

DAWSON DAILY NEWS

DISCOVERY DAY EDITION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916

1896 TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1916



The Prospector of Yesterday, the Soldier of Today

YUKON'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD \$190,000,000

IF YOU ARE A REAL KEEN BUYER

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ENGLISH CROWN DERBY CHINA, STERLING SILVER
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There are many things here that are beautiful, useful, and that will hold their worth almost indefinitely; numberless articles in Jewelry, Etc., that will give much pleasure to the bride.

An Engagement Ring should fit the finger; if too large, it is a sign of shallowness of purpose; if too tight, it suggests that the union pinches somehow. A perfect fitting ring is a symbol of a perfect, harmonious union.

Start out right by getting your sets of Jewelry from a dependable store.

We Will Meet All Competition of Genuine Goods and Give Every Customer FULL VALUE for the Amount Paid.

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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.

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

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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.

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Adler Clothing
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Felder Shoes
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Holeproof Hosiery
Jaeger Underwear, Sweater Coats, Shirts, Caps, Socks
Johnston Clothing
Keith Shoes
Leckie Shoes
Nettleton Shoes
McGeorge Scotch Wool Gloves
Norman & Bennett Shoes
Oregon City Woolen Shirts
Perrin Gloves
Price Clothing
Reuben Coats and Aprons
Stetson Hats
Summit Shirts
Stansfield Underwear
Tooke's Shirts and Collars
White Rubber Boots and Shoes
Wilson Bros. Neckwear and Suspenders

Martin A. Pinska

FIRST AVE., DAWSON, Y. T. SUCCESSOR TO SARGENT & PINSKA

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

CARPATHIAN HEIGHTS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

(News Special Service.)

SIANS have captured a series of heights west of Vorokhta and Ardzenoy, in the Carpathians.

Between June 4 and August 12 General Brussloff captured 7,757 officers, 350,945 men, 405 cannon, 1,326 machine guns, 333 mine and bomb throwers and 292 powder carts.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The Russian advance in Galicia continues. Later reports confirm the crossing to the western banks of the Zlota, Lipa, Bistrizta and Solotina, and the advance along the upper Stripa. The Russians have occupied Jabonitzta, in the Carpathian region, 30

miles southwest of Kolomea. In the Caucasians the Russians captured a very strong position in the vicinity of Sakkity. The Russian hydroplanes successfully dropped bombs on the enemy's aerodrome near Lake Agern, Courtland.

GERMANS TAKING OVER THE TRIESTE DEFENCES

(News Special Service.)

PARIS, Aug. 17.—It is reported Germany is taking over the defenses of Trieste and is sending troops especially organized for the purpose.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Further advances have been made by the Italians southeast of Gorizia. The trenches along the slopes of the mountains on

the northern edge of Carso and east of Gorizia were captured.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The latest reports confirm earlier statements that the Italian advance guard is moving southeast from Gorizia and is within thirteen miles of Trieste. No further word has been received

of the Austrian fleet, which left for an unknown destination. The Italians entered the suburbs of Tolmino. The Austrians are evacuating the city.

The power behind the throne must possess a large wad these days.

CHINESE TROOPS ATTACK JAPS SERIOUS RUPTURE FEARED

(News Special Service.)

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—Chinese troops attacked a Japanese garrison at Cheng Chi Atun, between Mukden and Char Yang Fu, and killed one officer.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—A serious rupture is feared with China.

CANUCKS IN A BIG FIGHT

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—Ninety thousand Canadians took part in an offensive at Picardy.

HUGHES APPEALS FOR GREATER SACRIFICES

MELBOURNE, Aug. 17.—Premier Hughes received a great demonstration. He appealed for greater sacrifices for the cause of the Empire.

BRILLIANT ADVANCE BY THE FRENCH GRENADIERS AT VERDUN

(News Special Service.)

PARIS, Aug. 17.—On the right bank of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, a series of minor actions were carried out brilliantly by the French Grenadiers, who captured the trenches on a front of 400 yards and 100 yards deep. The enemy attempted to recapture the lost territory and was broken up by curtains of fire.

FRANCE'S WAR BILL THIRTY-NINE BILLION

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The war bill in France to the end of July is 39,000,000,000 francs.

ITALY SHAKEN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A wire from Rome says Ancona, Pesara and Rimini, Italy, were damaged by earthquake. A large loss of life is feared.

WILSON NOT TO MAKE A TOUR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It is announced the president will not make a speaking tour.

VANCOUVER WOMAN KILLED BY CAR

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Newmarsh was struck by a jitney and died of injuries.

STRIKE THREATENED

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A street car strike again is threatened.

BERLIN CONFIRMS KAISER'S MOVEMENT

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The report is true that the emperor has gone to the eastern front.

AUSTRIAN TERRITORY ROUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Germany will give Austrian territory to Roumania

I.W.W. Inciting Strikes

AURORA, Minn., July 19.—Twenty I. W. W. pickets stoned miners while the latter were on their way to work at the Hudson mine today.

QUESTIONS ARE ARGUED IN THE MASS MEETING

SPEAKERS FOR AND AGAINST MOVEMENT GIVE VIEWS ON PLATFORM

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS SAYS EVERYTHING BEING DONE TO MAKE THIS A FAIR ELECTION

The mass meeting held at A. B. hall last evening under auspices of the People's Prohibition Movement drew a large crowd, but there were quite a number of unoccupied seats. Commissioner George Black was chairman, and spoke in brief at the opening and at the conclusion of the meeting. Rev. Father Lewis, in charge of St. Mary's Catholic church; Charles Lestor, John Hudson, Barnes, Falcon Joslin and J. T. Patton were the speakers of the evening. Mr. Lestor spoke against prohibition. Mr. Barnes also was against prohibition, and said that he will vote that way. Father Lewis and Messrs. Joslin, Hudson and Patton were in favor of prohibition.

Commissioner Black, in taking the chair, said:

"At the invitation of the committee of the People's Prohibition Movement I consented to be chairman of this meeting tonight. I understand it is to be a joint meeting and that, although the hall has been hired by the prohibition advocates, those opposed to prohibition are invited to attend and have been offered an opportunity to occupy part of the time on the platform."

Mr. Black also spoke at the conclusion of the other addresses, and took that occasion to make further remarks in explanation of a state-

ment by the previous speaker, Mr. Patton, who stated that when the prohibitionists waited on the commissioner, the commissioner said he was in sympathy with the cause of prohibition, and that anyone who would argue that there is any good in liquor is foolish. Mr. Black's remarks follow:

"I should like to point out my reason for being here tonight, and to make myself clear on this subject. I have no desire to retract what I previously implied that a man who drank was a fool, but may possibly add to it.

"The delegation of the People's Prohibition Movement came to see me, and as Mr. Patton has told you they thought they would have to argue some with me and we did have some arguments on the question.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I have not been a total abstainer except recently and that has been a forced condition with me, because a man to flirt with alcohol has to be somewhat more skookum than it has been my luck to be of late.

"Now, this dry delegation, as I say, took it for granted that they would have to argue with me, and it was not long before we got into an argument, I maintaining, and still maintain, that the sale of liquor in the Yukon does not do the same harm per capita as it does in other parts of Canada, as there is not the same poverty and suffering.

"Now, it has occurred to several that, being in the position of commissioner of this territory, it is not my place to take either one side or the other in this controversy. The commissioner of the Yukon Territory is not elected by the people of the territory. He is an appointee of the federal government sent in here to administer the government of the territory. The people are not consulted with the appointment of the commissioner. He does not represent the people, but represents the government. It is not in this case a question of the administration. The administration of the government it is not questioned, yet I say when prohibition comes into the question and becomes an issue the commissioner should be ready and willing to advocate and explain the attitude of the government, and if he doesn't he is not fit to be commissioner. In this case the people are decided on the policy for themselves, and under the ordinance passed by the Yukon council the commissioner is charged with very important duties in carry-

ing on this election. I can assure you that this election will be fairly held, and the various returning officers are men of experience who know how to carry on elections correctly. The other assistants will be intelligent and well informed men.

"I understand some resentment has been expressed by some of the anti-prohibitionists over my action as chairman of this meeting tonight. I am sorry if they feel that way about it. It makes not the slightest difference to me how they feel. On the other hand, if the anti-prohibitionists wish to call a mass meeting to discuss this question, and ask me to be chairman, I will be very happy indeed to act for them."

Father Lewis maintained money now shipped out for liquor would be saved to the territory under prohibition, said personal liberty is not interfered with any more in sale of liquor than in stopping murder, or sale of bad literature; classed liquor with opium and cocaine; said all Canada and the States will be dry in a few years; said aviators in France are not allowed to drink; said women and children are deprived by liquor sales, and said that the dries are not fighting the liquor men, but the traffic, and that he loves the liquor dealers and loved everyone, and that there would be new work for them.

Mr. Lestor maintained that between the saloons and the preachers one is between the devil and the deep blue sea, and referred to a former speech of the previous speaker in which it was said a drink of liquor often would arouse such passions as to drive a man to a house of ill fame. If such were a fact, the speaker said, many a priest would be liable to such. Many in the audience hissed, and there were cries of "Put him out." Mr. Lestor also claimed that if there was a solid Socialist vote here, the Socialists have enough votes to hold the balance of power, and to swing the election. Louis Brier interrupted and caused considerable excitement, and asked, "What have you to do in representing the Socialist party?" Mr. Brier then hurried from his place in the audience to the platform, but did not speak. Mr. Lestor then gave authorities to prove that moderation in liquor is not harmful, and remarked that Father Lewis said he loved the liquor men.

"I don't love the laboring men. I am sick unto death of them," said Mr. Lestor. "They'd make anyone sick—the working class." He said prohibition is a red herring drawn

across the trail, and advised everyone to show them it cannot be railroaded through. Lestor said he spoke at different conditions than the last time he opposed the prohibitionists. Mr. Hudson said he never saw but three Socialists who were for liquor, that the Brewers' association got the plank in the Chicago Socialist platform, otherwise the Socialist platform would be dry; that the moderate drinker is worse than the drunk; said he lived in Kansas and that it prospered under the dries and wages and wealth increased, and can take care of itself and can go wet again if it desires.

Mr. Barnes said he would vote wet, and said that as the ancestors of those here had fought thousands of years for the right to vote every man should vote and not be a quitter. He said he followed none but the Gallilean exponent of nature's laws, and believed it right to vote wet. He attributed the drunk evil to mismanagement of industry.

Mr. Joslin said he was diffident about speaking in a country not his own, but he had lived here seven years in early days and paid a high tribute to the country for the square deal he got here then; said that Alaska is to vote next November on the dry issue, and will be influenced no doubt by the Yukon vote; stated that Seattle, now his home, is vastly improved under prohibition, and that the city no doubt would vote dry now if a test were taken by 100,000 majority, quoted figures in support of the contention, saying crime was greatly reduced and the number of boys in the reformatory far fewer; said he drinks some himself, but often it did him harm, and maintained prohibition would be an advantage here and in Alaska. He told of discharging many men in Alaska because of being disqualified by liquor, and gave various instances and arguments in support of his side.

