material was run into the creek, and it became evident that space available for tailing would soon be exhausted. Experiments were tried with different methods of handling tailings, and during this time the method of stacking on worked-out bedrock by means of monitors was tried. Results were better by this method, but the capacity was limited by the small water-supply. There was an abundant supply at Surprise lake, and in 1907 it was decided to build a ditch and dam to make this available.

Surprise lake is a natural reservoir at the head of Pine Creek valley. It is 16 miles long by a little over a mile wide, having an area of about 18 square miles. A crib-dam was built to conserve the flood-water in the spring, the ditch being constructed during 1907 and 1908. This ditch was dug with a floating steam-shovel built by Fairbanks of Marion, Ohio. It is six miles long, 30 feet wide, and has a four-foot bank in solid ground at the lower side. The grade is eight feet per mile. No fluming was necessary, and good ditching-ground was encountered. The line of the small ditch previously used was followed. Waste-gates were placed at intervals of three-quarters of a mile, one set these about half-way being arranged so that the entire head of water could be turned out at this point. The cost of this ditch was \$6,285 per mile, including the dredge, for which there was no further use when the ditch was completed. The dredge cost \$13,732 erected and ready to run.

In 1909 the crib-dam was destroyed during the high-water period and was replaced by a pile and earth-work dam that was started at once and was completed in time to save a large part of the water in the lake. The new dam is about 400 feet long and 12 feet high at the center. The piling extends for about 150 feet at the deepest portion. The width on top is 12 feet, this being used for a roadway. The gates are operated with a screw-stem similar to a hydraulic gate-valve. The apron and spill-way from the gates is 30 feet wide. The cost of the new dam complete was \$3,158.

In 1910 the water-system was in good order, arrangements had been made for additional ground on the north side of the creek, and operations were started. The work was conducted from two separate pits, one on the south side of the creek opposite the town of Discovery and

the other about a half mile upstream on the north side. The water for both pits was taken from the main ditch, which is on the south side. There was about five feet of water above the sill of the gates at the lake, and with the constant supply coming from tributary creeks, a steady flow of about 10,000 miner's inches of water was reasonably certain.

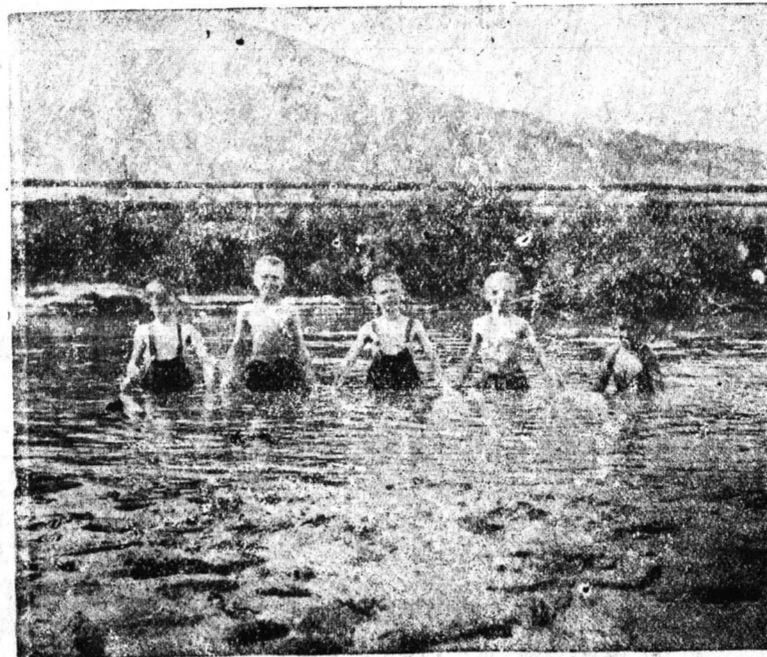
Results.—Five pits, averaging 55,000 to 60,000 yards, constituted the average season's run at this plant, the yardage for the four seasons being 283,300 per annum. The crew here was 18 men on both shifts, with extra men as needed, and work was carried on as continuously as possible throughout the season.

During the progress of the season, usually after the high-water period, the material that unavoidably collected in the creek-bed at both plants, was boomed or flushed out by opening the gates at the lake and allowing a head of 30,000 to 40,000 inches additional water to run down the creek. When the maximum effect had been attained, the extra water was turned off. This operation was carried on as many times during the season as the available water-supply would permit, usually

the lake wide open, only sufficient water was furnished for the full operations of both plants. However, during the winter the usual rise of about one foot in the level of the lake took place. This was enough to allow operations to be started on the usual scale in the spring, and heavy rains again made an ample supply, both for the usual operations and for flushing the tailings from the creek. Six feet was the maximum variation in the level of the water in the lake during the time considered.

The close of the season for both pits came at the time when ice forming in the ditch and pipe-lines made operation impossible. This usually occurred about November 10, with the temperature around zero. At this time the gates at the lake were closed down tight to avoid any waste during the winter, the plants were dismantled, and pipe, monitors, etc., placed on high ground, so that they would not become ice-bound during the winter.

Wages.—A variation made in the manner of paying wages may be of interest. The usual wage for the camp is 35 cents per hour and board, which is worth \$1.50 per day. During the first part of the work it was



BOYS BATHING IN KLONDIKE RIVER

about twice, and for periods of about six days each time. It is worth noting here that although this extra water cut out and carried away nearly all the fine material that had accumulated, the creek never could be cut down to the level previously existing. This was due to the fact that some coarse material unavoidably worked down into the creek-bed. The effect was therefore a gradual increase in the height of the creek-bed, depending upon the amount of coarse material allowed to run into it.

At only one time during the period mentioned was there any shortage of water. During 1912 there was not enough to allow the use of it for flushing the creek, and at the close of the season, with all the gates at

found that there was a tendency for men to quit about the time in the fall that the weather became severe. This was usually in October, when there was about a month's time left available for operating. At this time there were few available men in the camp, and the last month's work would therefore have to be carried on short-handed. To remedy this situation a sliding scale of wages was adopted with a bonus at the end of the season. The first two months were paid for at the rate of 25 cents per hour, the next two months at 30 cents, and the remaining time at 35 cents, the usual rate. Board was furnished as usual during all the time. To those who remained throughout the season a bonus was paid, bringing the total amount re-

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ceived by each man up to 35 cents per hour for all the time employed. Steady men were desired, for a green man was not of much use on a machine for a month or more. It will be seen that the amount at stake for each man who had worked the greater part of the season was about \$100. This proved to be sufficient inducement to remain, and henceforward each season was finished with practically all crew.

Battle With Fire on Indian Ocean  
DURBAN, July 24.—After days of

fighting with fire that broke out in her hold, the Insular & Oriental company's Australian liner Benalla had the flames under control before aid responding to wireless calls reached the vessel and assisted in completely extinguishing the fire. The situation was made more difficult by the fact that the ship had hundreds of passengers on board.

Carp have been taught to come and be red on the ringing of a bell. Nothing worries some women like troubles that failed to develop.

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### BARGAINS FOR MEN

- 1 lot of Working Shirts, 75c
- 1 lot of Working Shirts, 75c
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- 1 lot, extra value, black sateen ..... 75c

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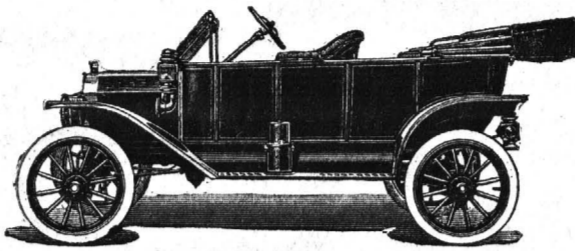
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### Rocker and Grizzly Method of Placer Mining

(By J. A. Macdonald, in the Canadian Mining Journal.)—It is only within the last ten years that the method of dredging for gold in the Klondike has been carried on to an appreciable extent. Previous to that time the only methods employed were the sluice box and the rocker, and these are used to a considerable extent at the present time, for dredging requires a lot of money. A medium sized dredge with all appliances for operation costs from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars. In the early days of the Yukon the principal means of separating fine gold from gravel and sand was by the use of the rocker which, as its name implies, is a box some three or four feet long and two feet wide, placed on a pair of rockers after the manner of the old baby-cradle. On the top is a box or hopper, perforated with one-quarter-inch holes. Where plenty of water could be conveniently taken from a higher to a lower level a series of boxes, made of plank, are elevated on the trestles. Water enters at the high end and flows through them. They are fitted into each other at the joints, so that the stream is continu-

ous through the boxes. They are called "sluice boxes," and are so sloped to allow the water to carry down the gravel and sand, and yet hardly move the gold. In the methods used for extracting the gold from the gravel gravity is utilized. Gold is nearly twenty times heavier than water, and eight times heavier than rock. Gold is separated from the dirt holding it by the use of an inclined plane, over which a stream of water is made to flow. The gold bearing dirt is shoveled into the fast flowing stream, which carries along the lighter material and leaves the gold behind. To aid in arresting and holding the gold, barriers are placed in the bottom of the box. These are called "riffles." These riffles are now made of angle iron, cut into lengths the width of the sluice box and bolted together at a certain distance from each other. In the early days, however, the riffles were made of bars of wood, generally sections of small trees, cut in even lengths, and held in position by a section of plank nailed to their ends. These wooden riffles, unlike those made of iron, were placed longitudinally

with the sluice box instead of transversely. Variations of the sluice box instead of transversely. Variations of the sluice box and riffles constitute all the methods of washing gold.

The sluice box requires a stream with a rapid descent. The fall in the box must be about one in four or five feet, so that in thirty feet of box there must be a head of five or more feet. The sluice box enables the operator to work a great deal more dirt than any other system of manual labor. The material is thrown into the head of the line of boxes and the water does the rest.

It is obvious that on a bar or bank mining there would be but few places where the miner could avail himself of the sluice box. In these cases the rocker is used almost universally. The rocker is worked on the principle of the baby-cradle, but it is also worked on the principle of the hand-sieve used in olden times for grain cleaning, and now to be seen in the modern fanning mill. The upper portion of the box is the hopper. This is a box six inches in depth, made to fit over and into the upper body of the main box. This upper detachable box or hopper has a bottom of heavy wire netting or a thin iron plate perforated with many holes, usually quarter-inch holes. Below the bottom of the hopper are two or three inclined shelves, made of board, and these inclined shelves or sieves are covered with pieces of blanket to hold the gold. The lower incline contains riffles, or a combination of blanket and riffles. Two strong rockers are fastened to the bottom of the box, and these rockers being placed on something solid and fastened thereto with a bolt from the center of each rocker to the bench beneath are oscillated. The operator sets up his machine beside some pool or stream of water, and fills the shallow box, or "basket," with fine gravel, rejecting all the coarse parts. With a pail or long-handled dipper he adds water to reduce the gravel to a concrete-like consistency, and at the same time rocks the machine from side to side. The finer and heavier parts of the sand and gravel pass through the holes in the perforated bottom, and fall onto the inclined shelves below, down which they are sluiced by the water, the gold being caught by the wool of the blanket or in the riffles, as the case might be. Where two men were working together, one carries gravel to the hopper or basket, while the

other operates the machine simply by the act of rocking and keeping the dirt well soaked with water. Usually the water, as it flows off, is caught and used over again, thus economizing the water supply. If much work was being performed the blankets were taken out at intervals, and washed in a tub of water to get the gold out of them, and immediately replaced.

This method, though slow and laborious, was the only available method in many places in the Yukon. Two men working together could easily clean up from two to four cubic yards per day. In the early days of the Klondike, around 1898 and after, it was nothing unusual for two men to clean up one hundred dollars' worth of dust in a day. On the bars of Stewart river a hundred dollars a day was considered only very good. In numerous cases a half dozen men have succeeded in taking out as much as fifteen to twenty thousand a month by the slow and laborious rocker method.

At the present time the rocker is little used in the working of claims by the miners in the Yukon. Prospectors, however, still continue to use the rocker in trying out prospects. It is the only method open to them to judge the value of a strike. The diminished value of the dirt bars the rocker, as it would not pay in the working over of poor dirt. With rich gravel panning out ten cents and over, the rocker method gave profitable results, but now when miners are satisfied with two to three-cent pans, the sluice box is the only profitable method. With improved hoisting gear very good profits are now made in operating with grizzly and sluice boxes. Where the diggings are good several lines of sluice-boxes are used simultaneously. These are placed in position and the gravel piles over them, and when the operation of separating the gold begins three or more boxes are put into use.

In the new gold diggings on the Saskatchewan river around Edmonton, only the rocker and the grizzly

are used. These bars, where the miners work are under water, and it is only in times of low water that they can be worked at all, in early spring, just before the ice breaks up, and in the fall.

#### SEIGEL MAY OPEN ANOTHER BIG STORE

NEW YORK, June 21.—Henry Seigel will open a department store in New York, if he is permitted to attain his liberty on the payment of \$150,000 as the first installment of \$2,000,000 balance owed the depositors of his failed bank.

Henry Seigel, the New York merchant whose department stores and bank failed last year, was sentenced to ten months in jail.

#### TEUTONS LIBERAL WITH HUNGARIAN AND RUSS LAND

PARIS, July 23.—It is learned here that the Teutonic allies have offered Roumania Bukovina and Bessarabia as a reward for continued neutrality until the end of the war.

### Ottawa Hotel

FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE  
REASONABLE RATES

#### A Finely Appointed Bar

Stocked With the CHOICEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS  
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE AT ALL HOURS

When in From the Creeks Stop at the Ottawa, Where You Are Always Made to Feel at Home

JOSEPH CADIEUX

Second Avenue, Next to Bank of B. N. A. Dawson, Yukon Terr.

## The Place of Quality for Fresh Home - Made Candies

THE PURITY AND PERFECTION OF WHICH ARE KNOWN ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

### IMPORTED CANDIES

ALL THE LEADING CONFECTIONS—HANDSOME ARTISTIC BOXES, ALL SIZES  
HUYLER'S, GUNTHER'S, M'CONKEY'S, FRY'S, LOWNEY'S, MORSE'S, CADBURY'S, HONEYMAN  
AND HAIDA CHOCOLATES

THE FINEST OF FRESH FRUITS OF ALL KINDS

#### Tobaccos, Imported and Domestic Cigars

Tobacco Pouches of Plain and Artistic Design

Pipes to Fit Every Face

### GEORGE'S PLACE

"THE HOME OF GOOD CHOCOLATES"

KING STREET

GEORGE SARANTIS, Prop.

OPPOSITE N. C. CO.

# A NEW DISCOVERY

The Following **REDUCED PRICES**  
Will Go Into Effect **SEPT. 1**

## Starch List

No.	ARTICLES	Dol.	Cts.
.....	Shirts, soft bosom and cuffs formerly 35c.	.....	25c.
.....	Shirts, stiff front.	.....	30c.
.....	Shirts, dress or pleated, formerly 40c.	.....	35c.
.....	Collars, formerly 10c.	.....	7c.
.....	Cuffs, pair, formerly 10c.	.....	7c.
.....	Overshirts	.....	25c.
.....	Undershirts	.....	20c.
.....	Drawers	.....	20c.
.....	Nightshirts, formerly 25c. up.	.....	25c.
.....	Union Suits	.....	40c.
.....	Pyjama Suits	.....	40c.
.....	Sweaters	.....	35c. and up
.....	Chemise	.....	35c. up
.....	Ladies' Drawers	.....	35c. up
.....	Night Dresses	.....	35c. up
.....	Wrappers	.....	50c. up
.....	Waists	.....	35c. up
.....	Corset Covers, formerly 25c.	.....	15c.
.....	Ladies' Vests, formerly 15c. up	.....	10c.
.....	Dresses	.....	.....
.....	Skirts	.....	25c. up
.....	Handkerchiefs, formerly 5c.	.....	3c.
.....	Silk Handkerchiefs, formerly 10c.	.....	7c.
.....	Neckties	.....	10c. up
.....	Socks, formerly 10c.	.....	8c.
.....	Stockings, formerly 15c.	.....	12c.
.....	Aprons	.....	10c. up
.....	Coats	.....	25c. up
.....	Caps	.....	15c.
.....	Vests	.....	50c. up
.....	Pants	.....	.....
.....	Overalls	.....	50c.
.....	Jumpers	.....	50c.
.....	Bed Spreads	.....	20c.
.....	Sheets	.....	10c.
.....	Slips	.....	10c.
.....	Towels	.....	5c.
.....	Rags	.....	5c.
.....	Rollers	.....	10c.
.....	Table Covers	.....	15c. up
.....	Napkins	.....	3c.
.....	Stand Covers	.....	.....
.....	Blankets, per pair	.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
.....	Curtains	.....	.....
.....	Shades	.....	.....
.....	Total	.....	.....

# Cascade Steam Laundry

Ask Your Solicitor for Price Lists

## Flatwork List

.....	Blankets, Cotton	.....	30c.
.....	Bed Spreads	.....	18c.
.....	Sheets	.....	6c.
.....	Pillow Slips	.....	5c.
.....	Towels, Turkish	.....	3c.
.....	Towels, Face	.....	2½c.
.....	Towels, Glass	.....	2c.
.....	Rags	.....	2c.
.....	Roller Towels	.....	3c.
.....	Table Covers	.....	10c.
.....	Table Covers, Colored	.....	15c.
.....	Napkins	.....	2c.
.....	Tea and Stand Covers	.....	6c.
.....	Bar Covers	.....	.....
.....	Aprons	.....	.....
.....	Coats	.....	.....
.....	Caps	.....	.....
.....	Total	.....	.....

# FARMS AND FARMERS IN YUKON TERRITORY

(By ALBERT E. LAMB.)

The growth of vegetables near Dawson and in the valley of Yukon to the south is exceptional. All vegetables that are grown in Ontario grow in Dawson. Among the "prize vegetables," as they would be ranked at a country fair, may be mentioned a cauliflower which measured ten inches in diameter, a turnip which weighed fourteen pounds, and six heads of cabbage which weighed 130 pounds. It has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that oats, barley and wheat will ripen readily, but, owing to the fact that outside hay sells at the same price as oats it has been found more profitable to cut green than to ripen these grains.

Last year one man grew forty tons of turnips from one acre, or, for the benefit of the Easterner, thirteen hundred and twenty bushels. From another acre the same man produced seventeen tons or five hundred and sixty-one bushels of potatoes.