James Cassidy took the platform with several questions written and put them to Mr. Joslin, and Mr. Joslin replied, admitting he is a resident of Seattle, not a British subject, drinks some himself, but that it does him harm oftentimes, and admitted keeping liquor in his house now. If he could make the law, however, he would not prohibit making beer, believed wine a little more injurious, but did object to the treating system and plans for inveigling and inducing one to drink. Mr. Patton told of the several provinces now dry in Canada; said var-

ious leaders of both great parties are active supporters of the movement, and went into the question of revenue, saying the consumer pays all revenues one way or the other, and that Yukon spends nearly twice as much for liquor annually as the government of Yukon costs, denied the dries have outlined a plan of taxation and said it is up to the government to arrange the tax plan after the people say what they want, said Yukon spends a third as much for liquor as for necessities, and said that Dr. Roche, Dr. Thompson and Commissioner Black have given assurances that the will of the majority of the people at the polls will be observed, and read a letter from Dr. Thompson to that effect.

NEW TURNS IN BIG RAILWAY CONFERENCE

(News Special Service.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The conference between the president and representatives of the railway employees and the managements continues. The eight-hour proposal had a string to it. The railways are ready to concede the eight-hour day if the employees make other concessions. A strike probably will be averted by compromise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The entire committee of employees, numbering 640, will be brought from New York today to meet the president in a conference in the attempt to avert the threatened railway strike.

NO DANGER

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A message from Berlin, via Sayville Wireless, says: "Von Jagow assures the United States that Canada and Brazil will not be annexed."

Huge Sums for Pensions

LONDON, July 22.—Rt. Hon. R. McKenna told a deputation yesterday that the government was now spending at the rate of £80,000,000 a year on pensions and allowances, and that the amount was growing every week.

MANY AT THE FREE CONCERT LAST EVENING

The free show and concert given at the D. A. A. last evening drew a full house. All seats were occupied, and quite a number stood. A large orchestra, led by Prof. Dines, played many lively airs. Willie Chisholm danced the sailor's horn-pipe and gave other step dances, which were splendidly executed, and evoked much applause. A number of fine pictures were presented. Quite a number of the pictures should the ill-effects of intemperance.

GERMANY IS OUTLAWED UNTIL FRYATT AVENGED

(News Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Premier Asquith, speaking in the house of commons, said: "Britain will not tolerate the resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Captain Fryatt."

U. S. LOANS BRITAIN ANOTHER \$250,000,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A new British loan of \$250,000,000 has been arranged.

Historian Killed in France

LONDON, July 20.—Major Sir Foster Hugh Egerton Cunliffe, military historian, has been killed in the fighting in France. Major Cunliffe wrote the official history of the Boer war as well as several books on the present conflict.

PIONEERS SINCE '98

We Are Staying With the Yukon--We Won't Move to Kansas

OUR FRESH STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

IS BETTER THAN EVER

QUALITY GROCERY

E. SCHINK, Prop.

P. O. BOX 644

PHONE NO. 1

SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF A KLONDIKER

Klondike, with its romance and dramatic tales, has afforded few more interesting stories than that of the success of some of its citizens who have remained here the last eighteen years or more, satisfied with the opportunities and attractions of this region. Of this class Dawson has no more notable example than Andy Rystogi, who started his career on this continent twenty-eight years ago as a lad just from a strange land, with only 50 cents in his pocket, and unable to speak a word of English. Today Mr. Rystogi is one of the heaviest property holders and taxpayers in the city of Dawson, and has a heavy investment in the city of Vancouver. However, he is so confident of the future of this city and the Yukon, he says, that he is willing to close out his outside investment at what it cost him, and to reinvest the returns in Dawson again.

"I have had experience enough with Vancouver," says Mr. Rystogi, "and I think others might profit by it also, and keep their money in the Yukon. Outside investments do not bring the returns one can get right here, and I, for one, regardless of what happens, intend to remain here and reinvest my profits, and no more go wandering off to alluring distant fields.

"I was born in Warsaw, Russian Poland, November 26, 1874, and when 14 years of age crossed Europe and the Atlantic ocean, and landed in Philadelphia. I hit the town unable to speak a word of English, and with only half a dollar to my name. It was a case of hustle, and I have been hustling ever since. I got a job in a Philadelphia candy shop, and there learned the candy trade, and in four years had \$900 in the bank, which I thought immense. Then I went to St. Paul, and was a motorman on a street car there when the Klondike stampede broke. I hiked for the coast, and sailed North and crossed the White pass, and sailed from Windy Arm in a boat my partners and I made from lumber which we had whipsawed. I had 1,100 pounds of supplies, and got here with them safely and with but \$20 cash left. Frank Harold, now a Dawson painter, and four others were in our party, and we came in the spring of '98. Soon after arrival we staked claims on Little Sulphur, a pup of main Sulphur creek at 95 below, and thought we had the world by the tail with a down-hill pull. After eight trips relaying that grub the many miles over roadless ground, and punching holes all winter to bed-rock in the hardest kind of work, we struck nothing. Joe McIntosh, now of Gold Bottom, was my neighbor then, and saw me doing the strong arm stunt many a day. The next summer we quit the creek, and I came to Dawson and worked for wages for a month, to get a fresh start. Then I started a candy store on the waterfront, where the fire hall now stands, in partnership with Billy Vermoose, now of St. Paul, and Dick Cottrel, now of Anderson, Indiana. I ran a candy kitchen for three years, then a bakery, and again a candy factory. In the meantime I

was making money, and made it a point not to spend more than I earned. In that way I kept something to the good, and bought some property in the town. When John Borland bought the Occidental hotel, I took over the Tanana hotel, and ran it myself, and later took the Occidental, and conducted it, and now am conducting the Francis, which I have just remodeled at a cost of about \$10,000, and which I intend to continue running full blast regardless of what happens.

"When Frank Priscator, the Eldorado king, died I bought, through Stauf & Pattullo, the Rochester block and other properties of the estate for \$18,000. I had but \$1,000 cash, but mortgaged the Tanana and other property and raised \$4,000, with which I was able to pay \$5,000 cash down. The borrowed money cost me eighteen per cent. a year, but as I got big rents I was able to pay the interest. I got \$800 a month from the property, and soon had the Priscator account all wiped off, and then had assets with which to spread out and buy other property. Others wanted the Phiscator property when they heard I got it. Before that the administrator, Mr. Scott, had a hard time looking up a buyer until he found me. I knew the town would be all right. The first building in which I ever bought an interest in Dawson was the Arctic Lodging House, on Second avenue, where Mrs. Hammell's store now stands. Peter Black and I bought it as equal partners, when the Nome stampede was on, and many said Dawson always would be on the blink after that. But that buy soon paid for itself, as did my others. For a time in the Arctic building I worked for wages for Gordon, who then owned the candy shop, and I got \$10 a day as wages, and was landlord of the building, getting rent from him and a good big sum from rooms on the upper floor, which I looked after.

"I have no regrets over what I ever bought in Dawson, but I know now that I made a mistake when I bought in Vancouver—the property being near the C. P. R. hotel—and did not reinvest here. Trust me after this to put my money back in the country whence it comes."

Mr. Rystogi was married in Dawson in 1902. The then bride-elect traveled 5,000 miles, from Philadelphia to Dawson, at Cupid's call, and they were wed here August 26. Mr. and Mrs. Rystogi have two charming little girls and two fine sons, all of whom are receiving their education in Dawson schools.

Opera Company Smugglers

From the New York Sun. Several members of a German opera company returning home after a prolonged Wagnerian tour through Holland, were arrested at Rotterdam on the charge of smuggling. The charge was based on these discoveries:

One woman had a side of bacon around her waist.

A hollow spear carried by one of the singers was filled with margarine.

Alberich's helmet was filled with butter.

Brunhilde's bosom bulged with soap; her pillow was stuffed with sausages.

The dragon was stuffed with flour. Siegfried's back was padded with twenty-two pounds of fat.

The Dutch customs authorities confiscated all these foodstuffs.

The Russian bear is going more like a determined elephant than a man. Nothing seems to be able to stand up in front of him.

Our Stocks for Fall and Winter 1916

Will be complete, as usual, and our prices consistent with the dependable quality of merchandise carried by this store. Everything in

DRY GOODS

AND

Wearing Apparel for Women and Children

Boys' Clothing; Leather and Felt Footwear; Housefurnishings, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows Bedding, Etc., Carpets, Carpet Squares, Rugs Linoleums and Floor Oilcloths

SCOUGALE'S

Corner Second Avenue and Queen Street

DAWSON, Y. T.

Occidental Hotel

DELL BUNDY, Proprietor

Dawson, Yukon Territory

Stetson Hats \$5.00	<h1 style="font-size: 2em;">OAK HALL</h1> <p>SECOND AVE.</p>	Leishman Toronto Clothing
INVICTUS SHOES		
"INVICTUS" Geo. A. Slater Shoes, velour calf Blucher, medium sole, Cresto, Liberty, Big Ben and Roadster lasts; price....	Union Suits, fine rib, price	\$7.00
Kangaroo Blucher, medium sole, Piccadilly and Cresto lasts; price.....	Union Suits, fine rib, short sleeves and knee length; price	\$7.00
Invictus Oxfords, in black and tan; price	Stanfield's Two-Piece Suits, fine rib, at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00 and	\$6.00
Invictus Oil Tan, plain toe and toe cap, double sole, in black and tan; a good work shoe; price	English Underwear, two-piece, medium weight; price	\$6.00
Work Shoes, at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 up to	Penman's Underwear, price	\$8.00
A good Work Felt Hat, \$1.00 and	Pajamas, at \$2.50, \$3.00 and	\$11.00
Slicker Coats, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and	Night Shirts, at \$1.50 and	\$1.50
Stanfield's Underwear		
Union Suits, fine rib, price	Tweed Work Shirts, at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and	\$3.50
Union Suits, fine rib, price	Melton Shirts, at \$2.50, \$3.00 and	\$5.00
Union Suits, fine rib, price	Black Cashmere Sox, at 50c and	\$6.00
Heather Rib Sox, at 50c and	White Rubber Shoes	75c

Carhartt
Vancouver
Overalls

All Orders of \$10.00 or over from Creeks delivered by stage free of charge.

White
Rubber Shoes

BEST

The Tailor

Leader in Ladies and Gents Tailoring

SUITS TO ORDER

FUR GARMENTS REMODELED AND REPAIRED

PRESSING REPAIRING, CLEANING

T. BEST, Second Avenue

◆ PLACER MINING ON HIGHTET CREEK ◆

By D. D. Cairnes, Dominion Geologist: Hightet creek is one of the small tributary streams draining the portion of deeply dissected upland lying between Mayo and McQuesten valleys. It has a general easterly to southeasterly course, is about eight miles in length, and joins Minto creek about two and one-half miles below Minto lake, or seven miles above its point of confluence with Mayo river at Minto Bridge. The present mining operations on Hightet creek are confined to about three miles of the creek, the uppermost workings being about opposite the mouth of Rodolph pup, which is 13 miles from Minto Bridge measured along the wagon road. The creek has been prospected in the past, both above and below this section, but little if any actual mining has been done.

Great amounts of boulder clay and gravel, overlain by sands or silts, were deposited in Hightet valley dur-

Job Printing at the News Office

ANNOUNCEMENT

We Are Now in a Position to Cater to Both "Wets" and "Drys"

For "Drys"

O. K. Hotel and Cafe

I have recently acquired the old NORTHERN HOTEL, situate on Second Ave., and have refitted and renovated it thoroughly. It is one of the neatest places in Dawson. The house will be ready for business in a few days and conducted STRICTLY on a TEMPERANCE BASIS.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST will be served, so You will find everything O. K.

For "Wets"

Japanese Bazaar

We carry a complete line of BAR GLASSES AND FIXTURES. Notwithstanding this line of goods has advanced materially in the present war we are offering them at the SAME OLD PRICES.

DINNER SETS

Three Popular Patterns

Mikado, Togo, Wellington

S. KAWAKAMI

SECOND AVENUE PROPRIETOR DAWSON, Y. T.

ing the glacial period; and since the disappearance of the ice the present stream has been re-excavating its channel in these accumulations, but has not as yet succeeded in reaching its pre-glacial level. Thus along the portion of the creek at present being worked, the stream is flowing in a somewhat constricted channel bordered on either side by banks and terraces of boulder clay, gravel, slide material, sand, and silt, and remnants of these deposits are still clinging to the valley walls up to an elevation of 300 feet or more above the present creek bed.


The present mining operations are almost entirely concerned with the gravels on the creek bottom, although terrace deposits along the right bank of the creek have been mined in the past and are still being worked to a limited extent. The gravels being mined in the creek bottom underlie boulder clay and are evidently of pre-glacial age; the portion of the present stream now being worked has thus quite fortuitously become superimposed almost directly over its pre-glacial position. The gravels being mined are dominantly coarse and include numerous large boulders of schist and granite. In places, also, they are fairly regular and are quite well sorted, but nearly everywhere both the gravels and the underlying bedrock exhibit evidence of having been formerly buried under an enormous weight of glacial ice which moved down Hightet valley. The ice in places cut its way down to bedrock as evidenced by glacial striae and grooving, but at other points, apparently, it over-rode the gravels which in places have lost all definite arrangement, and even include masses of soft bedrock that have been pushed several feet up into them. In places the gravels are quite compactly cemented with a clayey matrix and grade up into the overlying boulder clay. The gold is, therefore, very erratically distributed, at some points occurring in the bedrock or within a few inches above it, and at others, in rearranged gravels lying several feet above bedrock.

Terrace deposits opposite the mouth of Rodolph pup have also been mined and have proved to be quite rich. They also appear to be pre-glacial in character, and to represent position, occupied by the pre-glacial stream in the process of cutting its way to its lowermost position.

Along Hightet creek there appears to be very little frozen ground adapted to drifting, which is practically the only method that can be employed for mining these gold-bearing gravels in winter. Consequently the mining on the creek is done almost entirely during the summer months.

Gold was first actually mined on Hightet creek in 1903, but the creek is named after Warren Hiatt, who found gold on or in the vicinity of claim No. 105 several years before 1903—the present spelling of the name having been adopted through an error made by the original recorder. In June, 1903, Rodolph Rasmussen, Warren Hiatt and J. D. McRay staked claims on the upper part of Hightet creek. Soon after George Edwards, Fred Wade, and others located; and in a short time these early stakers commenced actual mining operations. Since that time Hightet creek has had an important gold production each year, and has to date yielded more gold than all the rest of Mayo area. Previous to June, 1903, nothing was known concerning the placer deposits of Hightet creek, except as a result of Hiatt's early discovery; the lower part of the creek had been stamped and staked, but no gold had been found.

The highest point at which mining was being performed on the creek during the past summer was on claim No. 108, nearly opposite the mouth of Rodolph pup. There Frank McKenna, who also owns claims Nos. 106, 114 and 116, was engaged in hydraulicking the terrace gravels along the right bank of the stream. At this point two well defined upper channels are exposed, which contain typical terrace gravels which are well exposed and have been worked from claims Nos. 100 to 109, inclusive. These terrace deposits appear to run out into the present creek valley above No. 109, and a short distance below No. 100. On No. 108, bedrock underlying the lower of the two upper channels is about 17 feet in elevation above the level of the present creek, opposite, or about 35 feet above the bottom of the deep channel below the present creek. The high of the upper channels is eight feet above the lower. Important amounts of gold have been found on both of these terraces, but the upper one was much the richer. The total amount of gold that has been obtained from these terrace deposits is now difficult to correctly estimate, but from the best information avail-



PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

Electors may vote at any one polling place in the Electoral District in which they have resided for one month immediately prior to August 30th, 1916. The sections of the Ordinance defining the qualifications of voters are as follows:

20. Every natural born or naturalized male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, who has for a period of not less than twelve months immediately prior to the date of taking the vote hereunder, been a resident of, and domiciled within the Yukon Territory, and who has for a period of one month immediately prior to the said date been a resident of and domiciled within the Electoral District, shall be entitled to vote on such plebiscite, and no other person shall be so entitled.

21. No person shall be entitled to vote, or shall vote, more than once at the plebiscite to be held hereunder.

22. Every person seeking to vote shall, before receiving a ballot paper, take and subscribe before the Deputy Returning Officer the oath of qualification in Form "H" in said Schedule, and no person refusing to subscribe and take such oath shall be allowed to vote.

FORM "H" SEC. 22

I, _____ of _____ in the Yukon Territory, do solemnly swear that I am a natural born (or naturalized) male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years. That I have been for a period of twelve months prior to this date a resident of and domiciled within the Yukon Territory, and that I have been for a period of one month immediately prior to the said date a resident of and domiciled within the Electoral District of _____ and that I have not voted before at this plebiscite at this or any other polling place. So help me God.

Sworn before me at _____ in the Yukon Territory, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19 _____ in the Yukon Territory, this _____

Signature and office of officer administering the oath.

A. F. ENGELHARDE,
Territorial Secretary.

able it would appear to be between \$100,000 and \$140,000, and practically all of this came from claims Nos. 100 and 109, inclusive, the claims being 250 feet in length.

Elmer Middlecoff owns and mines above two miles of the creek next to below. His operations have been and still are the largest in Mayo area. The mining equipment has been largely designed by Mr. Middlecoff to suit the peculiar conditions met with, and is both novel and efficient. One of the main considerations in connection with any plant on this creek is to have it so designed as to make the best use of the limited amount of water available. On the Middlecoff property a large automatic dam has been constructed which is used for sluicing off the overburden during high water in spring. A specially designed self-dumping scraper has been installed, which is used largely for stacking the boulders encountered in sluicing the gravels. The gravels are conveyed into a line of sluice boxes by means of the self-dumping bucket which was operated by an eight-horsepower engine and boiler. Last summer a self-loading, self-dumping, one-yard bucket known as the "Little Guggs," was installed, which is operated by a 30-horse power engine. As the new equipment was late in arriving the actual mining had been done with the creek bottom, and state that in so doing, they recovered gold to the value of over \$80,000. The average depth of material worked was from 27 to 35 feet, and the width of the best pay was about 80 feet, to either side of which the gold becomes gradually less in amount.

The gold from Hightet creek is heavy and well rounded, and that from the "Little Guggs" property is about one-tenth composed of nuggets worth from \$1 to \$10 each. The gold generally assays from \$17.20 to \$17.25 in gold and 7 to 8 cents in silver per ounce. It is difficult to form a close estimate of the total production of the creek. It would seem, however, from the information available, that it must amount to nearly \$500,000.

Adjoining Mr. Middlecoff's property, downstream, is a group of claims owned by a partnership, lo-

Dawson Daily News

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DISCOVERY DAY

Klondike celebrates today her twentieth anniversary. With \$190,000,000 in gold to her credit she well may be proud. The honor of the magnificent yield goes chiefly to those indomitable spirits under whose auspices the day is being celebrated—the Yukon Pioneers. The trail they blazed and the foundations they laid in this realm were but preliminary to the erection of the permanent structure of a great commonwealth.

The task of the pioneers was performed nobly and unflinchingly. They came from all quarters of the globe, and only the most virile could have accomplished the feats they did. The pioneers are passing on, but their vigorous progeny takes up the task of empire building. New blood continues to come. Brawn, brain and capital combine in the Herculean task of conquering the wilderness and converting its latent wealth into assets of world importance.

The opening of surrounding territory, the gradual invasion of the entire northern zone from Hudson Bay to Bering Sea means the reclamation within no great stretch of time of an empire in the hinterland of the North American continent which will rival in wealth that of Siberia and Scandinavia and many a nation farther south.

The eyes of the world are turning this way, and when the fondest dreams of the most sanguine are realized, may there remain evergreen in the memory of those who enjoy the accrued benefits and of all generations who may dwell in this favored land an appreciation of the invaluable work of those brave-hearted, indomitable heroes of Yukon's age of gold and romance—the pioneers.

YUKON SOLDIER BOYS

On this anniversary of the great event which meant the opening of the vast Yukon and all the north-land to the world, it is fitting that every loyal son of the Dominion and the territory recall that some 500 of the men who contributed many of the best years of their lives and energy to the upbuilding of the Yukon now are at the front in the great European struggle, battling for the preservation of democracy and the destruction of the accursed militarism. These brave men, some 300 of whom have gone direct from Yukon since the declaration of war, are the most resourceful and experienced frontiersmen and are proving invaluable in their new vocations. The spirit of determination, the initiative and the thousand and one minor

talents which make them capable of getting on when thrown on their own resources render them incomparable in any great adventure.

Men of the type who have gone to war from Yukon are to be found in few lands. Some never will return. The sacrifice the Yukon makes places her among the most loyal of the Empire's possessions, and ranks her with the heaviest per capita contributors of men of all the provinces in the Dominion.

Yukon needs all the rugged men possible for future conquest of the North, but when duty calls Yukon does not falter. From her chief executive and highest federal representative to many of those in humblest and obscure walks have the men responded. And it is the heartfelt wish of every loyal Yukoner who cannot get away for the front that the boys who do go will have the best of luck, and that a great number of them will return to contribute further to the development of this region, to make further history in peace, as they are making history in war, and

to leave here progeny whose pride will be the relation of the exploits of their sires in the struggle that preserved the Empire.