Last year the same man produced from twenty-four acres of land two hundred tons of vegetables. But while the amount of land under cultivation is large it does not necessarily follow that all in the farming business in the Yukon are making fortunes. A large agricultural community can only exist in a country where the produce of such an industry can be disposed of at a reasonable profit, or where access can be obtained to markets at a distance. Farming operations can only be successful so long as those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits produce no more than is required for consumption within the territory. Last year about sufficient agricultural produce was grown to supply the local demand and the quality in many of the articles was superior to that procured from the outside. This may be rebutted by the fact that we imported a large quantity of stuff, but that was for the fastidious and those who imagine that anything from a distance is better than anything produced at home. Remember, people in Penticton, British Columbia, buy peaches at two cents for twenty-five cents while hundreds of tons are wasting on their own trees.

When the agriculturalists of Yukon make up their minds that farm-

ing in the Yukon can be made profitable and begin to farm as if they were going to remain in Yukon all ways, just so soon will they see that they can well afford to keep stock enough to consume the excess vegetables and farm produce and thereby returning part to the soil by a process of intensive farming, the farmer of the Yukon will be in a position to dispose of all his produce at a profit whether he has a market for what the soil produces or not.

When this is learned, Dr. Dawson says, "there is every reason to look forward to the time when Yukon will support a large and hardy population attached to the soil and making the utmost of its resources."

## HOMESTEADS GRANTED IN THE YUKON

Since the coming into effect of the homestead regulations of the 23rd of July, 1906, forty-eight homestead entries have been granted by the crown timber and land agent at Dawson, of which the following are in good standing:

Paul S. Hogan owns 80 acres on the right limit of the Klondike river, below the mouth of Rock creek.

R. C. Fisher, 160 acres on right limit of Klondike river, about four miles below the North Fork. Thirty acres under cultivation, five acres in garden truck and twenty-five acres in hay.

Louis Savard, 160 acres on right limit of Klondike river, about one and one-half miles above Lee creek.

E. M. Walker, 160 acres below Dawson, down stream from lot 9, group 61.

Daniel Cadzow, 160 acres on right limit of Porcupine, about three-quarters of a mile above boundary line.

John Sipkus, 160 acres on left limit of Sipkus creek, below Dawson, commencing at the mouth and extending up stream one mile by one-quarter. Ten acres under cultivation, nine in oat hay and one acre in garden truck.

C. R. McLeod, 160 acres on right limit of Yukon river, about three

miles below Dawson, below Clear creek.

J. P. Whitehouse, 160 acres on left limit of the Yukon river at Sunnysdale. Five acres under cultivation, chiefly garden truck.

Malcolm McLaren, about fifty-four acres on the left limit of the Yukon river, at Sunnysdale. Twenty acres under cultivation, fifteen acres in oat hay and five acres in garden truck. Patrick Roach, 160 acres on left limit of Yukon river, at Sunnysdale. Eleven acres under cultivation, four acres in garden truck, balance in oat hay.

B. C. Sprague, 125 acres on left limit of Yukon river, at Sunnysdale. Ten acres under cultivation, three acres in garden truck, balance in oat hay.

G. C. Reynolds, 160 acres on left limit of Yukon river, at Sunnysdale. Eight acres under cultivation, five acres in oat hay and balance in garden truck.

Malcolm McLaren, 80 acres on left limit of Yukon river, at Sunnysdale.

B. C. Sprague, 56 acres on left limit of Yukon river, at Sunnysdale.

Lewis Cruickshanks, 160 acres on Ogilvie island, in Yukon river, opposite the mouth of Sixtymile river. Ten acres under cultivation, three acres in garden truck, balance in oat hay.

James Brown, 160 acres on Ogilvie island, below lot 9, group 3.

Henry Detraz, 155 acres on left limit of Yukon river, about two miles below Coffee creek. Forty acres under cultivation, chiefly hay.

Joseph Horsfall, 160 acres on right limit of Yukon river, about five miles below Selkirk. Seven acres under cultivation, five acres of oat hay and two acres of garden truck.

C. E. Carpenter, 160 acres on left limit of Yukon, below the town-site of Selkirk.

H. B. Welsh, 160 acres on right limit of Lewes river, about twenty miles above the mouth of Pelly river. Fifty acres under cultivation, chiefly hay.

John McMartin, 160 acres on left limit of Lewes river, eighteen miles above Selkirk. Eight acres under cultivation, hay and garden truck.

W. H. Atkinson, 160 acres, on right limit of Lewes river, between 12-

mile and 13-mile posts on government road, above Pelly Crossing.

Andrew M. Taylor, 160 acres, in Upper White river, at the easterly end of Tasnoma lake, about ten miles west of Canyon City.

V. E. Ferry, 160 acres, on the left limit of McKinnon creek, left limit of Indian river. Five acres under cultivation, hay and garden truck.

Robert Leitch, 160 acres on left limit of Indian creek, below Ferry's location. Ten acres under cultivation, hay.

Amede Rousseau, 160 acres, on Flat creek, about twenty-five miles from mouth. Fifty acres under cultivation, principally hay.

A. Robin, 160 acres, about two miles in westerly direction from Gravel lake.

J. W. Gilroy, 160 acres on right limit of Stewart river, up stream from lot 6, group 3.

A. Pilot, 160 acres, on right limit of Stewart river, up stream from lot 8, group 3.

Joseph Contin, 158 acres adjoining the back line of the Mayo town-site.

C. L. Snell, 160 acres, on north side of Stewart river, above Mayo Landing.

## FARMS IN YUKON BOUGHT FROM CROWN

The following tracts of land have been purchased from the crown and are being used for agricultural purposes in Yukon Territory:

W. Paddock, 40 acres in group lot 21, group 2, island in the Yukon river above Dawson. Five acres in garden truck.

Chris. Authier, 40 acres in lot 345, group 2, Sunnysdale. Ten acres under cultivation, oat hay and garden truck.

F. Daoust, 10 acres in lot 82, group 2, island in Yukon river about one and one-half miles above Dawson, ten acres under cultivation, chiefly garden truck.

J. P. Whitehouse, 25 acres in lot 101, group 2, Sunnysdale. Ten acres under cultivation, in oat hay and garden truck.

W. Anstett, 20 acres in lots 102 and 412, group 2, Sunnysdale. Twenty acres under cultivation in hay and garden truck.

John Horne, twenty acres in lot 137, group 2, Sunnysdale. Three acres under cultivation, in garden truck.

Nels Nelson, 19 acres in lots 88 and 89, group 2, islands in Yukon river, between Dawson and Swede creek. Fifteen acres under cultivation, in hay and garden truck.

W. Steinberger, 11 acres in lot 163, group 2, island in Yukon river, opposite Klondike City. Eleven acres under cultivation in garden truck.

C. V. Stevens, 23 acres in lot 169, group 2, Sunnysdale. Twenty acres under cultivation, in hay and garden truck.

H. F. Robinson, 23 acres in lot 165, group 2, Sunnysdale. All under cultivation, in hay and garden truck.

F. Neuman, 69 acres in lot 164, group 2, Sunnysdale, islands in Yukon river. Seven acres under cultivation, chiefly garden truck.

G. M. Faulkner, 160 acres in lots 61 and 9, group 2, West Dawson. Seventy acres under cultivation. Fourteen head of cattle, 60 hogs. Principal crop, rye, oats and barley potatoes and turnips.

C. Mack, 80 acres in lot 10, group 2, West Dawson. Eight acres under cultivation, in oat hay and garden truck.

A. Wattie, 20 acres in lot 271, group 2, mouth of Clear creek, below Dawson. Five acres under cultivation, chiefly garden truck.

St. Mary's hospital, 42 acres in lot 142, group 2, two miles below Dawson. Thirty-three acres under cultivation, in oat hay.

W. Steinberger, 22 acres in lot 14, group 2, island at mouth of Klondike river. Five acres under cultivation in garden truck.

Yukon Gold Co., 32 acres in lot 8, group 2, island above Ogilvie bridge. Five acres under cultivation in garden truck.

G. Jolicoeur, 132 acres in lot 87,

# D. DeLagrange TAILOR

Queen Street, Between Second and Third Avenues

group 2, left limit of the Klondike, three miles above Rock creek. Fifty acres under cultivation, in oat hay.

F. X. Laderoute, 160 acres in lot 6, group 11, right limit of Yukon, at the mouth of Kirkman creek. Six acres under cultivation, five acres in hay and one acre in potatoes.

H. Swinehardt, 100 acres in lots "C" and "D", group 4, at Selkirk. Fifty-five acres under cultivation, four acres in garden truck and balance in hay.

Sam Henry, 320 acres in lots 7 and 8, group 3, on right limit of the Stewart river, at the mouth of Mazie May. One hundred acres under cultivation, chiefly in hay.

J. W. Gilroy, 48 acres, lot 6, group 3, on right limit of Stewart, below the mouth of Barker creek. Thirty acres under cultivation in oat hay.

Louis Roal, 320 acres, lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, in group 3, Indian river. Sixty acres under cultivation in hay.

Chapman and Oleson, 360 acres on the right limit of Pelly river, four miles from the mouth. One hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation in hay, oats and garden truck.

E. O. Jackson, 51 acres, easterly of lot 139, group 2. Eight acres under cultivation, garden truck.

W. Paddock, five acres, part of lot 9, group 2. Five acres under cultivation, in garden truck.

A. Blaker, five acres, in East Dawson addition of the town-site of Dawson. Five acres under cultivation in garden truck.

## Take No Chances.

"This safety first idea is pretty good stuff," said Pennsylvania Hungry, as he sat down in a soft corner of his private boxcar.

"That's right," agreed Hobo Hank. "Every now and then you read about some guy getting drowned in a bathtub."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Discreet Boaster

"I want you to understand," he said, addressing his 17-year-old son, "that I am still the boss in this house."

"All right, dad," the boy replied, "but you're a coward to make the boast behind mother's back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## More Likely.

"I am married, but I think that marriage is a failure."

"I'm married, but I don't. Difference of opinion, eh?"

"No, difference of wives, I fancy."—Boston Transcript.

## GORMAN CANNERIES GO TO THE BOOTHS

WRANGEL, July 18.—P. L. Gorman, well known canneryman, has announced the fact that the Booth Fisheries company has acquired possession of all the Gorman cannery interests in Alaska and on Puget Sound, and that the new owners will operate all of the canneries concerned as had been planned previous to the sale. Mr. Gorman will remain with the Booth

Fisheries company in the capacity of Alaska representative. The Gorman canneries which were transferred are the canneries at Shakan, Alaska, and Anacortes, Port Angeles and Neah Bay, Washington.

## Judgment

"I fear that that young man to whom I gave a job in the store last week is crooked."

"You should not judge by appearance."

"I am judging by disappearances in this case."

## Vulgar Display of Wealth

"My face is my fortune," said the conscious beauty.

"Well, it isn't necessary for you to be constantly flashing your roll," remarked the male cynic.

"Have you ever let any other man kiss you?" he demanded, jealously.

"Never, Henry, never," she replied demurely. "Only a few college boys."—Life.

## FRONT STREET Dawson, Y. T.

# CRONIN HOTEL

DAN CRONIN Proprietor

# Broadway Hotel

SOUTH DAWSON

## The Pioneer Hotel of Dawson

CLEAN, NEAT ROOMS

Best Meals Served for 50c to 75c

The Old Sourdough Pioneer, Senai Pelland is Again at Home to Welcome His Friends

PELLAND & SON, Proprietors

## Origin and Work of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire

By MARTHA MUNGER BLACK

To be thoroughly efficient it is a self-acknowledged fact that work of all sorts must be organized. Desultory and individual acts of charity, relief or sympathy may relieve for the moment, but the individual having done her work is apt to consider the incident closed, and to look further ahead for future or greater opportunities.

The Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire was founded by Mrs. Clark Murray in February, 1900. Mrs. Murray was in London during that fateful winter of 1899-1900, when the war in South Africa was at its tragic height, and with marvelous foresight realized the good that the women and children of the Empire could accomplish with organization. In her work of patriotic love, Mrs. Murray was ably assisted by British women the world over. The first notable work of the Daughters of the Empire was the raising of adequate sums of money so that the lonely graves of British soldiers in South Africa might be cared for. Unfriendly criticism was made at first when it became known that Briton and Boer were to receive the same loving treatment in their final resting places. But in the light of present events who shall dare say that such acts of Christian charity have failed to bear fruit?

Originally organized in time of war to encourage patriotism and to assist those serving their country either at home or on the field of honor, when the day of peace came the order had so grown, its interests and sympathies had become so enlarged

that no thought of allowing its activities to cease were entertained. From 1900 to 1914 the number of chapters increased rapidly while the national chapter entered into an alliance with the Victoria league, the Navy league, Hands Across the Sea, and the Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire in the United States of America. The work of the chapter in time of peace may be termed threefold—first, that of raising a fund for the upkeep and proper marking of the graves of Canadian soldiers who fell in South Africa; second, in assisting to raise monuments to preserve historic spots and to endeavor to encourage loyalty and patriotism among all British people, especially the children; and, third, to raise funds for the prevention and care of tuberculosis.

With war all plans conceived in times of peace were swept aside, and all members of the order joined hands determined to meet each demand made. The first great work undertaken by the order after the declaration of war, August 4, 1914, was that of raising funds for a hospital ship. Nearly every chapter raised money for this purpose, but, as is now known, at the request of the authorities, the money was used for a shore hospital and motor ambulances. The second call made upon the resources of the order was for money for the Patriotic Fund, closely followed by requests from the Belgian Relief, the Red Cross, Princess Mary's Fund, Soldiers' Comforts, and other causes equally

worthy and necessary. To all these demands the members responded both loyally and royally.

If in "piping times of peace" many were inclined to criticize the order because of its flag waving, or accuse its members of exclusive snobishness, these criticisms must fall short of the mark at present, for the last year has shown to the world the wonderful work that can be accomplished by a well organized body of intelligent, loyal women.

The work of the Dawson chapters is so well known to those of us here, that it is unnecessary to go into any details, but surely it will not be amiss for me at this moment, to take occasion to thank all Yukoners who have so generously helped us within the last year. While it may be true that Dawson would not have had a share in the work of raising funds for the hospital ship or in the initial work of opening the Yukon Patriotic Fund without the presence in its midst of chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, yet it is also true that without an ever generous, warm hearted population our efforts would have fallen far short of their present high standard, nor does it seem out of the way for me, as one most intimately associated with the work of the order in this most northerly possession of our great Empire, to thank all, on behalf of our chapters and members, who have made possible our success in adding our mite to this wonderful and successful undertaking of organized British womanhood.

### WHITEHORSE COPPER TO BE OPENED

WHITEHORSE.—While there is small likelihood that the Pueblo mine will resume operations in time to ship ore before next spring, there is no doubt but that arrangements now under way will be completed whereby the work of pumping the water out of the shafts will be inaugurated in time to start shipping ore as soon as weather conditions will permit early next year.

In the meantime, however, the prevailing high price of copper is proving a mighty stimulus in this locality and there is a likelihood that several properties will be active within a short time.

The Grafton Mining company is now shipping about 225 tons of high grade copper ore every week and the scope of operations is being steadily broadened. A large deposit of very rich ore was recently struck in that mine and no time will be wasted in mining and shipping it while the price of copper is so remunerative.

The owners of the Anaconda, which made a good shipment of ore recently, are so pleased with the results that they are now arranging to let a contract for development work on the property.

Robert Lowe, who is a part owner of the War Eagle, is talking strongly of starting work there, where a fine lot of good ore is already on the dump.

Miss Ryan, who owns the Empress of India claim, another excellent property, is also contemplating mining and shipping. Like the War Eagle, there are several carloads of high grade ore already out and ready for shipment.—Star.

### Surveyors to Work

Surveyors H. G. and T. A. Dickson are busy making preparations for going out on a survey mission which will keep them busy the remainder of the working season. When Director of Surveys J. H. Brownlee was here, a few weeks ago, he visited the country to the westward as far as Champagne, and it was then that he conceived the idea of having a survey made to determine the amount of grazing and agricultural land suited to occupation in that portion of Yukon. Taking the matter up with Commissioner Black after reaching Dawson, Mr. Brownlee was authorized to proceed with the work which he notified the Dicksons to prepare to do without delay. It is likely that practically all the valleys in the western part of Southern Yukon will be surveyed. In addition to the surveyors mentioned, the party will

include Ole Dickson, Bob Holborn, Lloyd Hicks, Sidney Frank, Norman Ryder and Al Dart, the latter being teamster. They expect to get away early next week.—Whitehorse Star.

### BEAUTIES OF THE STEWART VALLEY

Should anyone desire an outing or a rest from labors—for recuperation—they will find relief in both the physical and spiritual sense in the trip to Mayo Landing. When those who, in past events, have sought the manna for such hunger in foreign climes, desire a feast of real beauty as penned by the subtle hand of nature, painted upon the canvas of nature with a background of only nature—a fresco that never yet hath art surpassed in splendor and grandeur, they will learn that such foreign scenery, even the calcium of the so-called artistic gods, where their money has been freely and lavishly spent to fill the coffers of mysterious grinning prophets of the clan—that a less portion will accomplish a better result from an ocular and financial standpoint, here within our own domain where beauty lives for beauty's sake.

On this trip one can see the hand of Father Time weaving destinies for all, from the rural to the halls of scientific research. First, the lonely miner may be seen in all the phrases of the category—from the rocker to the dredge and all the intervening leaves that make the volume, where the golden cubes are extracted—where the golden eagle is procreated and monarchs' crowns are forged; again one sees the ranchman tilling the soil of the mountain valley, where horticulture is fondled by the nursing hand of man and nurtured at the breast of alpine's dame. All the cereals that fill the bins of prosperity are here grown and stand as living witnesses against the charge of optimistic tongues or agnostic souls. And through all this one sees the hand of God, who limned the beauty on the scene. Hills are clad in fronding gowns as brilliant as e'er those that left the loom of Orihime, ruffled by the god of day, who also paints a crimson hue the crystal spires and gilds the bloom of shadowed vale.

Here forests dense are threaded by the antler'd prince's trail and carpeted with the flowers of spring, whose fragrance seems to blend with the subtle rainbow's hue—a thyme unequalled by the diamond dusted rose of Pyrean birth.

To describe the beauty of nature were like adding beauty to the rainbow or fragrance to the breath of morn—it needs no economist, and the beauty of the nature that embellishes the Stewart river from its confluence with the Yukon to Mayo Landing can never be surpassed, nay, equaled, by anything described by pen of man, nor artist's dream.