Of those not going, practically all Yukoners are supporting the nation in her great financial strain. Yukon leads Canada in per capita contributions to the much needed patriotic funds, and here working constantly are the sisters, wives, sweethearts and other loyal women of the Empire and many loyal friends who are with the boys daily heart and soul.

Yukon has not and will not forget her boys in the trenches. The support necessary may be demanded for years, some of the men may come home maimed and requiring attention and financial aid for years, and the nation's financial burdens resulting from the war may not be lifted for years, but loyal Yukon, fired with the spirit of the true pioneer, never will falter in her duty. Yukon will be loyal, despite the costs and suffering at every turn and through every stress.



GAME ORDINANCE OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Under the Ordinance respecting the Preservation of Game in the Yukon Territory and amendments thereto, the Close Seasons, within which the undermentioned beasts and birds shall not be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded, injured or molested in any way, are as follows, namely:

Buffalo or Bison—The whole year.
Musk-ox, Elk or Wapiti, Moose, Caribou, Deer, Mountain Sheep or Mountain Goats—Between the 1st of March and 1st of September.

Grouse, Partridge, Pheasants, Ptarmigan and Prairie Chicken—Between 15th March and 1st of September.

Wild Swans, Wild Ducks, Wild Geese, Snipe, Sand-pipers or Cranes—Between the 1st of June and 10th of August.

Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall have the right to kill during the open season more than two elk or wapiti, two moose, two musk-oxen, six deer, six caribou, two mountain sheep and two mountain goats. No females shall be killed at any time.

Eggs on the nests of any of the birds mentioned or any species of wild fowl, shall not be taken, destroyed, injured or molested at any time of the year.

No person who is not a resident of the Territory shall have the right to hunt, take, kill, shoot at or carry away any of the beasts and birds mentioned unless he has obtained a license from the Commissioner of the Territory or a Game Guardian, who shall also have authority to issue permits for the export of trophies. The license fee is \$100.00, and all persons holding licenses must furnish particulars under oath to the Game Guardian.

Game Guardians have the right to inspect any bag or other receptacle, vehicle or other means of transportation, when they suspect that any person is illegally in the possession of game.

Beasts or birds may be lawfully taken, hunted or killed, and eggs of any birds or other wild fowl may be

taken during the close season only:

1. By explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners or travelers who are engaged in any exploration, survey or mining operations, or other examination of the Territory, and are in actual need of the beasts, birds or eggs for food.

2. By any person who has a permit to do so granted under the subsequent provisions of the Ordinance:

(2) To whom a permit has been issued to take or kill, for scientific purposes, or to take with a view to domestication, any number to be fixed by the Commissioner, of each of the said beasts or birds, except buffalo and bison, or to take eggs not exceeding twelve of each of any of the said birds or of any other species of wild fowl;

(b) Hunters licensed by the Commissioner to provide sustenance for isolated camps in districts set aside by proclamation.

None of the contrivances for taking or killing wild fowl, known as batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts, shall be used at any time of the year, to take, destroy or kill any of the birds or wild fowl.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use poison or poisonous substances for the purpose of taking or killing any birds or beasts of any kind, and if any person places such poison or poisonous substances in such a position that it may be reached or taken by any bird or beast, it shall be proof that it was used for such purpose.

No dogs shall be used at any time of the year for hunting, taking, running, killing, injuring or in any way molesting buffalo or bison, or during the close season, any of the other beasts or birds.

No one shall enter into any contract or agreement with or employ any Indian or other person, whether such Indian or other person is an inhabitant of the country to which this Ordinance applies or not, to hunt, kill or take, contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance, any of

the beasts and birds mentioned, or to take, contrary to such provisions in the Ordinance, any eggs.

Any beast, bird or eggs in respect of which any conviction has been made shall be held to be thereby confiscated.

Possession shall be constituted as follows:

1. Possession at any time of the year of a buffalo or bison, dead or alive, or any part of a buffalo or bison; or

2. Possession at any time of the year of eggs of any of the birds mentioned in the Ordinance or of eggs of any other species of wild fowl; or

3. Possession during the close season of any other beast mentioned in the Ordinance, or of any part of any such beast, or of any birds mentioned in section 3, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the killing or taking of the beast, bird or eggs, as the case may be, contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance. Provided moreover, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the exposure and offering of for sale the carcasses, or any part of them, of beasts killed during the open season, for a period of sixty days after the beginning of the close season.

Any person who kills any of the beasts or birds mentioned in the Ordinance, and does not use the meat thereof for food himself or cause the same to be used for food, or does not offer the same for sale in some market within the Yukon Territory, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.00, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

For obstructing a Game Guardian in the discharge of his duties, the penalty is a sum not exceeding \$100.00 and costs.

For violation of any of the provisions of the Ordinance with regard to musk-oxen, buffalo or bison, elk, wapiti, moose or deer, a penalty of not more than \$500.00 and costs.

For a violation of any other provisions of the Ordinance a penalty not exceeding \$100.00 and costs.

In case of a conviction one-half of the fine shall be paid to the informer.

A. F. ENGELHARDT,
 Territorial Secretary.

FAIRBANKS, July 24.—The Citizen says: According to word received

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in town during the past week, the Guggenheims have definitely decided not to take up their options on Livengood creek, in the Tolovana district. It is understood that the prospecting that they were doing is completed and that the drill being used for the work has been withdrawn from the ground.

According to the word received in town from Brooks, some of the ground is now to be mined by drifting and open-cut methods.

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GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Concerning Known Pastoral and Agricultural Areas in Yukon

(By J. H. Brownlee, Director of Surveys.)

The territory is fortunate in having the advantage of advice from a live department of agriculture at Ottawa, represented here by Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion agrostologist, who will investigate the possibilities of certain farms in the territory, with a view to more home production and the self-sustenance of the people of Yukon. It is a pleasing coincidence that Dr. C. C. Georgeson, superintendent of experimental farms in Alaska, has been in Dawson the last few days and has conferred with Dr. Malte. Little need be said, for local information, about the productivity of the confluence of the Klondike with the Yukon. I predict that there will be wheat farms, oatfields and barley-fields and much larger potato patches surrounding Dawson, in the near future.

Less is known locally of the Indian river valley, which produces such splendid wild grasses and timothy hay, oats, etc. This valley begins about thirty miles from Dawson and extends south and east. Again the Nordenkiold valley is worthy of Dr. Malte's searching investigation and report.

I understand that most of the farms on the west side of the Yukon, opposite Dawson, have been visited by Dr. Malte; also the extensive gardens of the Yukon Gold company, and the Boyle gardens in Klondike valley, at Bear creek.

When Dr. Malte goes up the Stewart river to Mayo and Minto he will find Elmer Middlecoff and others are making very good experimental progress in growing grain. It is to be hoped that the Pelly hay farm will be visited; also Farmer Brown's tidy place at Carmacks, and Cruikshank's commendable experimental farm at Ogilvie, on the Yukon.

It would appear that so far the north end of the territory has a little the best of it in truck farming and vegetables generally. For instance, ripe tomatoes are shipped from Dawson to Whitehorse and compete suc-

cessfully with the outside product. This is something for Dawson. There are other markets for Dawson tomatoes, for instance, Fairbanks, where the price is double what it is at Whitehorse.

I predict there are great possibilities for the Champagne district, in the south end of the territory, for horse and cattle raising, and also for the nearer lands along the Takeena river, twenty and twenty-five miles from Whitehorse. These lands must be irrigated to produce ample crops, but the prices obtained are worth the try, and to succeed.

The Klauane district, 150 miles west from Whitehorse, is, without doubt, the making of a successful horse-ranching area. I have called the attention of the department of agriculture at Ottawa to this particular part of our vast territory. Southern Yukon has the advantage of a longer season, and, of course, more sunshine, but is drier than the Dawson and Stewart river areas.

Very little is known by the public of the rich pastoral lands of the Pelly, White River and other valleys. This will be the subject of a later and separate article.

There are encouraging possibilities for cattle and horse raising in southern Yukon and northern British Columbia, little dreamed of. This vast uninhabited but habitable empire has little in common with the settled portion of the Yukon or central British Columbia, and will, I opine, some day become a great province for frontiersmen, a kind of Wyoming, of the good old cattle days. This district also has great mineral opportunities as well as pastoral. It appears to me that a broad policy to encourage stock raising on the low benches and open valleys is what is required for this last "lone land" of Canada, and it will surely come, for we have the kind of people to survive and even thrive amidst primitive conditions.

Finally, no better service can be done for Canada and for the Empire than to encourage the production of

more foodstuffs, and for the people to become more self-supporting, as the placers diminish. This economy also bespeaks the sines of war.

In the Geographical Review J. H. Brownlee, director of Yukon surveys, recently published over his own name the following interesting items regarding the caribou near Dawson, and the annual breakup of the ice on the Dawson front:

The Caribou Migration on the Yukon Plateau in the Autumn of 1915. Caribou are probably the most migratory of the deer family. While not so swift afoot as the moose or elk they make annual excursions from the Arctic feeding grounds south to the more congenial timber areas of the southern Yukon Territory and Alaska. Caribou have been seen as far south as Lynn canal, a journey of a thousand miles or more from their summer home. In the Yukon Territory little is known of the caribou's summer or winter feeding grounds. They thrive in uninhabited regions where they subsist on moss, lichen, etc., on which horses and cattle would starve. It is estimated that during the autumn of 1915 between 8,000 and 10,000 caribou went south about 25 miles west of the Yukon river, opposite Dawson, which is not always the one they follow. There was no wanton slaughter of these beautiful animals by the whites or Indians. Each hunter was allowed three carcasses (all under police supervision); and probably 600 were taken for Dawson's winter food supply. These included both the barrenland caribou (*Rangifer Groenlandicus*) and the woodland caribou (*R. Caribou*). The *Rangifer Caribou* is somewhat longer than the barrenland caribou. For the most part the caribou travel single file in winter and do not, as a rule, disband until they reach permanent feeding grounds.

Break-up of the Yukon River Ice at Dawson. Under date of May 17, Mr. Brownlee writes a number of interesting items relating to this year's ice movement on the Yukon.

"As the ice 'went out' this year within six hours of the earliest date in twenty-one recorded years, the event has considerable interest for Alaska and Yukon river men and the travelers who wait each year for the

waterway to open. The average date of the Yukon break-up at Dawson is between May 10 and May 12. The event is timed by the aid of a wire cable fastened to a prominent pedestal set on the ice midway between shores. The wire is attached to an electric stop-clock ashore set to standard time (9h.) which is used here instead of longitude time (9h. 17m.). The clock stopped at 10h. 3m. a. m. on May 3 and the ice moved downstream the length of a city block and jammed, the water rising behind it and overflowing part of the beach in front of the town."

When the ice breaks a crowd collects, bets are paid, and plans completed for the season's river work which the ice movement heralds. The mouth of the Yukon is free shortly after the middle of June, when up-river steamboat navigation begins. Though the ice causes some destruction it also produces a few beneficial effects. Wooded banks are undermined and the trees swept downstream as drift-wood—an annual contribution of real importance to the desolate shores of the Arctic. The break-up has been the subject of a number of interesting descriptions. Among these are "The Geography and Resources of the Yukon Basin," by William Ogilvie (*Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 12, 1898, p. 38) and the "Breaking Up of the Yukon," by Captain G. S. Gibbs, U. S. A. (*Natl. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 17, 1906, pp. 268-272).

Changes in Indian Life, British Columbia. The plateau Indians of the northern interior of British Columbia, like other members of the Athapascan stock more dependent on vegetable food than the coast tribes, have nevertheless been primarily hunters and fishers. Now a change appears to be in progress. This is noted in the Report of the Survey Branch of the Department of Public

Lands, British Columbia, 1915 (Victoria, B. C., 1916) among the Takulli, or Carrier, Indians occupying the Fraser Lake country now tapped by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. In common with other tribes these people have entertained an extraordinary delight in horses. They would buy or steal as many as possible, and even the poorest Indian would have at least a single horse. With such a means of improving the "call of the wild" the Indian has naturally paid scant attention to the government agents' attempt to introduce cattle-raising and agriculture, especially as fish has been the chief food resource of this "people-who-go-upon-the-water" (see, under Takulli, "Handbook of Indians of Canada," Ottawa, 1913, reprinted from "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico," Bureau of Amer. Ethnol. Bulletin 30). Recent failures in the salmon catch seem to have had an in-

fluence in turning the Indian to more settled occupations. Within the last year one Indian reserve has raised 230 acres of oats in addition to garden produce, and another reports the possession of over fifty head of cattle.

War Charities

LONDON.—Recommendations in favor of the control of public appeals on behalf of war charities are made by the committee appointed by the home secretary to inquire into the subject. The evidence brought before the committee produced some remarkable instances of improper collection and distribution of charitable funds, and a warning is given to persons holding prominent positions against allowing their names to be used without first satisfying themselves of the bona fides of promoters.

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INDIAN WORK IN YUKON

(By Rev. C. Swanson, B.A.)

With the solitary exception of Dawson, every mission in the Yukon is actively connected with Indian work. The diocese was founded for work among the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and if the diminishing population of the territory were tomorrow to vanish, the diocese of Yukon would still exist and go on with its work unperturbed.

Indian work in the North will ever be connected with two outstanding names, viz.: Bishop Bompas and Archdeacon Macdonald. And in many ways these two men are typical of the types of work to be found in the diocese. Bishop Bompas' work was largely itinerant, owing to the circumstances in which he found himself. He would spend a few days among one band of Indians, and then pass on to minister to another tribe some distance off. In this way he covered an enormous area, and came in contact with large numbers of Indians. It is open to question whether this is the best way of working. In the first place, dialects change so much in such great distances, that they virtually become different languages. It is certain that the Yukon Indians did not understand the dialect of the Porcupine and the Peel Rivers. I have heard the Selkirk Indians say that they understand the English service better than the Lower Yukon dialect in which their prayer books were written. In the second place, even if the language difficulty be overcome, the extremely short time which the missionary spends among the Indians makes really permanent work almost impossible. On

the other hand, it may be stated that the Indians are always very pleased to have the missionary visit them in their camps and will pay greater heed to him than if he only teaches them when they are at the mission proper. The Indian is really only himself when he is in the hills, and it is only by being with him there that the missionary can hope to understand him, to see his needs and temptations, and thus to prove himself the Indian's friend in need, and to point him to Christ, the Elder Brother to Indian and white man alike.

Archdeacon Macdonald worked in a different way. He concentrated on one band of Indians, made his headquarters at their chief trading post, and only traveled among them when they were away from this post. In this way he had them all with him at the mission for perhaps three months in the year, during which he had daily services, and daily school. Thus a foundation was laid for the necessarily occasional visits during the rest of the year. He would travel from camp to camp, holding service and school when he could; but he had that three months of steady work to build on. It must be remembered, however, that the archdeacon was not a bishop with the oversight of a huge diocese, nor was he the only missionary for hundreds of miles, as was the bishop when he first came to the country.

Roughly speaking, the line of work laid down by the archdeacon has been followed by all succeeding missionaries. Perhaps the best way of illustrating this, and therefore the manner of work among the Indians would be to take a brief survey of a year's work at any mission. The Indians who have been trap-

ping and hunting all the winter with very short visits to the trading post when out of supplies, all congregate at the post in the spring. They are busy days. There are the skins to be sold, supplies to be bought, old debts to be paid, tales of the trail and the chase to be told, and the lists of new babies and of old people who have died. The missionary takes his part in all this, visiting the camps, chatting with all and sundry, striving to make himself the known friend of the Indians. Day by day he holds school, to which the young children come, often accompanied by their elders, nearly always by the older boys and young men, who, while past the legal age for schooling, are yet ambitious enough to want to learn all that they can of the white man's lore. In the writer's opinion, it is not the children, but these young men who are the hopes of the race as far as education and religion are concerned. In some missions daily services are held, in others these are confined to Sunday.

The Yukon is an "evangelical" diocese, and the services are simplicity itself. Prayer and the reading of the word of God with an exposition of what is read form in general the form of the service. The prayer book, either in English or one of the other of the Indian dialects is used. When occasion offers, the holy communion is celebrated and administered. The very infrequency of it makes it all the more solemn. Often the Indians will travel for miles in order to be present at the communion, and just as often the missionary will travel sometimes for a hundred or more miles in order to celebrate. Sunday is now a regular institution in the Yukon, at least among the Indians. Time is reckoned by Sundays, and it is the exception for an Indian to hunt or work on the Lord's day.

An important part of the missionary's work is the care of the sick. In the absence of a doctor, who visits the camp once a year, it falls to the parson to look after the sick. Many of them are quite fair amateur doctors, some even may rank as equal to a professional medical man, in practice at any rate. There is always the quota of camp wounds to be bound up and treated—cuts with axes or knives, burns, scratches and bruises. Consumption is rife among the Indians, and it is often the parson's painful duty to look after what he knows to be a hopeless case, but which the parents, or the sufferer himself thinks will soon get better from one or at most two doses of medicine. Occasionally there are epidemics of smallpox, diphtheria, la grippe, chicken-pox or measles. All this work falls upon the missionary. The Indians are fond of medicine, and want it at every available opportunity. Unfortunately, in common with many white people, they have such unbounded faith in it that they expect to be made better by one dose, even though they be living in opposition to every commandment of hygiene. It is interesting work, and all helps to bring the message of the missionary closer to the hearts of the sufferer. And so the daily round goes on. Visiting, sick calls, school and church, until one day, sometimes without much warning, the Indians all pack up and go away to the hills to hunt meat or fish. Then the work slacks off, and the parson is left alone with the storekeeper.

WHAT CANADA HAS
DONE SINCE 1827
Canada has become a prominent

partner in the well known business firm of John Bull & Son.

We have made Canada a nation and a power on the North American continent.

We have made Canada the first of the dominions in the British Empire—"the Britain of the West."

We have achieved self-government for ourselves and made it easier for other outlying portions of the Empire to do the same.

We are recognizing our duty to share in the defense of the Empire.

Forty-nine years ago we didn't quite know where we were going or what our country was to include. We know better now, and we've squared off Canada with three oceans and a friendly nation.—Toronto Star.

PATRIOTISM

To love one's country—to desire
For her the best of all that heaven
can give:

Peace in her borders, freedom's
deathless fire,
Just laws, and all that makes it good

to live.

To love—and loving, to translate
Love into efforts, such as wait
Upon the heart's best passions, and
declare

What deeds alone are able to ex-
press—
Self-sacrificing deeds, not words of
air—

The longing for a people's happiness.
—Owen Hall.

from the Code of Successful Workers

In the American Magazine Ray
Stannard Baker gives the following
code for successful work including
the nine business commandments
adapted for boys and girls:

"1. I will respect all useful work,
and be courteous to the workers.

"2. I will know my work, and
have ambition to do it well.

"3. I will take the initiative, and
develop executive ability.

"4. I will be industrious and will-
ing.

"5. I will be honest and truthful.

"6. I will educate myself into
strength of character.

"7. I will be faithful to my work.

"8. I will be loyal.

"9. I will be a gentleman—a lady.

"The world does not owe me a living,
but I am proud to make a good
living for myself."

Confederate Flag.

Only eleven states seceded from the union, and the Confederate flag, therefore, should properly, if the number of stars was to be the same as the number of states have contained only eleven stars. But as a matter of fact, both thirteen and seventeen stars were used in the Confederate flag. The reason, as stated by Edward Hulme in "The Flags of the World," was simply that it is exceedingly difficult to make any sort of a pleasing design with eleven stars; the author adds that in neither the first nor second Confederate flag was much attention paid to the number of stars used.

It is some satisfaction to meditate on methods of getting even with your enemies.

EDWARDS

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For Everything New or Second

New goods just arrived, comprising Carpets, all sizes and patterns; Restmore Mattresses, Extension Tables, Dressers, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Pillows, Eider Comforters, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Electric Irons, Enamel Paint, Varnish, McLary's Enamel Ware, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Air Tight Heaters, Stovepipe, Sanitary Bread Mixers.

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DAWSON, YUKON TY

Synopsis of Mining Law Yukon Territory

Creeks do not include streams having an average width of 150 feet or more, as defined by the Dredging Regulations.

Persons over eighteen years of age may obtain entry for a placer claim.

Creek claims shall not exceed 500 feet in length, measured along the base line of creek (and if base line has not been established, then along the general direction of the valley of the creek) and 2,000 feet in width. Placer claims situate elsewhere than on a creek shall not exceed 500 feet in length, parallel to base line of creek toward which it fronts, by 1,000 feet. Every placer claim shall be marked by two posts (numbered 1 and 2 respectively), firmly fixed in ground on base line at each end of claim and line shall be well cut out between the two posts. The posts shall be not less than four feet above the ground, flatted on two sides for at least one foot from top and each side so flatted measuring at least four inches across the face, and a diameter throughout of not less than five inches. On side of each post facing claim shall be legibly written the name or number of claim, or both, its length in feet, the date when staked and full Christian and surname of locator. A stump or tree cut off and flatted or faced to the aforesaid height and size may be used as a post.

A discoverer shall be entitled to claim 1,500 feet in length, and a party of two discoverers two claims, each of 1,250 feet in length.