### IDITAROD DISTRICT

The Iditarod mining district is about 150 miles southwest of the Ruby district. It comprises the streams flowing into the Iditarod river. Most of the producing creeks head into the dike mass'ed by Flat creek. The first gold in the Iditarod district was found in 1909 and the

few years following that were marked by a great inrush of people. The rush and reports of fabulous placers attracted engineers of the Yukon Gold company, a Guggenheim corporation, which obtained options on many claims and conducted thorough prospecting. Because of the inability to arrive at satisfactory terms with the owners of the ground the taking over of the ground was not completed until the winter of 1911-12. In the summer of 1912 a dredge was dismantled at Dawson and taken to Iditarod, to be hauled to the Marietta association claim on Flat creek. Its coming put an end to most of the old-time placer mining, where the individual reigned supreme. The small plants that used to line the creeks and employ hundreds of men gave way to the dredge with its picked crew.

The general relief of the district is low, although high hills in the region are not uncommon. They are the result of igneous intrusions. There are three settlements in the Iditarod district. One is the town of Flat, situated at the mouth of that creek. The other is the town of Iditarod, situated at the head of navigation on the Iditarod river.

The third is the town of Discovery Otter, on a claim of that name. In Iditarod the 1911 production was about \$3,000,000, compared with \$825,000 during the summer of 1910. In 1912 and 1913 about \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 was produced. The winter of 1910-11 marked the first transportation of gold from Iditarod to the coast by dog-team. This was necessary as the mining season continued until the season of navigation had closed and the cleanups of the month or six weeks had to be carried outside overland. The development of Iditarod has been hindered to some extent by the early practice of staking association claims, thus blanketing large areas of possible gold-bearing ground and withholding it from development. The Iditarod ground usually is shallow, and the operations are conducted by open-cutting. Considerable attention has been given of late to the Kusko-kwim district, which adjoins the Iditarod. Drills have been taken over from Iditarod, and plans for dredging enterprises are said to have been recently completed.

The principal gold-bearing streams of the Iditarod camp are Flat creek, tributary to Otter creek, and

Otter creek itself. Some mining has been done along Glen gulch and Black creek, as well as Happy gulch and Willow creek. By far the greatest production has come from Flat and Otter creeks, on each of which a dredge worked last year.

### War Widows.

"It seems that the German press is full of matrimonial advertisements—war widows' advertisements. The German war widow, as soon as she gets news from the front of her husband's decease, advertises for another mate. Thousands of these advertisements appear daily. They show rather a callous and calculating spirit on the war widows' part."

The speaker was Richard Harding Davis. He continued:

"The war widows' spirit reminds me of the girl whose sweetheart died. This girl's pastor, consoling her, said: 'Remember, dear young lady, other and better men than George have gone the same way.'

"The girl lifted her tear-stained eyes from her handkerchief, anxiously.

"But they haven't all gone, have they?" she asked."

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# Occidental Hotel

DELL BUNDY, Proprietor

Dawson, Yukon Territory

## GOLD --

By Dr. Alfred Thompson M. P.  
Member of Parliament for Yukon

The origin of trade, barter or exchange of commodities is lost in the mists of antiquity. Man no doubt had been trading with his fellow man long before he had developed sufficiently to leave any marks of his existence in the caves in which he lived, such as pictures or picture-writing, to show that these caves had been the home of some creature other than the brute beasts.

As the habit of exchange developed the people of one community met those of other communities at certain times of the year and hence grew the great fairs of the olden times. In time it became apparent that there must be some commodity which could be used as common to all and which would have the same value to all so as to settle the trade

Ottawa, the movement being due to balances requiring settlement.

The search for gold has had a very marked effect on the progress of the human race.

When the Argonauts sailed for the Black sea there followed in their wake Greek colonies, Greek commerce and Grecian civilization and in due time these benign influences produced their fruit among the barbarians of the Euxine.

The Romans invaded and conquered Northern Africa and Spain and worked the gold mines in each. With the Roman armies went Roman civilization and the ideas of government which obtained in that great empire of the past.

Spain in her turn invaded and conquered Mexico and Peru for their

### Some Glimpses of Life in Dawson

(By Mrs. Chester A. Thomas.)

When we speak of fashion we often think of it only as applying to style of dress, the up-to-date gown or the modish hat. If we live where fashion is observed and followed, we find it changing in all paths of life; in art, dancing, music and song. Thinking of fashion, no one would expect to find any up-to-date styles in the little city of Dawson, this little far-away city tucked up under the eaves of the Arctic Circle.

Not so, for here we find the prettiest of styles and the one thing now in vogue — the old-fashioned flowers and the old-fashioned gardens. The little Dawson gardens are made up of the combination of the brightest and sweetest of these flowers, the flowers that our grandparents loved.

Dawson, the little garden city, is made bright by the flower-lovers. The cozy, homelike and picturesque little log cabins are cheered by the delicate sweet-peas and the home

made sweeter by their fragrance. Other homes are brightened by the brilliant yellow of the marigolds, iceland poppies and escolias. These seem to have robbed the sun of its richest gold or drawn the precious metal from the bed rock to lighten their velvet-like petals.

Every home has some space set aside for Queen Flora, either in the garden, on the porch, in window boxes or in hanging baskets.

Only one living in the Northland and having a garden knows what watchful care and hours of toil the starting of these little gardens means. But once started old Sol keeps them growing day and night. In the early spring the hard, frozen earth is dug and brought in by a small stove to be thawed. The earth thawed and prepared, the seeds are planted in boxes, which must be kept in the sunshine, as well as in a warm room. Again, one not living in the North does not realize how difficult it is to find sun-

shine early in the spring. When the tender plants appear they must be guarded against a frosty night.

Imagine some morning, after all this care, finding the fire out by mistake and the tender plants frozen.

If this misfortune occurs a new start has to be made. This delays the plants and makes them late for their blooming season. The first flowers are out in May. The season may be cut short and the flowers taken by frost any time after the middle of August.

When the plants are large enough they are set out into the garden, a garden which has previously been fertilized and prepared for them. Then the glorious old sun does his part, by shining continuously night and day. He brings forth the beauties of them all, until the stocks, pansies, poppies, flox, bachelor-buttons, forget-me-nots and astors make their respective little corners like a flower garden ball.

wires, American government radio and cable services, and the White Pass Railway company's land lines, giving communication with all points of the world, including chief portions of Alaska and the Yukon Territory.

The city has fine wharves, splendid steamer service the full length of the Yukon, connecting on the south with rail line to Pacific tidewater. Modern sawmills, a telephone system, shipyards, machine shops, boiler works and a large brewery are among the facilities. Eleven fine modern dredges, including the largest in the world, work within a few miles of Dawson. Some are at the very edge of the city, and have a capacity of no less than 16,000 cubic yards of auriferous gravel daily. Numerous hydraulic works also are carried on. The city has four churches, including those of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic and Anglican. The city enjoys a large tourist business every season, and is the commercial and outfitting center for extensive mining, fur trading and other operations.

The fox-raising industry has developed in the country recently, and many large fox farms, with numerous fine animals, are in full operation near the city. Grayling, salmon and other fishing; duck, grouse and other hunting, including that for mooshe, caribou, bear and mountain sheep, afford splendid diversion summer and winter.

Numerous large farms are under cultivation within a few miles of Dawson, and hundreds of tons of hay, potatoes, turnips and other root crops are raised and marketed in Dawson and on the steamers at roadhouses. Wild and cultivated flowers grow in profusion.

Dawson's gardens are the surprise of the many visitors. Lettuce, radishes, peas, cauliflower, cabbage and celery are particularly thrifty, and cannot be excelled for crispness and tenderness. Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries and other berries grow successfully, and the last three mentioned are gathered near here annually from wild vines in abundance. The gold shipments from Dawson annually aggregate approximately five million dollars. The quartz development near Dawson is experiencing an impetus. The city has many fine fraternal halls and homes, including those of the Masons, the Eagles, the Moose, the Odd Fellows, the Pioneers and the Arctic Brotherhood. Two modern steam-heated picture theaters, and two other large theaters afford ample accommodations for the amusement-loving public.

Young Fido—I heard that woman say, "I haven't seen you for a dog's age." What does she mean by a dog's age?

Old Hector—She only wishes to be certain. Dogs don't lie about their ages.

Australians are the greatest letter writers in the world. During 1914 the postal department dealt with over 500,000,000 letters and postcards, and registered letters and parcels raised the total to 800,000,000.

Quebec's maple sugar output averages about 14,000,000 pounds per annum. By law it must not contain more than 10 per cent. of moisture.

which today has, together with other nearby tributary placer districts, almost as many more people engaged actively in mining and trading.

Dawson has a fine large public school with kindergarten, intermediate and high school branches. Many of the graduates from the Dawson high school have entered Toronto, and other universities, and have been most highly commended for the splendid groundwork received here. Dawson also has St. Mary's Catholic school. More than 200 children attend the two schools.

The Administration building, Carnegie library, postoffice, and other public buildings would be a credit to any city. Most of the buildings are heated with steam or hot water. The city has many hotels with first-class accommodations, also lighted by electricity, and have running water, flush toilets, baths and other such services the year round. The city has modern electric light, water and other public utilities.

Telegraphic communication is had the year round by Dominion land

balances. To the development of this idea money owes its origin.

At different periods in his march of progress man has used different things to measure values — leads, birds' claws, leather and iron are some of these. Then came the precious metals — copper, silver and gold; and finally gold alone was adopted by the most advanced nations as being the one metal in which balances, national and international, were to be paid.

Its lustre, its weight, its rarity all tend to make gold desirable for use as metal money, and its ductility and natural beauty for use in the arts. It is one of the elements. It can be drawn to a very fine wire, hammered to a very thin sheet, rolled to translucency; melted and volatilized, but it is still gold.

Gold combines readily with other metals to make useful alloys and in this way is extensively used in the arts—the goldsmith being one of the oldest of artisans.

Since gold is the only metal used in payment of international balances it follows that it would become particularly valuable in war time. In war time each nation hoards its gold. And so it is today. The national vaults of the countries now at war are the receptacles of the national gold. During the last year the gold balances due the British islands from the United States were stored in the Canadian government vaults at Ottawa. At one time there were over 100 million dollars in gold held in trust by the Canadian government for the British government and British banks. Ever since the war began a tide of gold has ebbed and flowed between New York and

gold. Amidst the ruins of the civilization of the Aztec Cortes laid the foundation of Spanish rule in North America. His fellow adventurer, Pizarro, carried the Spanish flag to the capital of the Incas in Peru and turned the Inca empire into a dependency of the king of Spain.

With Peru as a base the Spanish dominion gradually spread until it embraced the whole of the South American continent.

The discovery of gold in California in 1849 caused a rush to that section of the Pacific coast and in a few decades turned a barren desert into a prosperous and populous state. California, in turn, was a great factor in the settlement and subsequent development of the commonwealths of Oregon and Washington.

The discovery of gold in Australia gave a great impetus to the development of that wonderful island continent in the South Pacific as well as to our sister dominion of New Zealand.

The finding of the golden sands on the Fraser river led directly to the discovery of the gold mines of far-famed Cariboo, and the opening of the interior of British Columbia. This in turn brought people to Canada's Pacific province and the development of other industries; the establishment of towns; the building of the C. P. railway, and the linking up of Western with Eastern Canada. And finally the development of our own territory of Yukon is directly dependent upon its mines.

The Klondike discovery which this number of the News celebrates opened up an empire in itself the history of which is just beginning. What are nineteen years in the history of a country and yet what other country with a similar number of people can show such results in so short a time. And who shall say what the next nineteen years will produce!

With 75 per cent. of our 200,000 square miles still unprospected and our whole mountain system still untouched, one can only speculate as to the future. We know enough, however, to believe that in the next nineteen years the Yukon will continue to contribute her full quota to the wealth of the world.

The German's Prayer  
She—One of the most touching things about the war is the way France became religious. All the Frenchmen pray.  
He—Und all der Chermans bray, too. Dey bray gott damn England!  
—Life.



DR. ALFRED THOMPSON, M. P.

DAWSON OF TODAY  
TOLD IN BRIEF

Dawson is the capital and the largest city of the Yukon Territory. It has a population of between 2,500 and 3,000, and is in the center of the famous Klondike placer districts.

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T. W. O'BRIEN, President and Manager

### Upper White River and Copper Deposits

(By Dr. D. D. Cairnes.)

Upper White River district adjoins the 141st meridian which forms the Yukon-Alaska boundary line along the upper portions of White river included within Canadian territory. From time to time for a number of years past it has been reported that placer gold has been found within this area; the first authentic discovery that is known, however, was made on Pan creek during the winter of 1912-13 by Messrs. E. James, Peter Nelson and Frederick Best, who claimed to have found good gold prospects there, but stated that they were forced to stop work on account of the inflow of water when bedrock was reached. In the spring, Messrs. James and Nelson went farther west and became the original locators in Chisana district, Alaska.

During the autumn and winter (1913-14) following the Chisana discovery, prospectors rushed into Upper White River district, which is within about 30 miles of the original discovery at Chisana, and a great many placer claims were located, several streams, including Pan, Bowen (Dominion), Hidden, Cash (Gold), and Indian creeks being staked practically from end to end. The only creeks, however, on which gold sufficient to constitute promising prospects has been found are Pan, Bowen, and a tributary of Bowen known as Hidden creek.

Pan creek is about three and one-half miles long and drains over the southwestern side of Nutzotin mountains into Tehawsahmon creek. The valley of the creek is a deep, gorge-like, rock-walled incision, through which the stream, particularly along the lower portion of its course, rushes with great force, tumbling over a number of falls to reach Tehawsahmon valley.

The rocks exposed along Pan creek comprise both sedimentary and igneous members. The sedimentary rocks include mainly shales, argillites, cherts, greywackes, conglomerates, and limestones of Carboniferous or early Mesozoic age. These are extensively invaded by basic to semi-basic rocks, including diorites, diabases, andesites, and basalts,

which are thought to be, mainly at least, of about Cretaceous age.

The gravels along Pan creek are in most places narrow, and down to the edge of Tehawsahmon valley, are thought to be from five to 40 feet deep, except at or near the lips of the various falls along the stream, where bedrock in some cases is exposed. The gravels are very coarse, boulders several feet in diameter being very plentiful, and as they thaw in summer, and in winter are never frozen near bedrock, prospecting by sinking is almost impossible; consequently, the gravels on bedrock have nowhere been tested so far as is known. Some coarse gold has, however, been found in places along the rock rims of the creek channel, and in the gravels near the surface, so that further investigation is warranted. The best way to thoroughly test this creek would be to ground-slice the gravels, fluming the surplus water when bedrock was being cleaned. In this way, with the volume of water in the creek at most seasons, it is quite feasible to strip the bedrock and exploit the overlying gravels, though the large boulders would be troublesome.

Three holes have been sunk in Tehawsahmon valley opposite the mouth of Pan Creek valley, the deepest of which is down about 90 feet. The ground encountered there was frozen to the bottom of the 90-foot shaft, where water was encountered and sinking was abandoned. None of the holes reached bedrock.

Prospecting in Tehawsahmon valley is not considered advisable at present for a number of reasons. The wide valley bottom—about one mile in width opposite the mouth of Pan creek—is floored with glacial and other superficial detrital accumulations to a depth of 100 feet or more, and there is no indication at the surface as to the position of any underlying bedrock channel, so that prospecting under such conditions would be very expensive and have little chance of reward. Besides there is no chance of finding the continuation of the bedrock channel of Pan creek within Tehawsahmon valley, nor of any of the streams tributary to this depression, as glacial ice has

planned away the mouths of these tributaries and scattered the gravels with whatever gold they may have contained. Any gravels which were deposited on bedrock in Tehawsahmon valley, and which might have been gold-bearing, have also in all probably been also redistributed by the glacial ice.

Bowen creek, like Pan creek, drains down over the southwestern face of the Nutzotin mountains, and empties into Tehawsahmon creek. This stream, as well as its tributary, Hidden creek, is in most respects much like Pan creek. Some coarse gold has also been found in them, but so far not in sufficient quantity to pay for working. However, very little systematic prospecting has been done in this locality.

#### Copper Deposits

The only copper deposits that are known to occur in southwestern Yukon which have actually been mined or which under present conditions can be worked at a profit, are those in the Whitehorse copper belt, near the town of Whitehorse. This area lies within the limits of the map accompanying this report, but was not examined by the writer during the past summer, as Mr. McConnell spent summer of 1907 there and has written a very complete and exhaustive report on the deposits.

Deposits carrying copper minerals have been found at a number of other points in the portion of southwestern Yukon dealt with in this report, mainly in Upper White River district, Klauene district, and in the vicinity of Aishihik lake. None of these deposits have yet been actually shown to be of economic importance, but some of them may be of value.

The copper deposits of Upper White River district, although possibly of future importance, cannot be exploited, until better transportation facilities are provided. These deposits have been described in detail in a memoir recently written by the writer.

The copper deposits generally spoken of as the Aishihik lake, deposits which really occur on Giltana lake, a small body of water nearby, and an isolated occurrence along Hutshi river, a tributary of Norden-

skield river, also promise to have future value, but under present conditions cannot be profitably mined.

The only other deposits of copper minerals known to be of economic importance, in this portion of southwestern Yukon, occur in the extreme northwest corner of Klauene district, in the vicinity of Quill, Burwash, and Tetamagouche creeks.

The area or belt through which these copper deposits are distributed, lies along the east side or left bank of Tetamagouche creek, and extends northward from Burwash creek to include the upper portion of Quill creek. Throughout this belt a great number of mineral claims have been located from time to time, commencing about the year 1908, but most of these have now lapsed.

The rocks are dominantly of igneous origin, although some sedimentary beds occur. The igneous members include mainly diorites, diabases, andesites, and basalts, certain reddish and greenish amygdaloids being particularly conspicuous. All these igneous rocks for convenience in description will in this report be referred to by the general term "greenstones." They are apparently of early Mesozoic or possibly of Carboniferous age, and very closely resemble the members of the "Older Volcanics" in Upper White River district, with which the copper deposits are there associated. The sedimentary rocks include mainly shales, cherts, argillites, and limestones of Carboniferous or Mesozoic age, extensively invaded by the greenstones, the sediments occurring in most places as mere patches overlying the igneous members.

Throughout this belt, copper minerals, mainly malachite (green copper stain) and also some azurite (a blue copper stain) and bornite are somewhat widely distributed, and occur associated with calcite, quartz, and epidote, in the greenstones—mainly in the reddish amygdaloids. These minerals either follow breaks or fault planes, or ramify through the rocks along irregular fissures, joints, or cracks. The copper and associated minerals replace the greenstones in which they occur, and in places the containing rocks are bleached to a nearly white or pale yellowish color for 6 to 12 inches on either side of the mineralized fissures, joints, etc.

In places the rocks are only slightly stained along cracks, fissures, etc. In other places, calcite or quartz occurs associated with malachite, azurite, and bornite. The deposits are very irregular in form and distribution, and are usually not very persistent. The only sul-

phide noted in the belt is bornite, and the thickest deposit that is known to have been found carrying this mineral in any perceptible amount has a thickness of about four feet. This deposit is situated near the summit of one of the highest mountains immediately north of Burwash creek, at an elevation of approximately 6,500 feet above sea-level or about 2,500 feet above the mouth of Tetamagouche creek. The deposit occurs in a reddish amygdaloid which is much altered, in places, to epidote and through it in places streaks of almost pure bornite occur, from one to three inches in thickness. The remaining portions of which is associated some calcite, quartz, epidote, malachite, and disseminated bornite.

Possibly the most important occurrence discovered in this belt is that locally known as "Jacquot's." This deposit is situated at a point about 2,400 feet in elevation above the mouth of Tetamagouche creek, and occurs in a dark, dense, reddish basaltic rock which is in places amygdaloidal. The ore-material which follows a well-defined fault zone with a nearly flat dip, is from 12 to 24 inches in thickness, and consists mainly of bornite, malachite, epidote, calcite, quartz, and more or less replaced wall rock. An average sample, taken across the deposit at a point where it has a thickness of 18 inches, was assayed by the mines branch of the department of mines, Ottawa, and proved to contain: Copper, 33.12 per cent.; gold, none; silver, none. Stringers containing bornite are also exposed in the lower canyon of Burwash creek, but are all less than 20 inches in thickness.

Although copper stain, associated in places with bornite, is so widely distributed, no deposit thicker than Jacquot's was seen, that contains nearly so high a percentage of copper. Very few of the deposits of any kind are more than two feet in thickness, and all that were seen are low grade and give little promise of containing much ore.

One locally well known occurrence, somewhat different from the ordinary type represented, is located about one and one-half miles up one of the extreme headwater tributaries of Quill creek. This deposit consists of a reddish basaltic rock, amygdaloidal in places, throughout which for a width of 70 feet or more green copper stain is somewhat evenly and plentifully distributed. An average sample was taken across the best 70 feet of this deposit, which was assayed by the mines branch of the department of mines,

Ottawa, and proved to contain: copper, 1.43 per cent.; gold, none; silver, none.

None of the copper deposits that have so far been discovered in this locality could be profitably worked at present even under much more favorable conditions than now exist, as none of them are sufficiently extensive or persistent to afford any considerable tonnage of merchantable ore. However, as copper is so generally disseminated throughout the belt, it is quite possible that somewhere workable deposits will yet be discovered; therefore, further prospecting is recommended.

An aerial tramway, 37 miles long, is to be constructed between Valencia and Nirgua in Venezuela by an English concern. It will be in sections of 10 kilometres, making six in all. Each is to be driven by its own motive power, electricity for the first section near Valencia, and either oil, gas, or steam power for the others. The contract states that the line must be completed within two years of starting of erection, and will run for 99 years under certain conditions.

#### A Waning Moon

And yet, despite the savagery of it all—crowned farmlands and hidden corpses, a country so recently prosperous where now there is no single activity that is not destructive in its aim—so simple a thing as the light of a waning moon turned it all to beauty.—Daily Mail Correspondent.

#### Wouldn't Give His Name

The charming young suffragette, who expected to be married soon, went to the registration book for the first time.

The man in charge asked: "What party do you expect to be affiliated with?"

"That's none of your business," she replied. "If I have to tell you his name I'm not going to register, so there."

#### Names Is Names

O. I. See lives at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Iva Hottopp lives at Louisville, Kentucky.

Otto Graf is secretary of the Socialist party at Hamilton, Ohio.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Why do you refer to the Boob as a human parrot?" asked the Old Fogey.

"Because he talks all the time without knowing what he is talking about," replied the Grouch.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

B. M. VOLKMAN FRANK S. NEIL



## YUKON SAW MILL CO.

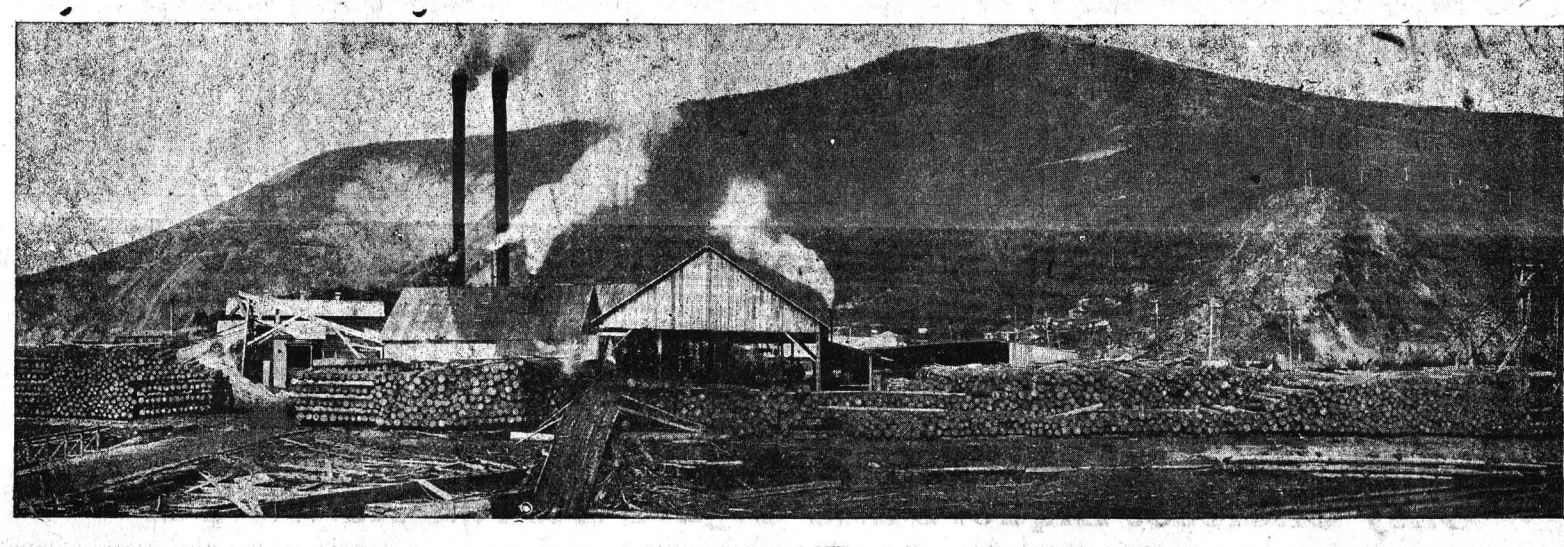
VOLKMAN & NEIL, Proprietors  
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Rough Native

# LUMBER

For Sluice, Flume and Building. Dressed, Matched and Mouldings

Importers of FIR, CEDAR, OAK, and HICKORY. DOORS, SASH and SHINGLES  
Post Office Box 598. PHONE 45 DAWSON, Y. T.



## What You Should See in Yukon

By GEORGE F. JOHNSON

The dominant thought occupying the mind of the traveler is, "What of importance is there to see there and will it justify the time spent?"

In reference to Yukon, a visit to the Land of the Midnight Sun, a spot which has produced nearly one hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars in gold undoubtedly will fully and satisfactorily answer the query.

Before bringing to the notice of intending travelers to the Yukon Territory the places of interest they may visit while here, it is only fair to say that, from the time of departure from Vancouver or Seattle, on the trip north to Skagway, the grand scenic panorama of the north commences to unfold before one's wondering and admiring vision, the like of which may be duplicated in part, but cannot be surpassed any where on earth. Arriving at Skagway, Alaska, the gateway of the North, visitors will find a substantial railroad, with well appointed modern parlor cars, at their disposal for the trip over the White Pass & Yukon Route to the town of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Traveling up the mountain side in luxurious comfort, the visitor cannot help but contrast the present method of travel with that of 1898, when shown the old and time-worn trail of the argonaut threading its tortuous way up the almost perpendicular side of the mountain.

The beauty and the grandeur of the scenery on the journey from Skagway to Whitehorse have been compared without disparagement to the Alps of Switzerland.

Upon arrival at the summit of the White pass, which is the international boundary line between Canada and the United States, one sees the flags of the two nations waving in the breeze, side by side. It is fitting to remark here that for a distance of over 3,000 miles between the Atlantic and the Pacific and 2,000 miles between Alaska and Yukon, these two flags are to be seen on the boundary line separating the two countries unaccompanied by any arm of offense or defense on either side.

Continuing down from the summit of the White pass many historical stopping places of the gold seekers

of '98 are to be seen, adding interest to the Alpine picturesqueness of the country.

Finally after descending several thousand feet, Lake Bennett is reached. Here can be seen a fine church and hospital, erected in stampeding days.

The next place of importance is Carcross, and here are the Indian school headquarters. It is also the distributing point for the Atlin district. A trip on the beautiful Atlin lake to the mining section should not be missed.

Arriving at the end of the railroad journey one here finds the town of Whitehorse, named after the celebrated Whitehorse rapids, the terror of the voyagers in early days. The town has several strictly up-to-date hotels. A few miles out from Whitehorse can be seen several copper mining properties under process of development. Some are shipping copper ore.

Tributary to Whitehorse is the Klucane district, deservedly called the hunter's paradise, where nearly all kinds of game abound in abundance. Splendid specimens of moose, caribou, mountain sheep and bear, as well as small game, are easily obtainable.

Leaving Whitehorse on any of the well appointed Mississippi river type of steamers of the White Pass & Yukon company, the journey is continued. The first place of interest reached is a magnificent body of water, hemmed in on all sides by densely wooded hills, known as Lake Laberge, famous for its delectable whitefish. Emerging from the lake, the swift Thirtymile river is reached, and along its banks can be seen skeletons of early river steamers which met misfortune from causes now removed.

After being thrilled with the rapidity of the Thirtymile river one next comes to the Amazon of the Northland, known as the Yukon river, which flows through British and American territory for nearly two thousand miles, finally reaching the Bering sea.

On both sides of the mighty Yukon can be seen many picturesque spots, so eagerly sought for by the artistic.

By way of adding the spice of excitement to the journey, the Yukon river narrows up at Five Fingers, forming itself into the rapids of that name. Here the water rushes tempestuously between two rocks as in a millrace, and from the deck of the steamer one can touch the walls of rock as one shoots rapidly past.

Situated near Five Fingers is a coal mine of that name, which produces a very good grade of coal used both on river steamers and for domestic purposes at Whitehorse and Dawson. Many interesting points are passed on the Yukon river before Dawson, the mecca of the Northland, is reached, namely, Selkirk, Pelly, Carmacks and Stewart.

At Pelly can be seen a ranch under cultivation which will disprove effectively the accepted belief that the Yukon is unsuited for agricultural development.

### WHAT TO SEE IN AND NEAR DAWSON

Dawson City is reached in from 36 to 40 hours' journey from Whitehorse. Here one has the choice of several perfectly appointed hotels with excellent cuisine. During summer there is no dearth of every known variety of vegetables, principally native grown. To sum the whole matter up, visitors who have a desire to visit the world renowned Klondike need be under no apprehension on the score of discomfort or lack of those things desirable to make their lives pleasant.

The points of interest one should visit while at Dawson City are:

**Mammoth Dredges**  
The Canadian Klondyke Mining company's dredges, the largest in the world, are working on the Klondike river, within easy distance of Dawson, accessible by automobile, over excellent roads.

The dredges of the Yukon Gold company are situated and working on the world famed creeks of Bonanza, Eldorado, Gold Run and Hunker. All can be reached without any discomfort over excellent roads with autos or carriages. By courtesy of the managers, C. A. Thomas of the Yukon Gold company and Joseph W. Boyle of the

Canadian Klondyke Mining company, arrangements often can be made whereby the very interesting sight of a dredge cleanup of gold can be witnessed.

**Hydraulic Operations**  
The principal hydraulic operations viewed from the artistic standpoint are those situated at Lovett and Trail gulches, a short distance from Dawson. Here the action of the powerful hydraulic streams have left standing pillars of gravel which rival in beauty and variety of form the famous Aztec ruins of Mexico. The immensity of the operations here and on other properties fill the beholder with a vivid appreciation of the power of water, when suitably harnessed and intelligently applied.

Other great hydraulic works are to be seen on Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Dominion creeks.

**Modern Digging Machines**  
Huge gold excavators are being installed by A. N. C. Treadgold and associates and will be in operation on Dominion creek. These machines are said to be the most economical known for excavating auriferous gravels, and are the first and only devices of the kind used in Klondike. To reach these necessitates a fifty-mile auto ride being taken over first class roads and through sections of country that elicit frequent outbursts of enthusiasm as its beauty appeals to one from different angles.

**King Solomon Dome**  
This dome is situated about 31 miles from Dawson, easily reached by automobile or carriage. It commands a perfect view of the surrounding grand scenery. Off in the distance can be seen the eternally snow-clad Rockies with their myriads of fantastic shapes, viewed on a sunny day. They appear only a short distance away, yet in reality they are over 90 miles distant. Radiating from King Solomon dome are the gold bearing creeks that have given to history the unperishable name of the "Klondike." They are: Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Gold Run, Dominion, Sulphur and Quartz. No one should visit Dawson without seeing this sight.

**Midnight Sun Dome**  
This dome is situated back of and overlooking Dawson. On June 21, the longest day of the year, pilgrimages are made to its summit to view the sun at midnight. From this elevation the sun can be seen 22½ hours out of the 24 on that day. At Fort Yukon, farther down the Yu-

kon river the sun is observable the full 24 hours.

**Fox Farms**  
Several of the largest fox farms in the territory are situated near Dawson. One is at the mouth of Swede creek, seven miles from Dawson, and others on other nearby streams. Their object is the breeding of black foxes in captivity. There are many of these farms.

**Dawson Ranches**  
Many fine truck and poultry farms are near Dawson. They include everything needed to make a farm complete. All are within easy walking distance of Dawson, and include those of Billy Anstett, Dr. Faulkner, Herman Robinson, William Steinberger, William Paddock, Mr. Newman and others.

**Indian Settlement**  
At Moosehide, about three miles from Dawson, is a picturesque Indian settlement, where Chief Isaac will explain to the visitor everything pertaining to Klondike Indian life.

**Greenhouse Floral Display**  
Many homes with greenhouses each having a wondrous profusion of floral displays, are in and about Dawson. Among these are the gardens of Commissioner George Black, Gus Johnson and Turner Townsend, all within easy walking distance of the heart of the city.

### DAWSON'S HOTELS

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. Most of them have steam heat, flush toilets, and baths, and all are electric lighted.

### ANTIMONY

The rise in antimony has been as spectacular as in any of the "war metals." A year ago it was selling for 6.87½ cents a pound, and today special brands are bringing around 45 cents. French brands are selling at 40 to 42 cents, and Chinese at 36½ to 37½ cents. The big commercial use of antimony is in making of type metal, which is roughly 2 or 3 per cent. tin, 10 per cent. antimony and the rest lead. Because of higher prices of these three metals

there has been an advance of two or three cents a pound in certain kinds of type metal.

### ELBERT HUBBARD'S PHILOSOPHY LIVES

Elbert Hubbard's philosophy of advertising was positive and clearly crystallized. "Advertising," he once wrote, is simply announcing to the world in an effective way where you are, who you are and what you have to offer in the way of human service or commodity. All live men are advertisers, and the only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of human service, and such a man is a dead one, whether he knows it or not. "Advertising is a legitimate and ethical proposition. Life is too short for you to hide yourself away, mantled in your own modesty, and let the world hunt you out. Even the dead are advertisers, for on visiting a beautiful cemetery I noticed that on nearly every marble slab was given a list of the virtues, talents and beautiful qualities which the dead man was supposed to have carried in stock. This is what you call non-productive advertising from an emotional standpoint. "Personally, I do not endorse it. Advertise while you are alive and send flowers to the man when he can appreciate them."

### RANCHING IN YUKON

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.

### IDLE FOR SEVEN YEARS, NOW TO COMMENCE WORK

BOSTON, July 29.—The Chadwick Lead Mills in Salem, Mass., idle for more than seven years, will manufacture shrapnel for the British government.

# GRANVILLE HOTEL

GRANVILLE, Y. T.

**Largest and Best Appointed Hostelry on Famous Dominion Creek. Sixteen Rooms, all Well Furnished.**

**Dance Pavilion at Disposal of Guests**

**MEALS AT ALL HOURS**

**Unexcelled Cuisine, Courteous Service, All Home Grown Products Served in Dining Room—Fresh Meats, New Laid Eggs, Fresh Cream From Our Own Dairy, Garden Greens and Vegetables from Our Own Hothouses and Garden**

**BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM**

**Only Choicest Liquors and Cigars Served At the Bar**

**Stabling Accommodation for 26 Teams.**

**Garage for Automobiles**

**JACK McGRTH, Proprietor**

## WONDERS OF THE WORK BY WIZARD LUTHER BURBANK

"When the sword is rusty and the plow is bright, then the empire is well governed," is an old Chinese proverb which is well to bring again to the attention of this war-mad world. The ancient philosopher who fixed his knowledge of mankind in the form of this proverb realized that nations rise into power by the art of agriculture and fall by its opposite force of militarism. Warriors polish their swords and sweep over the land with great flourish of bragart power, leaving it depleted of life and substance. The plough of the farmer grows bright as he follows in their desolate wake sweetening the earth, reinstating nations to strength and power.

Farmers are the peacemakers of humanity. They are the great physicians who heal the scars of war, restore victor and vanquished impartially to health and hope; the very existence of mankind is in their keeping. They began the art of civilization when they gathered the seeds of the earth, guarded them through the long, cold winter season, cleared fields for the planting and harvested again. Future civilization is also in their hands. "The most valuable of all arts," Abraham Lincoln says, "is the art of deriving a comfortable substance from the smallest area of soil." The knowledge of this art of agriculture is not only the most valuable possession for the future as it was for the past, but is undoubtedly so for the present. The men who command the earth will in time be honored equally with the men who command the seas, for one gives life and the other death; one deals with ploughs, harrows, seeds, the other with dreadnoughts, cannon and gunpowder, in an effort to gain supremacy of the world.