The boundaries of any claim may be enlarged to the size of a claim allowed by the Act if enlargement does not interfere with rights of other persons or terms of agreement with the Crown.

Locating and Recording

An application for a claim must be filed with the Mining Recorder within ten days after location if located within ten miles of Recorder's office. One extra day shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. A claim may be located on Sunday or any public holiday.

If not less than five miners locate claims over 100 miles from Recorder's office, they may appoint one of their number an Emergency Recorder, who shall at once notify the nearest Mining Recorder, to whom records and fees must be delivered.

The Mining Recorder may issue written permission to a bona fide prospector to record a claim at any time within six months from the date of staking. If any person satisfies the Recorder that he is about to undertake a bona fide prospecting trip and files a power of attorney from any number of persons not exceeding two, authorizing him to stake claims for them in consideration of their having enabled him to undertake the trip he may stake one claim in the name of each such person upon any creek on which he makes a discovery.

Any person having recorded a claim shall not have the right to locate another claim in the valley or basin of same creek within 60 days of locating first claim.

Surveys

The boundaries of a claim shall be defined absolutely, provided the returns are approved by the Commissioner or other official, and notice published for twelve successive issues in the Yukon Gazette.

Title

A grant may be issued for one or five years with absolute right of renewal from year to year, provided that during each year for which such renewal is granted the owner of the claim or his agent shall perform on the claim \$200 worth of work and shall file with the Mining Recorder within fourteen days from the date of expiration of each year an affidavit setting out a detailed statement of the work. If the work is not performed within the year the title of the owner shall become absolutely forfeited and the claim shall be open for entry forthwith after the expiration of the year. A grant may be issued to any one relocating the claim, but the owner shall have the right to apply for cancellation of relocater's grant within six months from the time when said claim became due for renewal, and the Recorder shall cancel the grant if satisfied that the work has been done, upon said owner paying a renewal fee of \$30.00, if application is made during first three months, or \$45.00 if application is made during second three months, and also paying relocater's expenses as well as compensation for any bona fide work that he has performed on the claim.

No title shall be contested by anyone who does not claim an adverse right except by leave of Commissioner of Territory.

If two or more persons own a claim,

each person shall contribute work proportionately to his interest, and if proven to Gold Commissioner that any co-owner has not done his share of the work his interest may be vested in the other co-owners.

Grouping

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

Upon report of the Mining Inspector, and with the approval of the Commissioner, adjoining claims more than ten in number, or any number of claims, some of which do not adjoin, may be grouped for a period of not more than five years, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner that such claims are to be operated by a system of mining on a large scale which has a direct bearing upon all the claims affected and renders considerable area necessary to successful operation by the system proposed; such grouping, however, to be subject to cancellation by the Gold Commissioner after sixty days' notice, provided it appears to his satisfaction that the system of mining contemplated when the permission to group was granted is not being installed or operated with reasonable diligence.

Grants of claims grouped or owned by one person may be made renewable on the same day on payment by the applicant of \$2.50 for every three months or portion thereof for each claim during that portion of the year it is necessary to renew it to make all the claims renewable on the same day; and representation work required for the fractional portion of the year for which each claim is renewed shall be allowed at the rate of \$50.00 for each three months or fraction thereof, and such work shall be performed and recorded on or before the date from which all the claims are first made renewable.

Disputes

In case of any dispute as to the locating of a claim the title to the claim shall be recognized according to the priority of such locating. Disputes may be heard and determined by a Board of Arbitrators.

Taxes and Fees

Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of all gold shipped from the Yukon Territory shall be paid to the Comptroller.

For grant to a claim for one year	\$10.00
For renewal of grant to a claim	10.00
Recording an abandonment	3.00
Registration of any document	2.00
If it affects more than one claim,	
For each additional claim	1.50
For filing any document	1.00
For grant to a claim for 5 years	50.00
Abstract of Title—	
For first entry	2.00
Each additional entry	.50
For copy of document—	
Up to 200 words	2.50
For each additional 100 words	.50
For grant of water—	
Of 50 inches or less	10.00
For 50 to 200 inches	25.00
For 200 to 1,000 inches	50.00
For each additional 1,000 inches or fraction thereof	50.00

Quartz Mining

Any person having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim 1,500 by 1,500 feet by marking out the same with three legal posts, one at each end of the line of the lode or mine, and a third at the spot where the mineral in place has been discovered. All three posts must have the name of the claim, a description of the ground, date of location and locator's full name written legibly upon them. The discovery post shall be marked "Discovery Post," and No. 1 post marked "Initial Post."

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.00.

At least \$100.00 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 per acre, and permission may be granted to group any number of adjoining claims up to eight in number for representation work, upon taking out a certificate of partnership before the commencement of the work.

The provisions hereinabove mentioned regarding permission to record Placer Mining Claims at any time within six months from staking, and regarding Power of Attorney to stake Placer Mining Claims apply to Quartz Mining Claims.

No person is entitled to locate more than one Quartz Mining Claim on the same vein or lode, or within a

distance of one-half mile.

Dredging

A continuous stretch of river not exceeding ten miles may be leased for fifteen years, and the lease may be renewed. The lessee shall not assign, transfer or sublet the lease without consent of the Minister. The river bed, which means the bed and bars of the river to the foot of the natural banks sought to be leased must have an average width of 150 feet.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within three years from the date of the lease, and shall furnish proof of the efficient operation of the dredge for not less than forty days of ten hours each in each year after the third year. The dredge must be of such capacity as the Minister may deem sufficient.

Assay Office

An assay office has been established by the Government at Vancouver, where all gold exported from this Territory will be purchased at the best possible rates.

GEORGE P. MACKENZIE,
Gold Commissioner

CANADA'S AREA

Canada has one-third of the area of the British Empire, and a majority of the white population of the Empire outside of Great Britain.

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line is nearly equal to half the circumference of the earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles long by 1,400 in area. The United States-Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms and eighteen Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; eighteen times the size of France; thirty-three of Italy.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673).

In 1863, area of the four provinces forming Confederation was 662,148 square miles; now parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles in nine provinces.

CANADA'S POPULATION

Canada's population, 1867, 3,371,594; 1911, 7,206,643, more than double. By the same ratio Canada would have, at the end of the next fifty years, viz., in 1967, or at the conclusion of a century of Confederation, 15,000,000.

Canada's present population is 8,075,000.

The last ten-year increase, 1901-1911, was 34 per cent., as against 24 per

cent. in the United States for the same period.

Canada's population is about two to the square mile; that of the United States about thirty. If Canada had the square mile population of the United States, it would have 111,000,000.

Canada had, in 1871, twenty-one cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants; in 1911, ninety.

"Long before the end of this century Canada will have seventy-five million people."—Watson Griffin, in "Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century."

Cost of a Pullman Car.

The Pullman company says that the cost of a steel sleeping car of the latest type is from \$20,000 to \$25,000, according to decorations and fittings.

A soft answer will often turn away the hospital ambulance.



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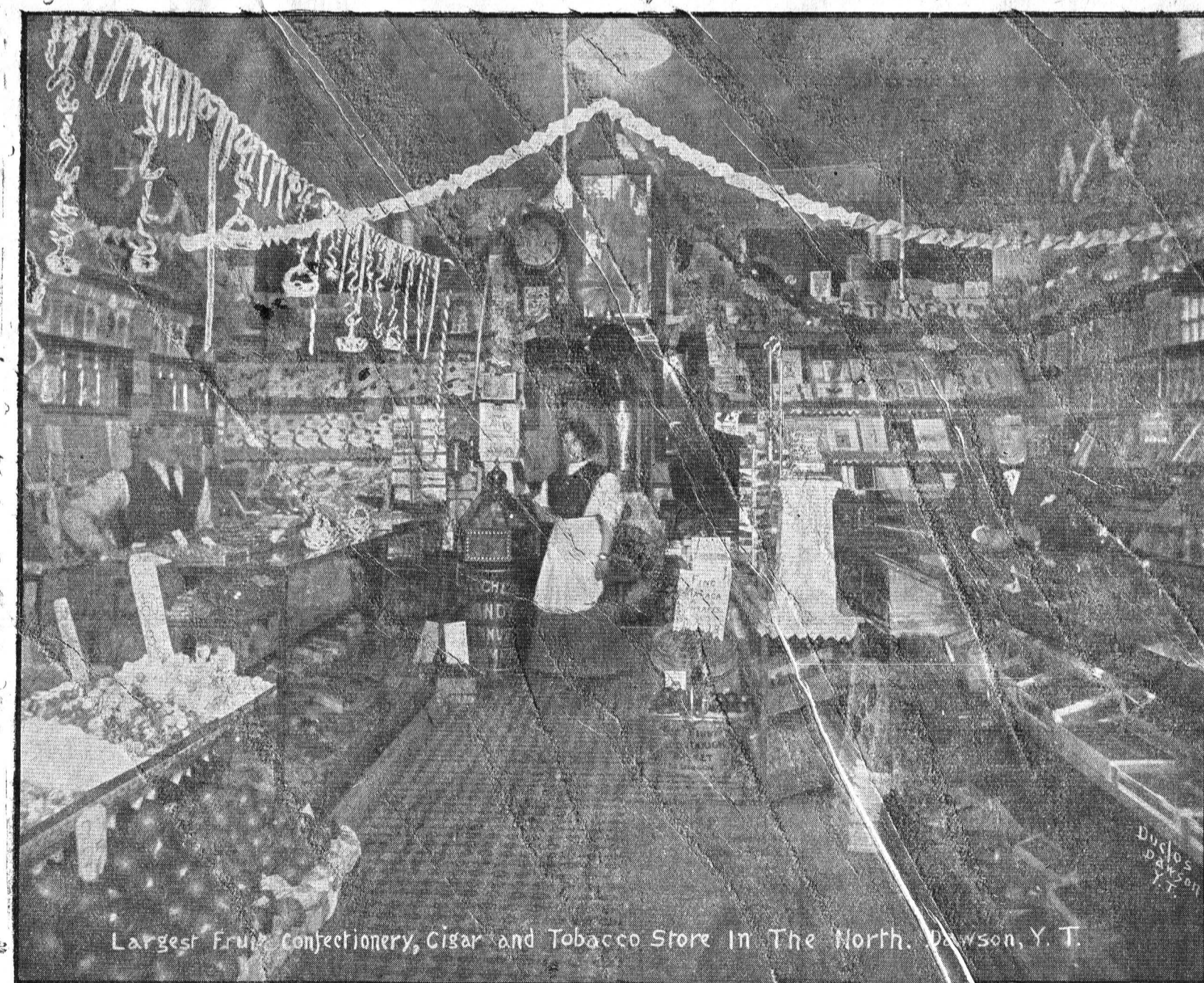
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in the Mayo District

MAYO, Yukon Territory, The Silver City of the Yukon

Mayo Silver Camp

By Dr. D. D. Cairnes, Dominion Geologist: The Galena creek vein is believed to have been discovered and staked by H. W. McWhorter and partner about the year 1906, but the claim was afterwards allowed to lapse. The deposit was relocated in 1912 or 1913 by Mr. McWhorter, who gave a lay on the ground to Jack Alverson and Grant Hoffman. These layees did the first real development on the property, and proved it to be of importance. They shipped 59 tons of ore to the smelter at Trail, B. C., the smelter returns for which amounted to \$269 per ton, in gold, silver, and lead, the gold being very low, but the lead amounting to 45 per cent. In the spring of 1914 the property was acquired by Thomas P. Aitken and Henry Munroe, Mr. Aitken being the principal owner. During the winter of 1914-15 these owners shipped 1,180 tons of ore to San Francisco. The smelter returns for this shipment, according to a statement kindly furnished by Mr. Aitken, included \$3 per ton in gold, and for about half of the ore 39 per cent. lead and 280 ounces of silver, and for the other half 23 per cent. lead and 260 ounces of silver per ton. The vein outcrops in the walls of the canyon on Galena creek, but to either side along its strike is not exposed, being covered with a heavy mantle of drift. Thus all that is known concerning the vein is derived from the mine workings and the exposures in the canyon which at this point has a depth of about 70 feet.

The vein occurs in a fissure, or in places really in a compound fissure traversing old altered sediments probably of Pre-Cambrian age. These where exposed in the canyon are greyish to greyish-green, schistose, quartzitic, sericitic rocks which in places occur in heavy massive quartzite beds with relatively little sericite, but also grade into more finely laminated phases that become typical sericite schists. All these rocks have been much contorted and broken, and contain a great amount of secondary quartz which occurs in lenses, stringers, and irregular bunches. These have been deposited for the most part along the planes of schistosity of the enclosing rocks; but in places stringers and veinlets occur intersecting the foliation surfaces at various angles.

The vein strikes about astronomic north 65 degrees east and dips to the southeast at angles ranging generally from 55 to 80 degrees, although in places it has an almost vertical attitude. The extension of this vein on the northeast side of the canyon comprises really a fault zone about five feet in thickness, which includes crushed and sheared wall rock interspersed with small quartz stringers, the most prominent of which is six to eight inches in thickness and is only slightly mineralized. An adit 100 feet long has been driven in on this zone from an elevation only a few feet above the creek level, and along this adit the quartz and all other evidence of mineralization gradually disappear, until at the end there is

only about two feet of barren, sheared, country rock.

On the southwest side of the canyon, the vein is very highly mineralized, chiefly with galena and ruby silver, although a certain amount of iron pyrites also occurs, and in one place a band of zinc blende about two inches or even more in thickness, which contains about 30 per cent. zinc, follows the foot-wall. An incline shaft on the vein had been sunk 185 feet below the level of the upper edge of the canyon walls, when the property was visited about the middle of August (1915); and from this incline stopes had been opened up from which the ore was being mined. In the mine workings one main shoot of highly mineralized rich ore had been encountered, which in most places consists mainly of galena and ruby silver with only subordinate amounts of quartz gangue; it is claimed to average over \$150 per ton in gold, silver, and lead. This shoot dips to the northeast along the vein, is about 30 to 35 feet long, and has been found to persist downward to at least the level of the bottom of the incline, the lowest point reached by the mine workings in August. Near the middle the shoot is 40 to 48 inches thick, but it narrows to 6 to 8 inches at the edges.

Another shoot or pocket of ore was encountered to the southwest of the main shoot, in a short drift run to the southwest from the bottom of the incline, during the writer's visit, and from the face of this drift two samples were taken. No. 1 was an average of the upper 22 inches of the vein, which there consisted of quartz containing considerable ruby silver. No. 2 is an average of the remaining 14 inches of the vein which was composed mainly of galena and ruby silver. These samples were assayed and found to contain:

No. 1—Gold, trace; silver, 306.00 ounces to ton, \$153.00; lead per centage, 2.53.

No. 2—Gold, 0.16 of an ounce per ton, \$3.20 per ton; silver, 533.44 ounces per ton, \$266.72 per ton; total silver and gold, \$269.92; lead per centage, 40.90.

The property is equipped with two 40-horse power boilers, a compressor, pumps, and other machinery necessary to constitute an efficient plant for mining, hoisting and pumping. Comfortable buildings have been erected and an assay laboratory established with a competent assayer in charge.

The cost of freighting the ore to Mayo over the snow in winter has been about \$20 per ton; from Mayo to San Francisco the freight charges amounted to approximately \$22 per ton; and the cost of treatment there was about \$20 per ton, a total of possibly slightly over \$62 per ton for freight and treatment.

As the vein is deposited along a well-defined fault fissure showing considerable displacement, it is certain to be quite persistent, and it is more than probable that other valuable shoots will be found within the vein. In a vein of this description the occurrence, unaccompanied by others, of one shoot so highly mineralized and so persistent vertically as this one, would be almost unparalleled in the history of ore deposits. Furthermore, fissure veins rarely if ever occur singly. In the various parts of the world where similar min-

eralized fissures have been investigated, they have been found almost without exception to occur two, three, or more together in fairly close proximity to each other, and since in the vicinity of Galena creek bedrock is nearly everywhere covered with a heavy mantle of overburden, it is probable that other valuable veins will yet be discovered in the neighborhood when the concealed ground is prospected. If future development exposes a reasonably large tonnage of ore, the owners would then be justified in erecting a concentrating plant on the property, which would greatly reduce freight and treatment charges, and would allow of grades of ore being treated which it does not now pay to ship.

Other Localities. Important discoveries of other mineral veins have been reported from a number of points in Mayo area. A rich silver-lead vein was recently found not far to the south of the lower end of McQuesten lake. Quartz veins claimed to contain important amounts of gold and silver occur on Christal and Lightning creeks. A number of veins are reported to occur on Mt. Halldane, and on Duncan creek at least two important veins are exposed along the right bank of the stream a short distance above the forks. The lower of the two, outcrops on discovery placer claim just below the canyon, and about 40 feet above the creek level. It is apparently 3 or 4 feet thick, but is claimed by men who have stripped it to be 5 feet in thickness. When visited it was poorly exposed, and its thickness, dip, and strike were thus largely obscured. The vein consists mainly of sphalerite (zinc blende) with some chalcocopyrite and pyrite, and subordinate amounts of quartz and calcite. An average sample was taken across the exposure and was assayed for gold and silver, but owing to an error was not assayed for zinc, its most important constituent. The gold and silver content is as follows: Gold, 0.08 of an ounce per ton, \$1.60 per ton; silver, 7.12 ounces per ton, \$35.56 per ton; total value per ton gold and silver, \$5.16.

The other vein occurs higher up in the canyon and is similar in general appearance, but appears to be narrower than the one just described. It was, however, poorly ex-

posed, and was so weathered and oxidized on the surface, due to a spring of water in the vicinity, that no satisfactory sample could be at all readily obtained.

The stream gravels of a number of the creeks within Mayo area have been found to carry considerable amounts of placer gold, and the available evidence would indicate that the gravels along numerous other streams within the district will also be found to be gold bearing to an important extent. The recent discovery of coarse gold on Johnson creek is an example of what will yet probably happen in many other places when the creeks of the district are more thoroughly prospected, as the geological conditions are very

similar through most places on gravels have as it seems probable still contain bench gravels than that in place. The placer gold from this area amounts to much more than times more than covered. Valuable lode deposits known will undoubtedly, covered throughout Mayo until transportation facilities greatly improved, they will for some time mainly a future asset to the district, except where they are very rich as is the Galena Creek ore.

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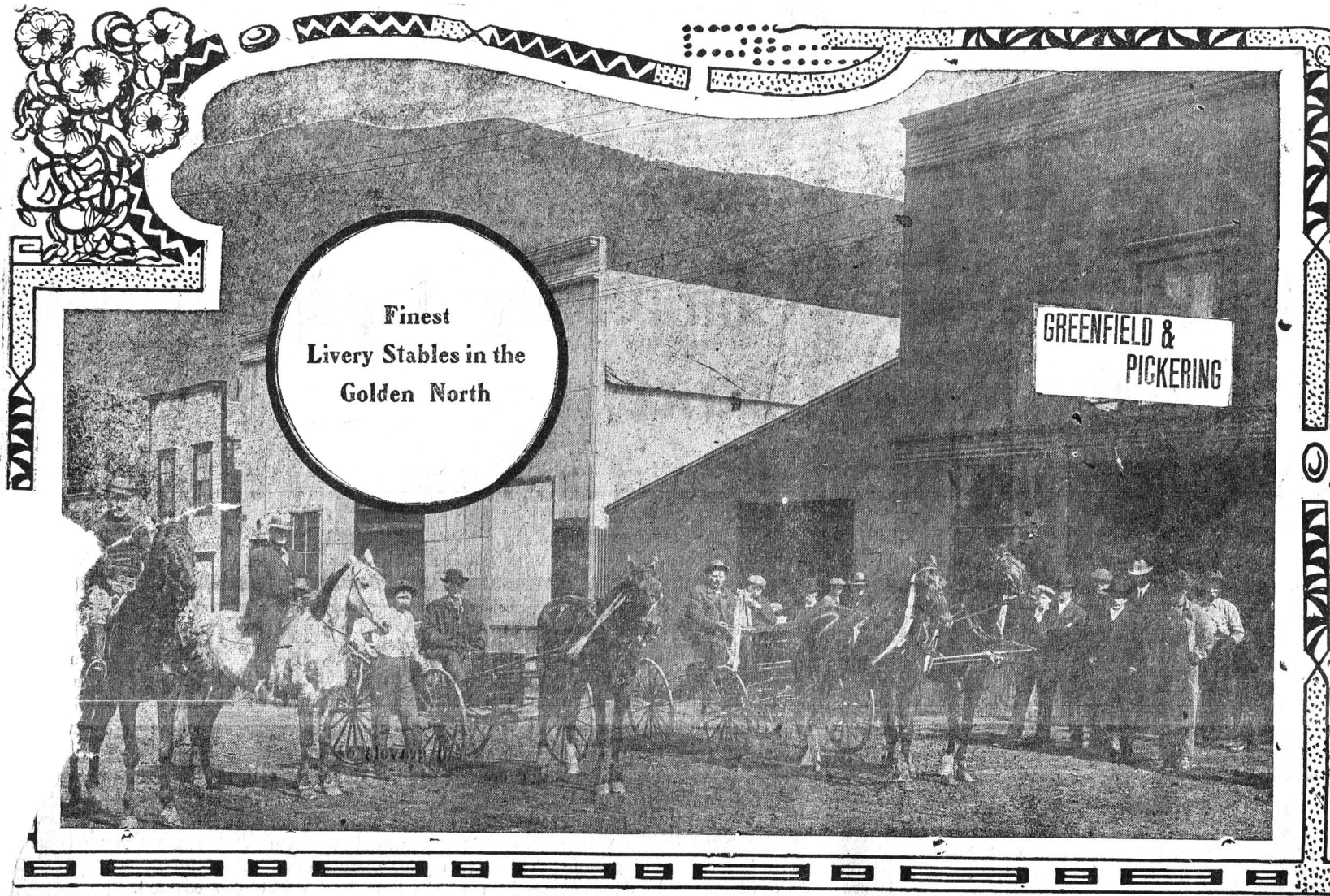
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The Klondike of Today

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

DAWSON, Yukon Territory.—You have all heard of the Klondike, the treasure cave of Jack Frost in this faraway land of the north, where gold dust and gravel and boulders are cemented together by perpetual ice. You know of the thousands who rushed here a few years ago, and of the hundreds who went back loaded with gold. You may have heard how the district has produced gold by the ton, and how within ten years after its discovery the output footed up more than one hundred millions of dollars. That was the Klondike of the past. I write of the Klondike of today.