One man of this continent has so

tremendously increased the productivity of our acres and added such sums to the wealth of our people that his name has become a household word. No warrior is more renowned than this quiet man who, by his keen foresight, accurate judgment and peculiar genius, has benefited man beyond the possibility of calculation. Hardly a farmer but uses his methods of seed selection, grows his potatoes, small fruits or nuts, not a school child but knows the name of Luther Burbank, along with Columbus, Washington, Lincoln and other noted men. To them he is a benefactor who wears the romantic garb of a wizard, a marvelous person knowing magic secrets they would give much to know. Gardeners rely on his creations for beauty, housekeepers for nourishing products, and scientists give him honors.

He himself says that the art of plant breeding, the new agriculture, is but in its infancy, and that no one can foretell what wonderful evolutions of plant life will be developed in the future for the good of mankind? His so-called secrets he scatters broadcast, urging others to use them and carry on his work of commanding the soil to give generously and withhold none of its possible benefits. He says that plant breeding is simply the intelligent application of a human mind in guiding the inherent life forces into useful directions by radically improved environment, and newly combined factors in advantageous circumstances.

Every plant strives to adapt itself to environment with as little demand upon its force as possible and still keep up in the race. Constantly varying external pressure to which all life is everywhere subjected, he points out, demands that the internal force shall always be ready to

adapt itself or perish. Understanding the fundamental principle that every plant, animal and planet occupies its place in the order of Nature by the action of two forces—the inherent constitutional life force with all its good habits, the sum of which is heredity, and the numerous complicated external forces or environment—to guide the interaction of these two forces, both of which are only different expressions of the one eternal force, is and must be the sole object of breeders, whether of plants or animals.

Through his efforts to increase the comfort, health and wealth of the world by growing better food plants, making the earth yield more abundantly without exhausting its vitality, making the desert a fertile field, he has created many varieties that have added annually, so say statisticians, seventeen millions to the world's wealth. He has increased the possibilities of the lumber yield through his great forest walnut; ninety-five per cent. of plums shipped out of California are varieties of his originating, practically all the potatoes marketed in the United States have been raised from his improved stock.

His experiments have touched almost the entire field with remarkable results. Several absolute new fruits have thus been created, perhaps the best known of which is the Primus berry, developed from the native Californian dewberry and the Siberian raspberry. The fruit is large and ripens its main crop with the strawberry, long before the standard raspberries and blackberries are ready for the table. The phenomenal Himalaya and Patagonia berries created by him are well established among the profitable marketable small fruits of the west. One most amazing paradox he is responsible for, the white black-

berry, a waxy, almost transparent fruit of delicious flavor and great beauty, an exceedingly productive bush, the fruit of which, however, is too delicate for market shipping. The thornless blackberry has long been commented upon by all growers and scientists as one of the most surprising contradictions known to the plant world. By some sudden upheaval of what were supposed to be unalterable laws of nature, he has given agriculturists a blackberry of perfect taste and color that can be picked with great economy of time and labor, because now that the thorns have been eliminated there is no danger of brushing the fruit against them while harvesting, so the speed of the picker can be increased.

A new cherry, called "Abundance," a seedling of "Napoleon" (Royal Ann), bears an earlier and heavier crop of fruit, which is larger, richer of color, firmer and better in all respects than its parents. To a commercial grower this means that the "Abundance" cherry will provide just twice as much fruit as the Royal Ann, in words, a half acre of ground has been made as valuable to the owner as a full acre was a few years ago. His "Giant" is the largest cherry in the world, four cherries weighing one ounce, eleven cherries in a row measuring twelve inches. It is also distinguished for having a small pit, thus giving a maximum amount of flesh. It is glossy black, rich and sweet.

He has also put a new giant plum on the market, the largest plum in the world. Its especial value, outside of its size, lies in the fact that it is an excellent shipper, and that its skin separates easily from the fruit when placed in boiling water in canning. The fruit is nearly a free stone of a golden color and the flesh sweet and delicious.

The Apex plumcot is a combination of a wild American plum, a Japanese plum and an apricot. It differs entirely in texture, color and taste from any other fruit. Sometimes the flesh is yellow, again it is pink, or white or crimson. In looks it is like the apricot and ripens with the earliest of the plums, carrying a full crop even in localities where neither the plum nor the apricot can flourish. He has introduced over twenty varieties of plums and prunes, and has continually under test many thousand prospective combinations. Sometimes six or more species were combined to secure some desired characteristic. It is of great size as shown by the

measured rule. About nine of these will make a pound and it takes nineteen of the average French prunes to make an equal weight. It is sweeter also and is regarded by Mr. Burbank himself as the best prune that has ever been produced. The Goldridge apple is another of his remarkable productions, surpassing its parent the Newton pippin at every point. The flesh is pale yellow with a crimson blush on the sunny side, has a delicious fragrance, and ripens earlier.

Perhaps the most valuable of all the gifts he has for the world is his fruiting cactus. The fruit changes in color from a beautiful yellow through various shades of crimson. In flavor it is reminiscent of strawberries, pineapples and nutmeg melon, the meat is rich and juicy and can be prepared for the table in many appetizing ways. A few of these plants, which will grow almost anywhere in the great Southwest, will supply the table with an enormous amount of delicious jams, jellies and syrups.

Among walnuts he has produced one with a shell thin as paper which can be readily crushed in the hand. When it was found the shell was so thin that the nuts were destroyed by the birds, he retraced his steps, increased the thickness of his walnut and put on the market a perfectly balanced shape. He has also taken the tannin from nut meat which previously gave it a bitter flavor. The Royal and the Paradox varieties are both rapid growing walnuts, very valuable commercially for timber purposes. They attain a great size, arriving at maturity in about fifteen years. The wood is of superior qualities, takes a fine finish, and commands a large price in the lumber market.

This wizard of the soil has produced a quince that can be eaten raw like an apple and that can be cooked tender in five minutes. In taste it is the delicate quince with the old disagreeable astringent taste eliminated, plus a delightful pineapple flavor. Jelly made from it is much like the old-time housewives' favorite blend of apple, quince and pineapple. In weight it averages about three-quarters of a pound. Besides the stoneless prune, that remarkable product developed from the wild thorny scrub tree bearing but a small and bitter fruit with a very insignificant stone, he has improved nearly all the old standard varieties. With the prunes his efforts have been toward creating a fruit that would both ship and dry to perfection, yet be fine, fresh and

rich in sugar. The standard prune is a large, never-falling bearer, whose fruit can be shipped when dead ripe, a big point with market men.

One hybrid strawberry of his, the Patagonia, begins to ripen before all others and bears the longest. The fruit grows on stiff stalks which hold them free from the ground, yet they are kept protected from the sun by a dense shade of leaves easy to raise, with large firm berries. It bids fair to reach an exceedingly popular place among growers who try to make the most of their land.

To enumerate all the qualities and virtues of each of the small fruits he has improved or transferred or even created would be perhaps of no particular benefit other than to acquaint growers with the best of their kinds. What he has done that is of the utmost far-reaching importance is to interest all growers in carrying on experiments along the line he has begun, that of better fruit and greater productiveness of the land.

An egg which cannot be said to be years back. It was found during refresh is one which dates from 1,800 cent excavations made at Nikopolis, in the tomb of an eleven-months-old child, Sextus Rufus. Already more than eighty tombs have been explored by the archeological service in this ancient city, which was built to commemorate the battle of Actium. Among the finds are a quantity of gold jewels, also pottery and lamps ornamented with figures in relief.

### Self-Preservation

"Prohibition has become pretty well established in Crimzon Gulch?" "Yes," replied Bronco Bob. "Me an' Three-finger Sam was prime movers."

"Well, there ain't no doubt that alcohol dulls a man's judgment an' reduces his efficiency. We got tired of havin' one or two parties sittin' into a poker game an' stayin' cold sober, to the disadvantage of the rest of the performers."—Washington Star.

Be kind to our father, young man. If it wasn't for father, mother would have made you wear long curls until you were in long pants.

### Complimentary

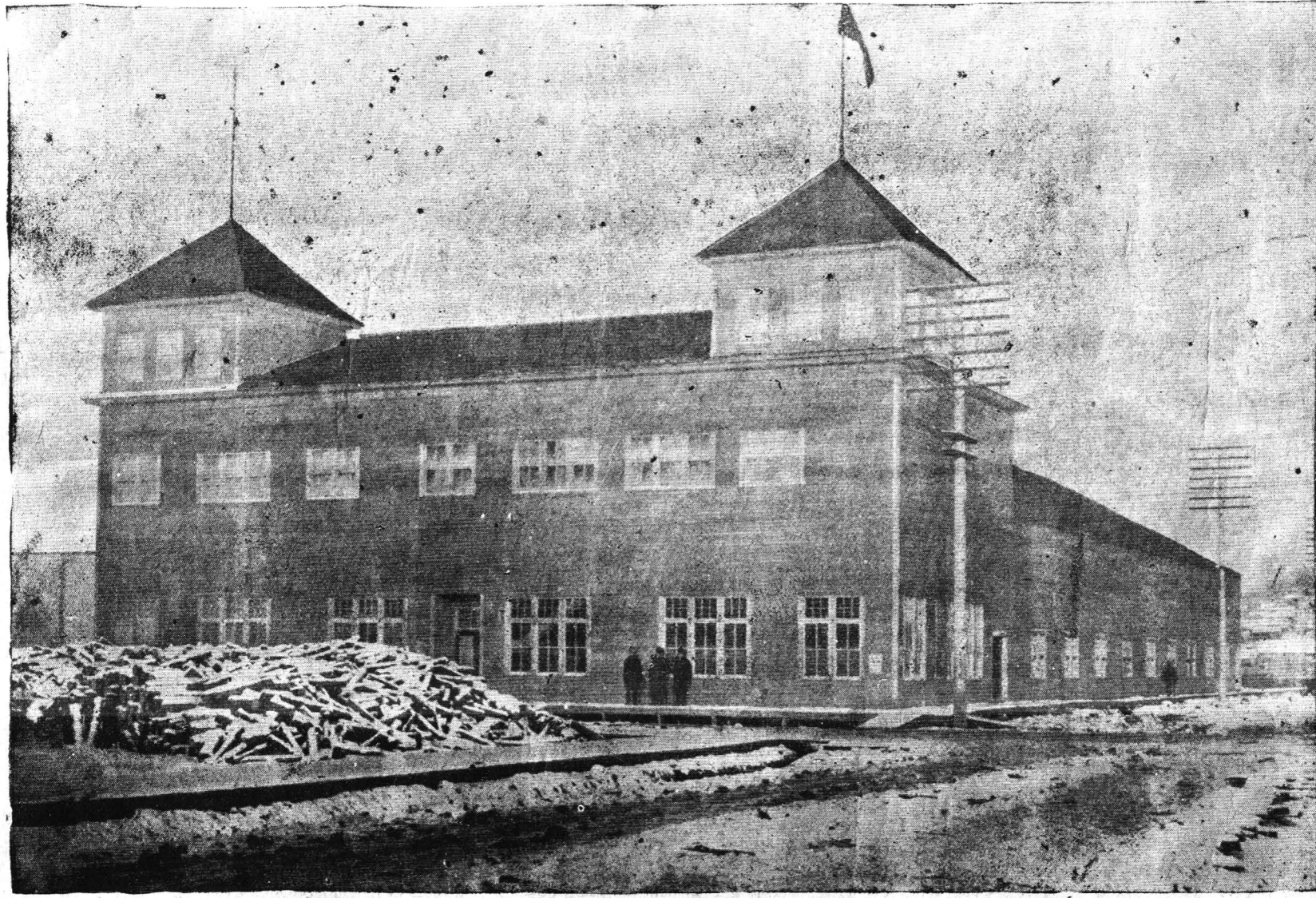
Frank—My dear, I've long had something on my mind.  
Maude—I wish you wouldn't brag so, Frank.—Chicago News.

# DAWSON AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1902

## DAWSON'S FAMILY THEATER

Centrally  
Located  
Corner  
Fifth Avenue  
and  
Queen St.



The  
Amusement  
Center  
of the  
Klondike  
Metropolis

Skating Rink, Steam Heated Curling Rinks, Natatorium, Club Rooms and Theater All Under One Mammoth Roof; Building 100 by 200 Feet. Largest Membership of Any Club in the Yukon.

Home of the Dawson Curling Club and Yukon Rifle Association. General Sporting Resort.

Theater for Rent or Lease on Favorable Terms to Touring Show Companies. Seating Capacity 450. Building Steam Heated.

WALTER C. CREAMER, Proprietor and Manager

### N. A. Fuller Talks on Juneau and Dawson

(Fred Lockley, in Portland Journal.)—N. A. Fuller, who is spending the summer on the Mackenzie, grub-staked Joe Juneau and Dick Harris, the discoverers of Juneau, Alaska, mining district. In talking to him recently he said: "The discovery of rich placer ground and extensive ore bodies attracted men from all over the West to the district. Pierre Joseph Susara, or French Pete, to give him the name by which he was best known, was running a store in Juneau in the early rush days during the winter of 1880-81. Some of French Pete's Indian friends brought him some samples of ore they had picked up on Douglas island, and, seeing there was an extensive ore body there, he recorded the claim. This was in May, 1881. The ore was low grade. With much richer ore bodies on the mainland, it was hard to interest anybody in the Douglas island discovery.

"John Treadwell, a mining expert, had come during the first rush to the district to look the country over. He had struck good ore in the Silver Bow basin and after putting in most of his money in developing it, he had bottomed it—the ore had pinched out. He came down to Juneau to take the boat for San Francisco. He was thoroughly disgusted with the district and had no intention of ever returning. While he was waiting in Juneau for the boat, French Pete, who had heard that he was a mining expert, came to him and asked him to examine his claim on Douglas island. Treadwell refused to go. French Pete told a hard luck story, and said he had to sell it, as he was in need of money, so Treadwell went over to Douglas island and found that the quartz vein had tremendous width. However, he had no intention of investing in any low grade prospects. French Pete tried to sell it to him, and finally said, 'I have some freight in the warehouse and I can't go; it's out without paying the freight charges of \$264. If you will pay my bill for the freight I will deed you my claim on Douglas island. Treadwell finally took up the proposition, and the mine was deeded to him.

This was in November, 1881. "Treadwell took 22 sacks of samples from different parts of the vein and took them to San Francisco with him. The ore milled so well that he decided not to sell the claim, but to organize a company and develop the property. He organized the Alaska Mill & Mining company, and interested some well-to-do San Francisco mining men in it. James Freeborn was selected as president of the company, and J. D. Fry, E. M. Fry, H. H. Shin and H. L. Hill were chosen as directors. They subscribed \$10,000 and purchased a five-stamp mill and also began running a tunnel.

"After running the tunnel for 468 feet across the vein and still being on good ore, Treadwell realized they had a wonderful property. He went to San Francisco to urge the building of a 120-stamp mill. The company thought a 40-stamp mill was large enough, but Treadwell would not give in, and finally had his way.

"I met Treadwell first on the little steamer which we had been traveling on from Sitka to Juneau. He asked me if I was a mining man. I told him I had a mine, but that it was not much good. This made a hit with Treadwell. He said: 'You are the first man I have met up here whose mine was not the best one up here. They all think they have a bonanza.' Treadwell was a very likable man. He never drank or smoked, which was unusual in Alaska. He worked hard and lived clean. He was a builder and an organizer. He put me in his assay office. It is not much of a trick to assay for gold, or silver, any dub of ordinary intelligence can learn. When it came to building the 120 stamp mill they had to own and operate a sawmill to get out the timbers, so Treadwell put me in charge of the sawmill.

"In February, 1885, Treadwell was all run down from overwork, so he told me I would have to act as superintendent of the Treadwell mine while he went down to San Francisco for a few months. He came back to Juneau, but had to return almost immediately. His capital had been taken in, so that at this time the proprietors were

Senator J. P. Jones, J. D. Fry, E. M. Fry, James Freeborn, John Treadwell, H. L. Hill and H. H. Shin. For the next five years I remained as superintendent of the Treadwell property. In 1886 they increased the mill from 120 stamps to 240 stamps. Andy Grant, of San Francisco, was the millwright. Along in the summer of 1889 Treadwell sold his interest to D. O. Mills of New York for \$1,500,000. When we had 240 stamps under one roof it was the largest mill at that time in the world. Today they have 880 stamps hammering away, 300 stamps being under one roof, which is the largest single mill in the world. The milling cost at present is about \$1 a ton and the ore averages about \$2 a ton in value.

"In 1890 I retired and went to my old home town, Hastings, Michigan. I invested in banks, sawmills, flour-mills, oak timber lands and in anything else that my old friends asked me to. I soon had something like a couple of million dollars invested in what seemed safe and growing propositions. The hard times of 1893 came on, and lots of my boyhood friends were up against it, so I endorsed their paper. I hung on until 1897, when I found that by sacrificing everything I had left I could come out square, so I did so. My only comfort was that lots of men smarter than myself were in the same boat. It is no trouble to make money, but it takes a smart man to hold onto it. I went to San Francisco to start over again. I decided to go to British Columbia. While getting ready to go I ran across an old time Alaskan friend, who told me confidentially that gold had been struck on the Yukon. He made me promise not to tell anyone. "I borrowed \$300 of him and got an outfit and went to Dyea. I hired Indians to pack over the pass. A little later, when the rush was on, the packing had shot up to almost a prohibitive figure. In spite of going ahead of the crowd, I did not get there in time to get in on the second floor. The best claims on Colorado and Bonanza were all taken. I went to work on a claim on Bonanza at \$15 a day. For twenty years I had not done hard

physical work, and every night I had to work five or ten minutes straightening out my fingers so I could cook my supper. I was afraid the creak would never come out of my fingers from handling a pick and shovel ten hours every day. Bonanza was paying big from discovery on up to 42 and from discovery down to the mouth. Eldorado was paying from No. 1 at its mouth up to claim 40. Soon Hunker, Gold Run, Dominion, Quartz and Sulphur creeks were producing. I was there to make another strike and soon my opportunity came. It almost seemed as if I couldn't go wrong in buying claims."

#### CALL OF THE MOTHERLAND

(By Bernard Malcolm Ramsay, in the Financier, London.)  
Over the lands and the waters, out-singing the song of the sea,  
There comes to the ear of Britain the voice of her children free—  
The sons who have wrought and fought for Britain and Liberty.

Back in the mists of the ages Britain was born to be blest,  
Cradled and rocked by the ocean lapping her island nest:  
The sea and the stars strove together to speed her behest.

So, at her time of fruition Britain bore venturous sons;  
Boats were their bulwarks and bridges under the thunder of guns:  
Never the sea and its sailors Attilla dared with his Huns.

Fleets of envious rivals strove for the Sea Queen's fall,  
Pitting their power against Britain. But, ready and quick to the call,  
Drake and Rodney and Nelson vanquished the foemen all.

Storms came out of the heavens to fling the Armada far;  
The fame of the bold Dutch rovers paled 'neath the new-born star;  
And the blood of the greatest sea-lord bought the triumph of Trafalgar.

Thus were the seas swept surely . . . Britain arose in her might,  
Proffered the pledge of freedom to all she had flung in fight,  
And a pass to the paths of the oceans, under her light.

Then did she send her children over the seven seas:  
Speeded and swung to the far lands, each by a fateful breeze,  
Heat could not conquer their courage, and frost could not freeze.

So did they mould fair cities; fashioned their rails and docks,  
Girdled the earth with cables, lighted the oceans' rocks,  
Peopled and pastured the prairies, and tended their droves and flocks.

Thus was the Empire builded, based upon Freedom's Chart,  
Thus was a story written of trade and many an art,  
And the fame of the Sons of Empire, dear to the Motherland's heart.

Over the lands and the waters floated a clarion call,  
Britain, the Mother of Heroes, summoned her children all:  
'Here are the Huns at my gateway! Help, lest I fall!'

Swift to the sudden summons brave Sons of the Empire sprang:  
'We're coming, we're coming, Mother!' loudly the answer rang;  
While the salt sea heard and echoed the song that the soldiers sang.

And now the Sons of the Empire will show to the watching world  
That the cause of the Mother is theirs; and ne'er shall her flag be furled  
Till the Huns from the gate of Britain back to the Pit are hurled.

#### Mum's the Word

The advantage of a censorship is that an army can thereby hide its mistakes. Like the case of the general and Aunt Jemima.  
An old lady once died at Spa. Her nephew and heir ordered the body sent home. But when the young man opened the coffin to have one last look at the remains, he beheld, instead of his beloved Aunt Jemima, the corpse of a general in full uniform, the breast covered with military medals.

The young man wired at once to Spa, receiving in a few hours the following answer:  
'Give general quiet funeral. Aunt Jemima buried this morning with full military honors, regimental band, and 21-gun salute.'

#### GUGGENHEIM WORKS

One of the surprises of the last two years has been the maintenance of handsome profits by the Guggenheim companies—American Smelting & Refining and the Guggenheim Exploration—despite the chaos in Mexico and the general depression in mining. The widespread energies of the American Smelting company are shown by the fact that of the total lead production in the United States last year—564,000 tons—this company refined 317,000 tons, and out of the total domestic output of 1,534 million pounds of copper, the same company refined 530 million pounds. By the big production of the Chile Copper company, and the increasing yield of the Braden, in Chile also, and the Kennecott, in Alaska, the Guggenheim corporation will become a still bigger factor in the copper business.—Mining and Scientific Press, July 24.

#### KENNECOTT'S RECORD FOR JUNE IMMENSE

BOSTON.—The Kennecott Copper Corporation's production of copper in June amounted to approximately 9,000,000 pounds. The net earnings available for dividends were in excess of \$1,300,000, equal to \$1.16 a share. This is at the rate of \$15 a share per annum. A production as great as 9,000,000 pounds per month is not expected to be maintained throughout the year, but it is now believed that the output for the quarter ended August 31 will be between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 pounds, far in excess of the earlier estimates. Application will soon be made to list Kennecott Copper on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK.—New York Curb Market association has listed and admitted to quotation 720,000 shares and \$10,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. convertible bonds, due in 1925, of the Kennecott Copper corporation. The stock is without par.

#### Bide at Home

MacPherson, in talking to his minister, told the reverend gentleman that he was going to take a trip to the Holy Land. "And while I'm there," he said enthusiastically, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top of Mount Sinai." "Nae, MacPherson," said the minister gravely; "tak' my advice. Dinna dae that. Bide at hame and keep them."

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DAWSON, - - - YUKON TERRITORY

### Dawson's Famous Midnight Dome

By REV. R. W. HIBBERT

Have you ever heard of the city of Dawson, in the Yukon Territory? What a foolish question. Everyone knows of the city of gold-fame. But have you ever heard of the Midnight Dome? No? Then we will tell you about it.

The Yukon Territory is a land of mountains, and Dawson is located in typical Yukon surroundings. Hills are to be seen on all sides, lying close, except for the passages through which the rivers flow. Rising immediately at the rear of the city is the steep slope of the "Midnight Dome." In fact, part of the slope is included in the city survey. When you are sailing down the river from Whitehorse you will be notified of the nearness to Dawson by the appearance of this hill arising 1,750 feet above the river level and made particularly prominent by the huge scar cut into its bosom, the scar known as "The Slide," and legend states that under that mass of rock and soil was buried a pillage of Indians, years and years ago.

This hill receives the appellation of the "Midnight Dome" because of the many pilgrimages to its summit by the "sun worshippers" at the midnight of the longest days. Being so near to the town it is easily accessible and offers a splendid opportunity to gaze upon the sunset and sunrise so nearly touching the midnight hour.

On the evening of the twenty-first of June, the longest day of the year, small groups may be seen ascending the hill from Dawson by the various trails. Some, but very few, will attempt the footpaths leading up the steepest part of the slope, while the greater number will seek the easier grades of the switchbacks and the ascent of the gentler slopes. You will do well to allow yourself an hour and one-half for the jaunt to the summit, and you may be sure that this will not be time thrown away as a drudgery. The trail will lead you through beautiful shrubbery of poplar with a few spruce or fir interspersed. The wild flowers

are blossoming on every side, in a wonderful variety of color and size. Side trails sometimes appear in confusing numbers, but one is assured that all roads lead to the "dome," and continue with confidence along that one which appears to be most trodden.

It is 10 o'clock when you arrive at the summit. The nature of the actual dome harmonizes with its name, standing like a huge chocolate drop and absolutely bare of trees or shrubbery. On the tip-top point is stationed a flag-pole and from it floats out the folds of an ample-sized Union Jack, one being placed there annually by two of our loyal citizens on the twenty-first of March and remaining there until the winds blow it to pieces.

Naturally you add your name to the long list of visitors found in the register kept there for the purpose. That done, you draw a deep breath of the purest ozone and then look around you. And what a vision. At your feet lies the city of Dawson with its checkered streets and romantic career and roofs so largely covered with corrugated iron. There, too, is the waterfront, and tied up to the docks are the Yukon river packets and many smaller craft. A cable ferry is crossing the river with its passengers, the last trip for the night. Beyond are hills, hills, hills, the home of the grouse and ptarmigan and the caribou.

Look to the south and trace back the course of the Yukon river a strip of brightness lying among the hills now slightly shadowed in the mysticism of the evening. How it laughingly cuts off the islands and the bars from communication with the mainland. How it winds and twists and turns. We are told that about one-quarter of the length of the river is consumed in its own windings.

What river is that flowing into the Yukon just on the edge of the town? The Klondike, to be sure. Your mind is able to map out the course of the stream by connecting up the glimpses allowed here and there

through the intervening slopes. In the distance you may distinctly see the huge gold dredges, as large as any in the world, each costing in the neighborhood of half a million dollars, now plowing their way along the river bottom. There, a mile from Dawson, Bonanza creek runs into the Klondike and on this creek too are the ponderous dredges. With the magic words of Dawson, Klondike and Bonanza in your mind and the realities lying ranged beneath your feet, you voyage backwards to the days of '98, when the pioneers rafted down the river, packing their burdens up those unorganized and unroaded creeks, laboring wearily but hopefully for the realization of their dreams.

Changing the direction of your vision to a slightly different quarter you are met by the endless billows of mountains and valleys. That strip cut in the nearby hill appearing as a slashing or a wagon road, but absolutely straight and entirely ignoring hills and hollows, is the "power-line" over which is carried the electric current from the Twelve-mile river to run the dredges. Still further, against the horizon, lies the Ogilvie range of the Rocky mountains, with its summit always snow-covered and now with just enough vapor hanging above and around to create imposing grandeur.

But again the scene is changed as we swing about in the completion of our circle. There lies the downward course of the Yukon, flowing through frowning palisades, then out in the flatter lands; and continuing in accordance with its previous reputation of bending and winding in the effort to find the path of least resistance.

Now lift your eyes. It is 10:45 o'clock. The sun is sinking in a line direct with the river and behind those saw-toothed hills. Light clouds are there in sufficient quantity to catch and reflect the radiance of his departure and retain that beautiful after-glow that with unexcelled and unpaintable rose-tints illuminates the heavens. Gradually the colors

are blended in a copper richness. The sun has set.

"Do you intend to remain on the hill until the sun arises again? How long will it be?" "About three hours." "Yes, we will wait. And in the meantime let us build a roaring fire, eat our lunch and chat. Incidentally the wind is a little chilly and your wraps enter into the situation very acceptably."

Someone tells us that a service is to be held at midnight. Let us go! A number of the Dawson clergymen and the missionary from up the river and about 60 others assemble about one of the bonfires. A good part of the number are tourists enjoying the novelties of the Land of the Midnight Sun. Hearty singing of the old stand-by hymns, reading of a part of the Sermon on the Mount, appropriate prayer and a couple of short addresses accord well with the situation constituting the service. Surely no more appropriate time for religious promptings than under God's heavens at midnight on the twenty-first of June; and no more stirring thoughts than those which are automatically suggested by the surroundings.

Then you sit about the fire and talk; with the conversation often broken by the exclamation, "Isn't it beautiful?" even though the remark violates the standards of strict etiquette.

What is that faint glow off there to the north, near the place where he sun set a short time ago? Why, that is the first herald of the returning sun. The colors grow in depth, and all that part of the heavens is radiant, ever-changing, resplendent with vibrating glory. Then the upper rim of the day-star appears and the light streams about you. Another day has come. Surely the heavens declare the glory of God. Shall you take one more glance to see the surrounding world in the light of the rising sun, before beginning the descent? A beautiful world indeed. God's in His heaven, and although all is not right in the world yet we feel that some day it will be.

Huh!

"I warned you not to take chances with your money at the race track, didn't I?" exclaimed the Old Fogey. "I didn't take any chances with it," argued the Wise Guy. "I lost it all on sure things."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

### God's Wonderland

By JAMES OGLOW

A mystic country is here, where the will-o'-the-wisps are at play—the sun-dogs by day and the ghost-dream at night; northern lights, they have named the pale specters that fit here and there in the sky. And the red midnight sun doubles back on his track, when the year-tide is full, in this land where the sunlight and shadow are wed.

A strange land it is, filled with contrast and charm. From the far frozen seas it sweeps south, many leagues, to the warm westward isle; where the breath of the breeze from Japan fills the air. Starting from Seattle or Vancouver, busy towns spring to life where restless human beings dig and scramble for gold; and the roar of blasts and din of noisy mills shatters the air, night and day. Great peaks lift their pallid faces against skies so blue that it seems all the color in the world must have been spilled there; painted hills of the Yukon rise, like rainbows; or the soft, heavy greens of the coast slopes, with their filmy mist-mantles and rain-pearls.

Strange ice rivers are here, and quaint Indian villages tucked away in the coves; weird totems, rich baskets, old carvings in ivory and slate—crude gropings toward art by a primitive race. Strong and vast is that land, and free and untamed, with the pulse of fresh life rising high in its veins.

Newest of all the corners of the continent, last of the borders to be subdued—the scene of action for today. Yet ancient and quaint, with an old-world civilization, transplanted on its shores a century and a half ago, from the days when Baranof was the "little czar of the Pacific"; when the bells of the old California missions were cast in the foundries of Sitka, and Russian feet danced to Russian music in the castle on the hill.

Have you seen this strange land? If not, you are missing the treat of a lifetime. Come and see the famous gold-born camp of Klondike. Grasp the hand and feel the flesh of the real Sourdoughs. Come where all is sunshine and promise, and every man is a man in his own

right, and every soul has a chance. Come and see Dawson—the city of romance, the city of which Robert W. Service writes:

From the heart of the Frozen Twilight the strong land spake her sons:  
"Long are my valleys silent—seek them, ye fearless ones;  
Haste, oh men of my measure!  
Richly the treasure runs."

Then up river and valley streamed the host of the brave;  
Then with on-rush and rally flooded the human wave.  
Never-a-one was weakling; fiercely they took and gave.

Ripped they the creeks asunder, routed hardship and pain;  
Then down-laden with plunder, weary from stress and strain,  
Sick to death of the battle, came into camp again.

There on the flat by the Yukon, ringed by inviolate snows,  
Care-free and comely to look on, gold-born the city arose,  
City of homes and hearth-fires the heart of the Northman knows.

He spends of the valley's treasure in all the ports o' the sea;  
Far in the chase of pleasure he ranges eager and free:

Yet aye to the Gold-born City the love of his heart must be.

City the sun rejoices, skies of midnight aglow,  
Babble of childish voices, gardens where poppies blow,  
Cabins with curtained windows, snugly nestling low.

Yea, though the stress be over, the Land hath its treasure still,  
Dream of it, world-wide rover, the old town under the hill;  
Blue at its feet the river, skies opalescent above,  
Homes and gardens and children, peace and plenty and love.

It requires a lot of magnetism to get things coming our way.

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King Street

**YUKON'S GLORIOUS SUMMER WEATHER**  
 (By Charles Payson, Dominion Meteorological Observer.)  
 All instruments used at Dawson for recording the temperature are of the highest grade, Fahrenheit, furnished by the Dominion government at Ottawa, and frequently tested. Daily reports are telegraphed from Dawson to Ottawa the year round. The highest temperature recorded at Dawson during the present summer, 1915, was that of July 27, which was 89 above in the shade. That is the highest temperature ever recorded in Dawson.

**Daily Readings**  
 The highest and lowest daily temperatures at Dawson for the summer of 1915 are as follows:

	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.
June 1.....	72	42
June 2.....	67	36
June 3.....	73	44
June 4.....	69	40
June 5.....	81	40
June 6.....	64	49
June 7.....	63	38
June 8.....	69	44
June 9.....	76	45
June 10.....	73	40
June 11.....	72	40
June 12.....	69	47
June 13.....	69	51
June 14.....	71	45
June 15.....	58	50
June 16.....	62	43
June 17.....	73	43
June 18.....	63	41
June 19.....	63	41
June 20.....	70	46
June 21.....	72	43
June 22.....	74	50
June 23.....	80	52
June 24.....	85	53
June 25.....	88	48
June 26.....	89	53
June 27.....	89	52
June 28.....	79	54
June 29.....	73	54
June 30.....	77	47
July 1.....	75	46
July 2.....	88	45
July 3.....	79	54
July 4.....	78	56
July 5.....	83	55
July 6.....	72	54
July 7.....	50	50
July 8.....	74	47
July 9.....	80	45
July 10.....	83	46
July 11.....	66	46
July 12.....	86	50
July 13.....	74	57
July 14.....	62	55
July 15.....	58	45
July 16.....	69	46
July 17.....	70	44
July 18.....	77	41
July 19.....	81	42
July 20.....	83	48
July 21.....	83	48
July 22.....	85	48
July 23.....	83	50
July 24.....	79	48
July 25.....	73	54
July 26.....	79	49
July 27.....	79	57
July 28.....	83	45
July 29.....	83	53
July 30.....	82	51
July 31.....	70	56
August 1.....	66	49
August 2.....	63	50
August 3.....	60	43
August 4.....	69	52
August 5.....	63	48
August 6.....	68	51
August 7.....	70	48
August 8.....	69	51
August 9.....	74	49
August 10.....	72	57

**Record for Eleven Years**  
 The average temperatures at Dawson covering the months of June, July and August during the last eleven years were:

	June.	July.	August.
1915.....	64.1	69.3	64.1
1914.....	64.4	59	58
1913.....	57.3	59.4	55.1
1912.....	52.7	61.1	56.3
1911.....	57.6	62.4	53.7
1910.....	59	62.4	51.97
1909.....	58.3	61.7	54.1
1908.....	59.4	59.7	50.3
1907.....	59.4	60.7	56.5
1906.....	62.3	61.1	55.3
1905.....	60	60.4	55.5

**YUKON RIFLE ASSOCIATION**  
 (By F. C. O. Edwards.)  
 The Yukon Rifle association is thriving. Last year Whitehorse was brought into the association and provided with a supply of ammunition and rifles by the government for practice purposes. Sergeant McLaughlin, of the R. N. W. M. P., took a very active interest in the team and some good results were obtained. He since has been transferred to Dawson and has become a valuable addition to the club here. The president for the year is O. D. Hart, who has been a member for several years, and who has shown himself a first class shot, winning last year the Dominion trophy, a silver salver, offered to the club.

The captain, George Brimston, is ever ready to give advice to new members and keep up the enthusiasm in the club.

At the end of last season it was decided to pay over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund the prizes won in the last Labor Day match by the members. A sum of \$175 was turned into the fund as the result.

The number of club members in good standing this year is twenty-four, fifteen of whom possess their own private Ross rifles of the latest pattern.

Since the European war broke out the club has lost four of its active members, S. C. McKim, Robert Small, Robert Forrest and James A. MacKinnon. These members are now serving with the colors in different parts of the Empire and will no doubt be able to give a good account of themselves.

While the 1915 season has been somewhat quieter, on account of the war, than previous years, the keenness to obtain the bulls still remains. With the large number of young men growing up in Dawson it is earnestly hoped that they will take the advice of Field Marshal Roberts and learn to shoot, as those

who know how will win. In the match between "The Civil Service" and "The Remainder of the Club" held on Saturday afternoon the Remainders won by the small margin of one point. The six highest scores counted. Owing to a heavy wind the scores were not up to the average. G. A. Jeckell, with 91, was high man for the day. The scores are as follows:

Civil Service	
G. A. Jeckell.....	91
J. Murphy.....	85
G. Cale.....	84
G. P. Mackenzie.....	84
G. Brimston.....	77
A. A. McMillan.....	76
Total.....	497
Remainders	
Sergt. L. McLaughlin.....	85
J. F. MacLennan.....	85
B. J. Stangroom.....	83
F. C. O. Edwards.....	83
C. D. Hart.....	83
G. E. Marshall.....	79
Total.....	498

The can opener is getting to be the chief cooking utensil of too many women.—Bachelor.

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**The Most Complete Line of SHOES Will Be Found Here**

FLORSHEIM, JOHNSON & MURPHY and GONNOLLY SHOES, in Oxfords, lace and button, new English last, cloth tops, tan and black NAPATAN, CUTTER PACKS, FELDER, CHIPPEWA and LECKIE SHOES FOR WET WORK

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### Klondike's Hundreds of Miles of Roads-- Wonderful Auto Scenic Route

Hundreds of miles of fine roads for automobiling—that is what the visitor to Dawson may be surprised to find about Dawson, but the roads are here and are becoming famous for motoring routes. Strangers may marvel at the fact that this remote section of the continent has such roads, but when it is considered this is the richest of gold producing camps of the world, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent the last fifteen years in opening the highways for traffic for the miners, it readily will be seen that there is nothing illogical in Yukon having such splendid high-

ways for the modern vehicles. The roads were constructed primarily with the idea of service to the fundamental industry, but are being used now largely for sight-seeing routes for tourists as well as for local parties, and the scenic charm is so peculiarly different from that of other sections and so varied as to make the auto trips out from Dawson among the singularly attractive. The most traveled routes by auto are:

From Dawson to Granville, 54 miles, via Dominion creek, and return via Sulphur creek, making a circuit of 108 miles.

From Dawson to Quartz creek and Indian river, 58 1-2 miles round trip. From Dawson to North Fork of Klondike, 52 miles round trip. The three foregoing routes cover the three main outlets from the city, and each has branch roads which may be traveled with as much ease as the main roads, thus adding a great many miles of by-way and divergent travel. Those wishing shorter runs from the city can make them of any length on any of the three main lines, and find every foot of the distance full of picturesque and historic interest. Eventually the roads, out via Indian river and

North Fork will extend much farther. The government has opened the North Fork route this season so that quite a number travel well beyond in autos, and the Indian river route may be found suitable by another season for constant auto use as far as Black Hills. The overland road to Whitehorse now extends over that route, but has been little used by motorists.

The most common short runs from Dawson are to Bear creek, seven miles out, or on to Gold Bottom, 18 miles; or up Bonanza to Grand Forks, 15 miles.

The first mile out takes the car through the first stretch of the famous Klondike valley. Here, where the adventurous prospectors of early days in Klondike walked over the soft, mucky surface on a trail in the center of the valley, the conditions are vastly changed. The fine broad road now winds about the bluff, and the center is heaped 25 feet above the original surface with the glaring piles of barren rocks, the tailings from the giant dredges which have eaten their way through the valley. All about the mouth of Bonanza creek and surrounding Ogilvie bridge the same high tailing piles are found, and the car whirrs the traveler well beyond before breaking into the open valley on the way up the Klondike across the Boyle concession. This concession, extending eight miles from the mouth of Bonanza up to the mouth of Hunker creek, formerly was one dense forest. Now the timber is cut away entirely, and even miles of the valley denuded of the underbrush, the preliminary to operations with the dredges, which gradually are working their way along the valley.

Miles of dredge tailing piles are passed on the way to Bear creek, and along Hunker miles of dredge tailings again are passed, mingled with the tailings thrown out in early days by the first individual operators, and those washed down in late years by the large hydraulic plants on the Hunker hills. One historic center of great contention in early days which is now turned topsy turvy by the dredges is the Anderson concession, where the dredges ate the bowels out of the old ground, and turned up the gravels. The dredges still continue their insatiate gnawing along various parts of Hunker, each preceded with large steam thawing plants, employing many men on the ground and keeping others busy in the hills getting wood for the thawing. The dredges are driven by hydro-electric power conveyed over the hills and through the valleys on pole lines which first cut across country and then follow the main roads. An interesting new operation on lower Hunker is that where the Boyle pumping station has just been finished, and lifts a huge stream of water by electric energy from the Rock creek ditch to Dago hill, whence it is conveyed around the hills to a point above Last Chance, where it shoots down the hill into five large hydraulic giants, which are tearing out the golden gravels.

Going up Hunker, the road finally ascends the hill at the extreme upper end of the valley, a steady climb of four miles, but the autos take it without a hesitation, and some of the larger cars bowl up at 15 to 20 miles an hour. Opposite is the trail where pioneers tugged up their loads on sleighs. At the Hunker summit the road forks. One branch leads over to Allgold, where individual miners are working, and where dredging operations may follow, and in the direction of Flat creek, flowing into the Klondike. The second road from the Hunker summit turns immediately down Dominion creek and follows that famous gold stream its full length, 27 miles, to the mouth of Gold Run, Granville and Sulphur. The third branch from Hunker summit leads around the ridge to King Solomon dome, a mile or so, whence all the famous Klondike gold bearing creeks

can be seen radiating in the four directions, some down the Klondike watershed, and some down the Indian river watershed. The main road then continues down Green gulch to Sulphur creek, and down Sulphur to Granville. From Hunker summit the main road by the Sulphur route and the Dominion route form a loop, and the traveler can have his choice of traveling either direction and coming back to the point of beginning on the summit. Or in going around via King Solomon dome the traveler can take the roads dropping down Quartz creek to Indian river, or down upper Bonanza to Grand Forks, and return to Dawson by either of those roads, along famous gold creeks.

When on the Hunker summit or at Solomon dome or vicinity one sees the majestic Rocky mountain range to the northward, and in every other direction innumerable high rolling hills.

The auto trip up Bonanza creek from Dawson leads past tailing piles from dredges that fill most of the valley. The first and most interesting hill is Lovett, where the hydraulic works of the Yukon Gold, supplied by water brought 70 miles over the hills from Twelvemile, feed the giants which are tearing out the gravels hundreds of feet in width, making huge slices in the ancient channels. Gulches off Bonanza are filling with tailings, and the rocks are piling over the main valley in huge masses. The auto winds in and about the hills and tributary gulches, now viewing dredges working below in the main valley, now passing hydraulic giants on various hills, giants fed by the same large ditch from Twelvemile.

At Grand Forks, once a busy town, opposite Gold hill, the few remaining places of business are for the service of the dredge and hydraulic men and the travelers. Here the road branches, the upper stretch leading along upper Bonanza to the Yukon Gold company's dredge working in N. A. T. & T. ground; then past many famous old gulches and hills, then to the great impounding dam of the Yukon Gold, where water is caught for auxiliary to the company's main ditch hydraulic operations. The road then leads up to the Solomon dome. Paralleling this road from Dawson to the Dome are the tracks of the Klondike Mines Railway company.

The road, branching from the Forks up Eldorado, leads up that famous creek past most of the rich claims, in view of one Yukon Gold dredge, now in the twenties, hence leaps the hill to Quartz creek, where individual mining operations continue, and where the Treadgold company has stripped miles of ground by hydraulic preparatory to working with its new bucket line excavators. At the mouth of Quartz the road strikes Indian river. Autos also find it good a few miles beyond, to Montana creek, and it is said it would not require a great expenditure in the future to open the highway up Indian river past Eureka to Granville, thus affording another loop to the belt line series out of Dawson.

Along the Klondike auto-belt line routes are numerous hotels. Each one has its own greenhouses, gardens, live poultry, pigs, cows and other auxiliaries for furnishing the patrons with all the luxuries of the table. Meals as fine as to be found in any land invariably are served by the creek hostleries. In the greenhouses and gardens grow the finest of lettuce, tomatoes, cauliflower, turnips, peas and other vegetables. Fine large rooms are provided for guests who wish to stay over night, with coziest of sitting rooms and offices, and invariably a piano and a phonograph with classic and popular music. At the Hunker Summit a fine large dance pavilion is arranged in the basement. Other hotels also have dancing space, and the comfort of travelers on the route is looked to at all times. Going down Dominion the hotels include those of George Murray, at 33 below lower discovery; Jachiam Granger's, at Paris, where also is Bob Rusk's big store and hay farm; Jean Vanier, proprietor of the Jensen roadhouse; W. M. Marshall, on 12B, mouth of Gold Run; Andy Taddie, between Gold Run and Granville; and John McGrath, at Will L'Heureux's old stand at Granville. On Sulphur are Mike Seidlmeir, at 32 below; and Frank Rohrbeck, at 2 below.

Mr. Granger, in addition to the usual accommodations, gardens and the like, has a wonderful cold shaft storage scheme. The ground being frozen below the depth of two feet in summer as well as winter, he sank a shaft 28 feet deep, and then ran a tunnel back 12 feet. At the back end a pipe several inches in diameter was inserted to give circulation. In the back of the drift or tunnel the eternal frosts keep the temperature so low that meats frozen in the winter and put there never thaw through the summer. Mr. Granger last winter put in a fine supply of frozen beef, pork and other fresh meats, which he has on hand for use when needed. Ice also is kept in this subterranean cold storage plant. Several others on the creeks use the frozen shaft for their refrigerator purposes, but Mr. Granger has an exceptionally large and successful one.

As a general thing, the man who doesn't believe in "indiscriminate charity" doesn't engage in any kind.

# NEW GOODS

Just Arrived

## 100-Piece DINNER SETS

"NEW MIKADO"  
Gold and White Design  
"TOGO"  
Floral Design  
"WELLINGTON"  
Sprig or Clover Leaf

## BAR GOODS

STONE BEER MUGS  
BAR GLASSES OF ALL SIZES  
BAR SUNDRIES

## "NEWPORT" DISHES

FOR HOTELS AND ROAD HOUSES

SILK HOODS FOR LADY AUTO RIDERS

PYRAMID DESK PINS FOR OFFICE USE

## Men's Silk Pajamas

Men's  
Silk Nightshirts

## Ladies' Silk Scarfs,

Ladies' Silk Kimonos  
and Jackets

Fancy Silk Bags and  
Hose

Pongee or China Silk  
by the Yard

## JAPANESE

BAZAAR

S. KAWAKAMI  
Second Avenue

### AUTOS IN DAWSON

Dawson has issued licenses for 49 motor vehicles, of which 40 are automobiles, and the remainder heavy motor trucks and motorcycles. The autos used in Dawson include standard makes of various sizes and styles, ranging from the two-passenger runabout to the eight cylinder seven-passenger touring car. The city has two public and several private garages.

### FARMS IN YUKON

Yukon Territory has many thousands of dollars invested in fine modern fox farms, with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of black, silver and other foxes in captivity. Two fox farms are located at Whitehorse, three at Carcross, one at Tagish, one at Swede creek, one on Dawson hill, one at West Dawson, one at Hootalinqua, one on the Klondike, one at Rampart House, and one in Klauene.

Life is mostly a joke to the girl with dimples and perfect teeth.

# W. D. CARLIN

## Expressing and Draying

Piano Moving a Specialty

Special Trucks for This Purpose. Reasonable Rates

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LOWEST PRICES and the best goods obtainable.

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HALF A BLOCK FROM ALL STEAMER LANDINGS—THE LARGEST AND MOST SPACIOUS AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL IN THE NORTH

STEAM HEAT THROUGHOUT, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, LUXURIOUS BATHS, FLUSH TOILETS, INDIVIDUAL TELEPHONES IN EVERY ROOM—PHONE CONNECTIONS TO EVERY HOME AND BUSINESS HOUSE IN THE CITY AND ON THE MANY CREEKS

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LOBBY, DAINY PARLORS FOR LADY GUESTS, LONG SWEEPING VERANDAHS OVERLOOKING THE SILVERY YUKON AND THE NOTED SCENIC HILLS SURROUNDING THE CITY

TAXI AND AUTO SERVICE AT ALL HOURS—NEATLY APPOINTED AND DAINY GRILL AND DINING ROOMS—SERVICE TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE—EXPERIENCED CHEFS, ETC.

Bar and Every Auxiliary to Make a Complete and Unexcelled Hotel Home

JOSEPH A. SEGBERS, Proprietor

Phone No. 4

Postoffice Box 921

## Summary of Mining

### Today in Klondike Camp

The mining operations in the immediate Klondike camp, or Dawson district, now include the works of four dredges of the Canadian Klondyke Mining company, and seven dredges of the Yukon Gold company; hydraulic works of the Canadian Klondyke on Last Chance; hydraulic works of the Yukon Gold along Bonanza hills; hydraulic work of the Treadgold company on Dominion creek, a number of private hydraulic works on the same creeks; individual mining of other classes on various creeks. The total was summarized this week by a man well acquainted on all the creeks as follows:

Mining operations now being carried on in the Dawson mining district, during the season 1915, include the following:

#### On Klondike River

Canadian Klondyke company's dredge No. 3, on placer claims situated within Dawson and Klondike City townsites.

Canadian Klondyke company's dredge No. 4, on hydraulic lease No. 18, known as the Boyle concession.

#### On Hunker Creek

Canadian Klondyke company's dredge No. 1, on upper Hunker. Yukon Gold company's dredge No. 4, at 47 below Hunker.

Hydraulicicking—William Scouse et al., on Hill No. 33, left limit, Hydraulic Reserve. B. R. Elliott et al., on Paradise

hill and claims left limit of Hester creek.

Gould & Murphy, on Nugget hill. August Larsen et al., on Temperance hill.

William Ganderson, on hills left limit No. 53 below discovery.

Canadian Klondyke company, on creek claims between discovery and 10 above.

#### Steam Thawing Operations—

Willilams, on hill right limit No. 26, Hydraulic Reserve.

Blanchfield & McCrimmon, mouth of Last Chance.

Fraser, Cameron & Fraser, hills right limit of Nos. 16, 17 and 18 below, Hunker creek.

Jarmen & McLaughlin, hills left limit discovery.

The Canadian Klondyke Mining company completed a ditch system about four miles in length around the hillsides from a point facing Hunker creek at an elevation of about 600 feet above said creek into and along the hillsides facing the valley of Last Chance creek. The capacity of the ditch is 1,000 miners' inches. Another ditch was completed from a point on the Klondyke River about four miles above the mouth of Hunker creek to a point on Hunker creek facing the Last Chance ditch. The capacity of the ditch is 3,000 miners' inches. An electrically driven pump is installed at the end of the Klondyke ditch and last week began pumping water into the Last Chance ditch for distribution on the hillside and bench claims on Dago hill and Last

Chance. It is supplying five giants. Last Chance Creek

#### Hydraulicicking—

John Mahon, Hill No. 3 above the mouth of Last Chance.

Wilson & Townsend, hills left limit above the mouth.

J. S. Day, hills right limit above the mouth.

#### Dominion Creek

The Dominion Mining company is hydraulicicking and groundsluicing on claims at Nos. 33 and 78 below lower discovery. The Big Creek Mining company is hydraulicicking and ground sluicing on claims below Granville on Dominion creek.

#### Steam Shovel Operations—

C. G. Finnie, No. 11 above upper discovery.

Sandquist Bros., hills left limit No. 27 below upper discovery.

Richard Timm, hill left limit Nos. 27 and 28 below upper discovery.

Henry Ellison, creek No. 231 below lower discovery.

Larson & O'Brien, hill right limit No. 232.

Peterson Bros., Tweit bench, right limit Nos. 233 and 234.

#### Sulphur Creek

Individual Steam Thaw. Operations

Malcolm G. McLennan, creek No. 47 above discovery.

Halkett & Desjarlais, creek No. 33 above discovery.

Charles Nagin, creek No. 27 above discovery.

Jackson & Iverson, creek No. 20 above discovery.

Erenst Johnson, creek No. 12 above discovery.

Brady Bros., creek No. 11 above discovery.

Hoggin Bros., creek No. 4 below discovery.

Jack Reid, creek No. 3 below discovery.

Gus Hendrickson, creek No. 2 below discovery.

Patrick McManus, creek No. 5-A below discovery.

Jerry Donovan, creek No. 7 below discovery.

Anderson & Balogh, creek No. 78 below discovery.

Ed Vollen, creek No. 13 below discovery.

Moklebust, creek No. 28 below discovery.

Joseph Mace, creek No. 31 below discovery.

George Baird, creek No. 32 below discovery.

Gleason & Meredith, creek No. 38 below discovery.

#### Quartz Creek

Individual Steam Thaw. Operations

Bert Porter, prospecting and ground sluicing, Little Blanche.

N. Lawrence, on No. 16 Little Blanche.

Maynard & Harding, on Nos. 4, 5 and 6 below.

Majanpaa, discovery, "A. Mack's.

Yott & Rosman, hill right limit No. 9.

Cole & Stuger, Nos. 11 and 12.

C. Hentilla, on No. 8.

Albertson Bros., on No. 11.

Mills, on No. 10.

Johnson & Haaland, on No. 14.

Rouse & Johnson, on No. 17.

#### Bonanza and Eldorado

Yukon Gold Dredges at Work—

Bucyrus dredge on 95 below discovery.

Bucyrus dredge on 12 below, Bonanza.

Bucyrus dredge on 24 above, Bonanza.

Bucyrus dredge on 21, Eldorado.

The Yukon Gold has eleven hydraulic pits which are being worked along Bonanza this year, as follows:

Adams hill, American gulch, American hill, Bunker hill, Lovett gulch, King Solomon hill, Monte Cristo gulch, Magnet gulch, Paradise hill, Trail gulch, Fox gulch.

The foregoing operations will produce the bulk of the gold output of the present season in this territory, aggregating four to five million dollars in value. However, a portion of the output also will come from the following other creeks in the territory: Miller creek, in the Glacier district, where the Milvain dredge is working steadily; Glacier creek and other Fortymile streams; Scrog-

gie, Kirkman, Henderson, Thistle, Allgold, Clear, Barker, creeks in the Mayo district, Nansen creek, Livingstone and other creeks of the Big Salmon district, and some creeks not so well known. About fifty snipers are reported working on the Fortymile bars and a good many on the Stewart river bars. The streams of the upper Fortymile also are producing. Other streams tributary to Dawson, down the Yukon, are Wood-chopper, Coal creek and several others of the Circle district which are active producers.

There is at all times a good demand for strictly fresh eggs at fair prices, from \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen during the summer, and \$2 is the prevailing price during the winter. Dressed fowls for the table bring 60 cents per pound. Feed sells at an average price of 5 1-2 cents per pound.

After experimenting with various breeds during the last few years, I have concluded that the Rosecomb White Wyandotte has proved to be about as good an all round general purpose fowl as can be raised here in the Yukon. They are of good size, heavily feathered, can stand the cold, and lay well during the winter months, when eggs are scarce, and they also make a splendid table fowl; whereas, the keeping of any of the lighter Asiatic breeds entails considerably more care and attention. Fires would have to be kept during the greater part of the winter, and wood at \$16 per cord would add no small item to the cost.

It will, no doubt, surprise some people to know that chickens can be kept here during the winter without

#### POULTRY IN THE YUKON

(By Fred H. Elliott)

The poultry business in the Yukon can be carried on with a good margin of profit providing one handles the breeds that will withstand the cold and lay well during the winter months.

A large number of families keep a dozen or so of fowls during the summer months only, while they can be looked after and fed at little expense, and then when the frost has come to stay, to kill, freeze, and hang up for future table use. It pays to have standard bred stock only, if one intends to keep them

the year round, as they cost no more to keep than scrub stock, and returns from them would be more reliable.

artificial heat; but such is the case, providing one keeps the right kind. Last winter I kept a pen of 70 White Wyandottes in a log building, which had no heat whatever, excepting that given from an ordinary electric light bulb, and they came through splendidly, and never missed a day but what they laid some eggs. During the month of December they averaged 35 eggs per day, and one day in that month laid 48 eggs.

Owing to the late spring weather, it is somewhat difficult to get a good hatch before the middle or the end of May; and in order to insure winter eggs, it is necessary to have early hatched pullets, so I find it pays to import every fall some March and April hatched stock.

#### EMPEY'S KIDNAPPER CAPTURED BY COWBOYS

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 24.—Ernest A. Empey, the wealthy cattleman who was kidnapped and held for a ransom of \$6,000, escaped. Later cowboys captured Leon Dean, a sheep herder, whom Empey accused of the crime. Dean confessed that he did the kidnapping.

# CHARLES JEANNERET

## JEWELRY STORE

Nugget and Outside Jewelry

## DIAMONDS

AND PRECIOUS STONES

Howard, Hamilton and Waltham Watches,  
Silverware, Silver Deposit Ware, Etc.  
CUT GLASS

New Cut Glass, Silverware  
and Novelties

SPECIALTY OF ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING

Optical Goods and Supplies

Second Ave. and Queen St., Opp. Bank B. N. A.

## One Hundred Tons

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## Finest Vegetables

Ever Grown Anywhere

Solid, Substantial Potatoes and Produce of All Kinds to Be Sold at Prices Within Reach of All—Largest Assortment of Dawson Grown Vegetables Ever Handled

Hurry Along Your Orders Now

EXTRA FINE NEW POTATOES

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### STEINBERGER, the Gardener

Store: 228 Second Ave.

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### Heavy Teaming and Express Work

Piano and Furniture Moving a Specialty

DRY, SOUND WOOD FOR SALE

Send Your Orders Early

TELEPHONE 95 OFFICE AND STABLES: THIRD AVENUE  
PROMPT SERVICE AND ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

**Suits** in sizes 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36  
Regular \$20, \$25 and \$30 Values, for  
**\$12.50**

**Boys' Homespun Suits, Short Pants,**  
Sizes 26 to 32, **\$5.50**

**Boys' Corduroy Pants, \$1.25**

**OAK HALL,** 2nd Ave.

**City Bakery**  
and Coffee House  
The Pioneer Dawson Bakery

Equipped with every modern facility for the baking of plain and fancy Pastry, French and Vienna Rolls, Bread of all kinds, etc.  
Orders taken for parties, picnics and dances. Cakes of any kind on short notice. A specialty made of Wedding Cakes.  
A Coffee House where the best of food is served at reasonable prices. Cleanliness the predominating feature. Give us a call.

Prompt Delivery to Any Part of the City

**A. O. PALM, Prop.**

KING ST., NEAR SECOND AVE. DAWSON, Y. T.

**ORPHEUM THEATER**  
TONIGHT

SHOW STARTS AT 9:10 ADMISSION 25c AND 50c  
PROGRAM CHANGED MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

PROGRAM TONIGHT

DESTINY OF THE SEA.....Selig Drama  
DYED BUT NOT DEAD.....Biograph Farce  
THE SLEEPING SENTINEL.....Lubin Drama  
WITH THE AID OF PHRENOLOGY.....Biograph Farce  
GUISSIPPI'S GOOD FORTUNE.....Essanay Comedy  
MRS. GEORGE CRAIG, Pianist

**Palace of Sweets**

CORNER QUEEN AND SECOND AVENUE

Refreshments of Every Kind  
GOLD AND HOT DRINKS

**Ice Cream, Ice Cream Soda**  
**Ice Cream Cones, 2 for 25c**

Hot Beverages With Doughnuts, Cakes or Pies

THE BEST HOME MADE AND IMPORTED CANDIES IN CITY  
One Visit Will Convince You Ours Is THE Refreshment Store  
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**Pioneer**  
**Hotel**

Under New Management

Is Being Thoroughly Remodeled and Refitted and Affords a

**Cosy Winter Home for**  
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**Best of Accommodations**

At VERY REASONABLE RATES and a

**WELL STOCKED BAR**

With a

**Pioneer Welcome**

And Courteous Treatment to All

**LAST**  
**FLASH**

CROWN PRINCE'S  
ARMY REPULSED

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The crown prince's division again was defeated at West Verdun. Trenches are being attacked day and night. At Artois a German attack was repulsed.

MANY AMERICANS  
WITH THE ALLIES

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The official reports show that many Americans have joined the allied forces, particularly the British, and are serving at the front.

TEUTONS MASS NEAR  
ROUMANIAN FRONT

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A large force of Teutons is massing on the Roumanian frontier.

BORN ON BEACH  
AMID 50,000 PEOPLE

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A baby boy was born on the beach at Coney Island while 50,000 people out for a holiday were making merry in the neighborhood.

BOWELL OPENS FAIR

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell opened the fair here.

MARTIAL LAW IN HAYTI

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 17.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Hayti.

NEW PICTURES AT  
THE D.A.A.A. TONIGHT

The program tonight at the D. A. A. will include: "The Brass Bowl," from the novel by Louis Joseph Vance, in two parts. The resemblance of a society man to a notorious crook forms the basis of this dramatic, thrilling romance. The crook is after the other's jewels, and a young girl is searching for an important paper. All three are involved in a tangle which reaches a sensational climax in the death of the crook. The other pictures will be "The Desperate Condition of Mr. Boggs," a very funny Edison comedy, and "The Thief and the Girl," drama.

NEW BILL AT  
THE AUDITORIUM

An entire change of program will be made at the Auditorium theater this evening. The pictures will be: "Saved by Fire," drama; "The Strike," a two-reel Thanhouser feature, which shows the laborers employed in a large factory are disgruntled with the treatment accorded them. They decide to go on a strike. They also decide to blow up the plant. This picture is very interesting throughout, and shows a very good moral. The other pictures are: "The Sealing Industry," educational; and "Cupid In a Dentist's Parlor," farce-comedy.

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1915

Past Grand President.....R. L. Gillespie  
Grand President.....R. L. Allen  
Grand Vice-President.....J. H. Dillon  
Grand Secretary.....C. C. Payson  
Grand Treasurer.....W. R. Smith  
Grand Chaplain.....James Grant  
Grand Warden.....W. J. Chance  
Grand Guard.....R. J. Ogburn  
Grand Historian.....John Grant

**D.A.A.A.**  
THEATER

**The Brass Bowl**

From the Novel by  
**Louis Joseph Vance**

In Two Parts

THE DESPERATE CONDITION OF  
MR. BOGGS

A Funny Edison Comedy

THE THIEF AND THE GIRL

A Strong Drama

ALL CHILDREN FREE TONIGHT  
ADMISSION, 25c AND 50c

**The Pioneer Recognizes**  
**the Merits**

Of All Goods Which Stand Up Under His Rigid Requirements

**Build**  
**Your Walls**  
**and Ceilings of**  
**BEAVER BOARD**

THEY look better,  
wear better, last  
longer, and cost less  
than lath, plaster and  
wall-paper.

BEAVER BOARD  
does not crack, chip or  
disintegrate.

BEAVER BOARD  
keeps out heat and cold,  
deadens sound, and re-  
tards fire.

BEAVER BOARD  
is quickly and easily put  
up by any one handy  
with tools.

BEAVER BOARD  
can be used in a thou-  
sand ways in every home.



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GEO. F. JOHNSON, Prop.

208-10-12 Third Ave., Dawson, Y. T.

That's Why  
He Insists  
on Having  
Only the  
Highest Grade  
Made



Four one pint of milk into a saucepan. Place over a low fire and without stirring let the milk boil down to one-quarter pint. The milk will not be scorched.

THAT'S because aluminum is a better distributor and retainer of heat than other materials of which cooking utensils are made. You can cook quicker and you therefore save fuel.

**"Wear-Ever"**  
**Aluminum Utensils**

are made without joints, seams or soldered parts, from thick, hard sheet aluminum. They have no coating to peel, crack or blister. They cannot rust, cannot form poisonous compounds with acid fruits or foods, and they last a generation.



Our policy since 1898 has been to stock only THIS CLASS of goods in MA-CHINERY, FITTINGS, GUNS, AMMUNITION, CANVAS GOODS, FLUME HOSE, GRAN-ITE COOKING UTEN-SILS; HARDWARE, LUMBER, SASH AND DOORS, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LAMPS AND FITTINGS.

for arrears of taxes on the 10th day of September, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon in the Police Court Room in the Administration Building, Dawson, Y. T., and that a list of said lands has been posted up in the following places:  
In the Tax Collector's Office.  
In the Postoffice.  
In the Administration Building.  
In the Northern Commercial Com-pany's Store.  
In the Dawson Free Library.  
In the R. N. W. M. Police Town Station.  
In the Store of W. H. Avery.  
In the Principal Hotel.  
In the Bank of British North America.  
In the Stables of Greenfield & Pickering.  
In the Regina Hotel.  
A. F. ENGELHARDT,  
Tax Collector.

ORPHEUM THEATER  
REOPENED TONIGHT

Ed Victor has taken over the management of the Orpheum theater again, and reopens the well known show house tonight. The Orpheum will put new pictures on tonight; then will go back to the regular three changes a week, putting new pictures on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The bill chosen for tonight will be the single reel subjects for the sake of variety. The program is as follows: "Destiny of the Sea," Selig drama; "Dyed But Not Dead," a Biograph farce; "The Sleeping Sentinel," a war drama by Lubin; "With the Aid of Phrenology," a Biograph farce; and "Guissippi's Good Fortune," an Essanay comedy. Mrs. George Craig is pianist.

**AUDITORIUM**  
**THEATER**

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM  
TONIGHT

SAVED BY FIRE

Drama

THE STRIKE

Two-Reel Special Thanhouser Feature

SEALING

Educational

CUPID IN A DENTIST'S PAPLOR

Comedy

Show Starts at 9:10 or After Ball Game

ADMISSION, 25c and 50c

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Heintzman piano. Wm. J. O'Brien, Front St. Phone 116-R.

WANTED

CONTRACTS WANTED—Cordwood, 1,000 to 15,000 cords; ditching or excavating; responsible party. Address P. O. Box 75, Dawson.

**Sale of Lands and**  
**Improvements**

IN THE CITY OF DAWSON FOR  
ARREARS OF TAXES

Notice is hereby given that certain lands and improvements in the City of Dawson will be offered for sale



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**ARCADE**  
**CAFE**

ED. M'KENZIE & HARRY GLEAVES

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

MEALS UNEXCELLED

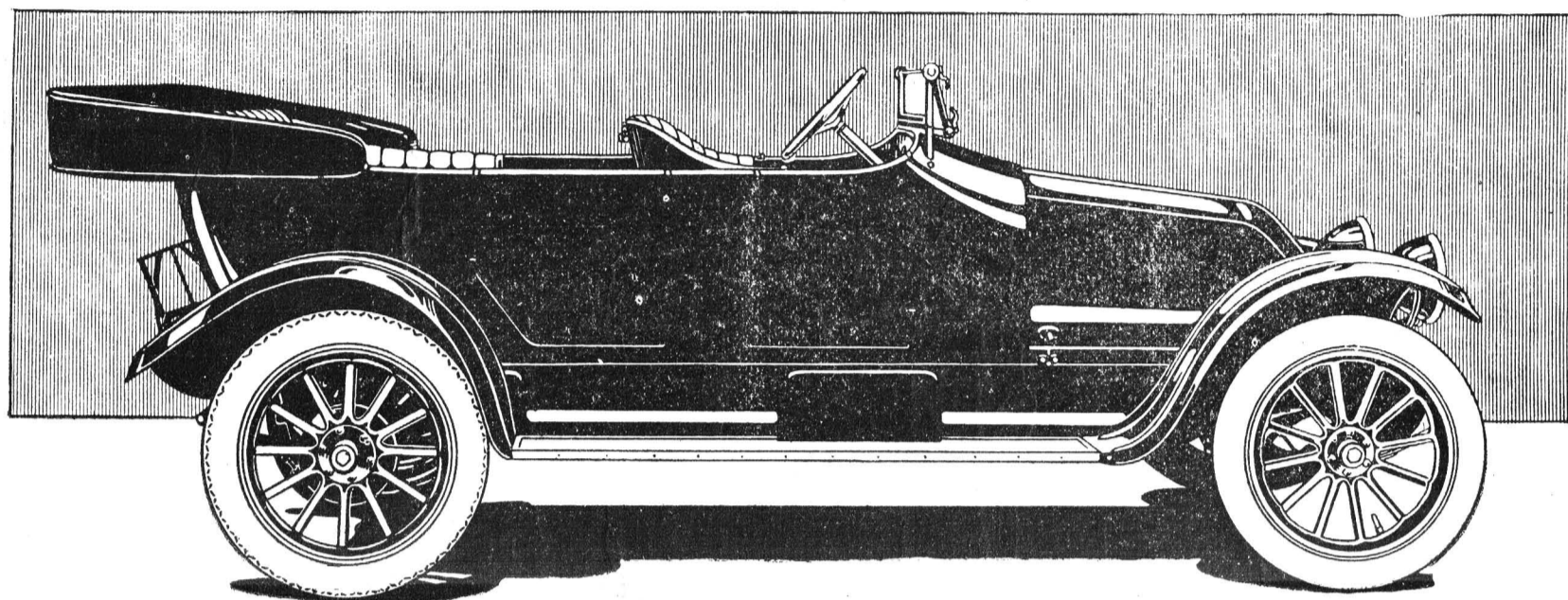
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DAWSON, Y. T.

# FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILES

The Big Car With the Small Gasoline Consumption



A Luxurious Car, Making More Miles to the Gallon of Gasoline, Having the Least Expense for Tires and General Up-Keep Than Any Other High-Grade Car in the Market

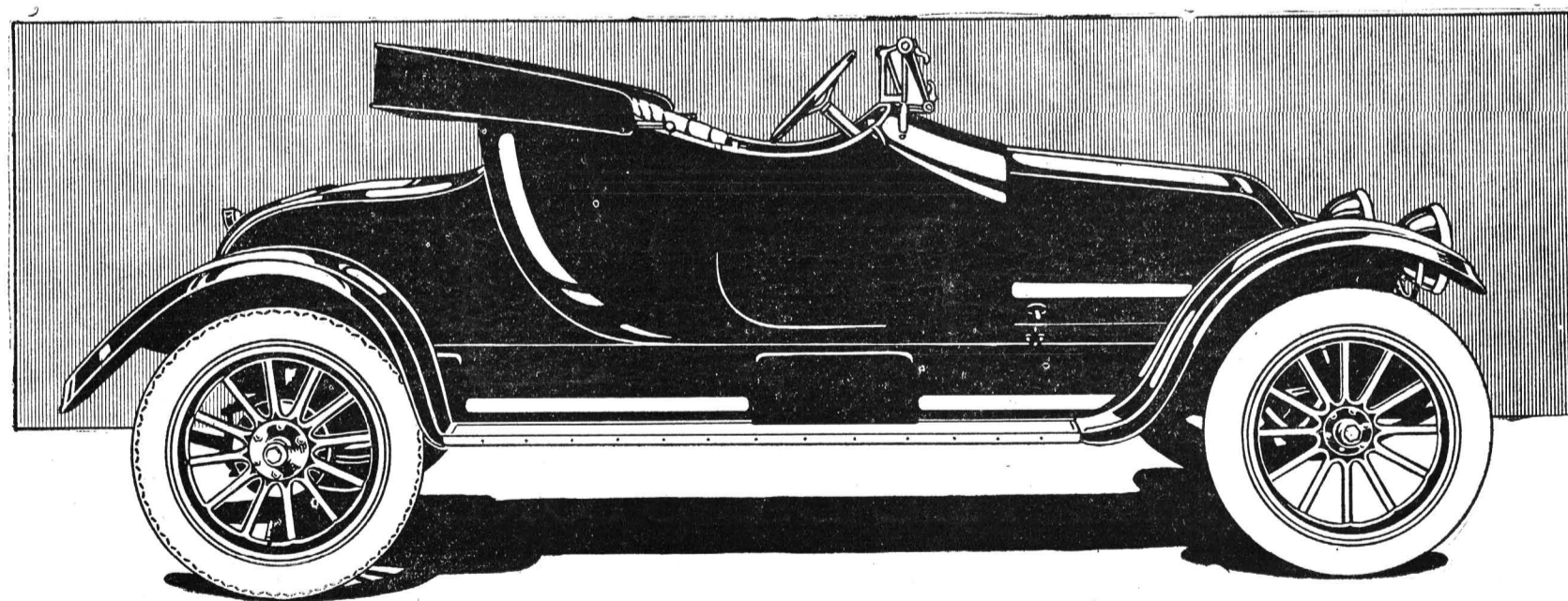
## A FEW POINTS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO YUKONERS

One of the biggest single reasons for the steady increase in our business is the efficiency of the Franklin direct AIR COOLED ENGINE. No radiators, no piping, no plumbing--nothing to freeze in Winter or overheat in Summer. For instance, on September 24, 1914, 116 Franklin cars ran 100 miles on low gear without stopping the engine. Franklin owners do not have to fuss with anti-freezing mixtures and the so-called remedies for overheating. The Franklin direct-air-cooling system does away with 177 parts--just 177 less chances of trouble.

### BIG MILEAGE PER GALLON SHOWS

The result of the May 1st, 1915, Franklin National Test, in which 137 cars averaged 32.1 miles on a gallon of gasoline, proves the efficiency of the entire Franklin car.

It shows how the car puts the most power into "going."  
How the air-cooled, valve-in-the-head motor gets the most power from the gasoline.  
How the smooth-running mechanism from motor to wheels cuts down friction drag.  
How the tires transmit maximum power to the road.  
How scientific light weight saves in power required to drive the car.  
How design, material and construction throughout are highest quality.  
How only a FINE car can do it.



# PETER ROST

Office and Residence, Fifth Avenue, Next to Golden Gate Garden

SOLE AGENT FOR YUKON

**THE PIONEER OF PIONEERS**

**1868**



**1915**

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**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

**AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

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THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

**First-Class Groceries, Provisions, Feed  
Liquors, Tobaccos, Hardware  
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Etc.  
IN THE NORTH**

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**EVERYTHING TO EAT OR DRINK**

**AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES**

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**Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less  
Money Than Elsewhere**

**AT THE BIG STORE**

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**NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO.**