The first gold came from large pockets. The icy earth was thawed down to bed rock with wood fires, and the yellow grains dragged forth with pick and shovel and the sweat of man's brow. It took rich dirt to pay for the labor, and when the cream had been skimmed the individual miners left almost in a body. Then the new Klondike began, which continues in the Klondike of today. Companies with millions of capital brought in the latest mining machinery. They thawed the ice with steam points, and forced electricity to dredge the gold-bearing gravel from the depths of the earth and wash it to get out the gold. They turned the course of rivers and carried them in pipes over the mountains to wash down the hills. They handled millions of tons of material, but each ton has yielded a few grains of pure gold, and altogether they have produced almost as much wealth as came forth in the first ten years by the work of individual miners.

The mining of the present is more destructive than that of the past. The fires of Sodom and Gomorrah left paths no more marked than the tracks of the dredges and the hydraulic giants. They have walked over some of the most beautiful parts of

the world, and left them the abomination of desolation.

Twenty years ago there was no more beautiful valley on earth than that of the Klondike. It was bordered by grass-covered hills that rolled over one another, rising here and there to far above the height of the Blue Ridge. Both hills and valleys were covered with woods. In the open spaces the grass reached to your knees or your waist, and there were wild flowers everywhere. As soon as gold was discovered men began to chop down the trees. Lumber was worth \$100 and upward a thousand, and little pine logs brought \$3 each. The miners thawed their way down into the gravel, and defaced the landscape with piles of half-frozen muck. A little later the dredgers came in, and turned the land upside down. They stripped off the surface of grass and stumps, and plowed the beds of the creeks in great furrows thirty feet deep, until they are now as bare and as dreary as any part of the Sahara. The two corporations which have done most of this work are the Yukon Gold company, commonly known as the Guggenheims, and Joseph W. Boyle, or the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, Ltd. Each of these is a great gold manufacturing proposition, which is different from any other in the mining camps of the world. In this letter I shall treat of the Yukon Gold only.

But let me give you some pictures of the Klondike of today. I took a ride up the valley this afternoon with Mr. Chester A. Thomas, the resident manager of the Yukon Gold company. We had a high-powered automobile, and flew up the Klondike valley, winding our way in and out through great piles of debris. We rode along Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, which have been dredged from one end to the other, and along the sides of mountains where they are now sluicing down the bed of the famous White Channel. The

whole way was through a mass of gravel, rock and earth washings. The beds of the rivers and creeks have been plowed in great furrows many feet high. There are places where miles of boulders, pebbles and broken rock seem to flow in a mighty stream like that of a glacier down the mountains that rise from the valley. Streams of water as big around as the thigh of a man are shooting out of pipes with such a force that they hit the icy gravel at 100 pounds to the inch, and that notwithstanding it is several hundred feet from the pipe mouth to the hill. In other places the water drops from the top of the mountain, washing down the ice-melting earth, the whole giving one the impression that a mighty cloud-burst has torn down the hills, and that avalanches of earth slides have filled up the valleys.

The excavation that has been done in the Klondike has been surpassed only by that of our great canal at Panama. The work is still going on. The Guggenheims have, on the famous gold creeks, nine dredges which are tearing nature to bits to get out the 60 cents worth of gold still locked up in each ton of their rock and sand. They have a dozen hydraulic giants which are melting and gouging the hills to save the 10 or 20 cents of gold in each wagon load of the old White Channel. At Juneau I saw them handling ore worth \$1.50 to the ton, and it seemed wonderful that it could be done at a profit. Here they are taking out 20 cents' worth of gold to the ton, and the cost is so low that it pays. The amount of gold dust in each ton is as small as the pinch of snuff which your grandmother threw up her nose, it is evenly mixed through as much sand as two horses can haul on a wagon. Still they can sluice down the sand so that every atom of that pinch of gold dust is saved.

I despair of making you appreciate the difficulties of mining in this

icy land of the north. The winters are so cold that the Yukon Gold company cannot work its machinery for more than seven months of the year. The most of the profits are made in the open season of 170 days, and then the work is shut down until next summer. In addition to the ice of the present is that of the far distant past. In other placer mining regions the earth and rock are free from frost. The gold is sprinkled through them and you have only to dig and wash to get the gold out. Here the whole country, with the exception of a foot or so at the surface, is one mass of ice mixed with boulders, pebbles and sand that has been perpetually frozen for thousands of years. Its condition dates back to the ice age of the prehistoric past. The ice goes down to no one knows where. They have sunk diamond drills in some places to a depth of 300 feet and found the earth frozen solid all the way through. The gravel is bedded in the ice, and the ice, sand and earth remain as hard as stone, no matter how hot the summer. The conglomerate or frozen mixture is covered by a thin bed of muck, on the top of which grows a layer of arctic moss, the two forming an insulator that preserves the fro-

zen condition beneath. It is only when the moss and muck are stripped off that the hot summer sun makes any impression on the glacial ice cap below.

It is sprinkled through this ice, earth and rock that the gold values lie. There is a little not far from the surface, but the most of the gold is at bedrock, which may be thirty, forty or fifty feet down. The frozen earth has to be thawed out, inch by inch, and foot by foot, in such a way that it can be swallowed by the dredges that gulp it down at the rate of twenty-six bites to the minute and about one-third of a ton to the bite. They take up the stuff in great buckets which run on an endless chain and throw it into revolving screens. These screens roll the rocks over and over and sift out the gold-bearing sand. They take away the pebbles and great boulders and turn the sand out upon plates covered with mercury which catches the gold. The dredges will handle something like 5,000,000 tons of material this year and the amount of gold saved will be several millions of dollars.

Before any such work can be done Jack Frost must be taken out of the

ground to be mined. The dredges cannot work in frozen rock, and the difficulties of the ice strata are far greater for them than they were for the individual miners. In the first mining of the Klondike the perpetual ice really aided the men by saving the trouble of timbering. They could dig down through it to where the great gold pockets lay, and then drift off along the bedrock, thawing only the strata that contained the most of the gold. The frozen earth was as firm as so much solid rock and they were able to work without the wooden supports necessary to hold up the roofs of the mines of other parts of the world.

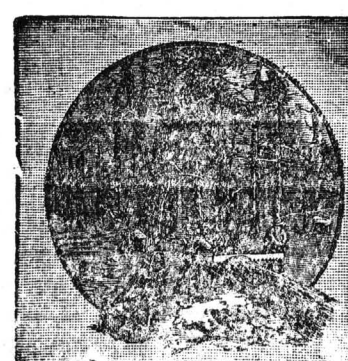
The dredges have to have all the earth free from frost. The region they work must be thawed down to forty or fifty feet from the surface, and that in great blocks as big as a house before excavation can even begin.

The methods of thawing the earth have been reduced to a science. The first miners used wood fires, which they kept burning until they had thawed a shaft down to the gold. Other fires were then built along the bedrock and the earth taken out until they had made great caverns and

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Activity in Mayo Placers

By D. D. Cairnes, Dominion Geologist: The writer proceeded to Mayo on Stewart river and thence made a preliminary examination of the mineral resources of Mayo area. Not only is this one of the most important placer gold-producing districts of Yukon Territory, but valuable lode deposits have been recently discovered there from one of which shipments of high grade silver ore have been made.

The town of Mayo is situated on the right bank of the Stewart near the mouth of Mayo river which joins the Stewart 168 miles above its point of confluence with the Yukon—the mouth of the Stewart being 70 miles above Dawson. During the past summer (1915) A. G. Haultain of the topographic division of this department made a photo-topographic survey of an area that was intended to include the more valuable of the known mineral deposits along the upper tributaries of Stewart river; and it so happens that nearly all the important discoveries that have been made in this region, occur within a limited area in the vicinity of Mayo, which includes the town of Mayo, all of Mayo river, and a westerly portion of Mayo lake, the largest body of water known within the entire drainage basin of Stewart river. Thus the name Mayo—the name Mayo was given to the lake and river by a prospector named Alexander McDonald, after Frank Mayo, one of the partners of the trading firm of Harper, McQuesten and Company; McDonald prospected in this district during the summer of 1887—seemed the most appropriate to be applied to this particular area, and consequently in this report the term Mayo area is quite an arbitrary one, and refers to the particular portion of Yukon mapped during the past season. It extends to the south to include a portion of Stewart river, and the town of Mayo, and reaches thence northward a distance of 40 miles to include Haggart creek and Dublin gulch; it also extends to the east to include the upper portions of Duncan and Lightning creeks, and reaches thence to the west about 38 miles to embrace the mouth of Johnson creek, a tributary of McQuesten river. Practically all of the area lies within the western portion of Duncan Creek mining district.

A number of important discoveries had been made since 1904 and it was, therefore, decided to make a detailed geological examination of Mayo area. During the past season the

topographical mapping was completed, and a preliminary examination was made of the mineral resources of the area. After the completion of the topographical map it is proposed to proceed with the detailed geological mapping, using the topographic sheet as a base.

Mayo area is quite readily accessible. Stewart river generally opens between May 10 and 15, and remains clear of ice until some time in October. During the season of open navigation the steamship Vidette, with good passenger and freight accommodation, makes weekly trips from Dawson to Mayo, a distance of 238 miles. During the winter months, there is a monthly, and during part of the season a bi-monthly overland stage service between Dawson and Minto Bridge, a small village 10 miles north of Mayo, and situated at the junction of Minto creek and Mayo river. The distance from Dawson to Minto Bridge over the stage road is 174 miles. Mayo and Minto Bridge thus become the distributing points for Mayo area during the summer and winter seasons respectively.

The rate charged by the Side Streams Navigation company on freight from Dawson to Mayo is two cents per pound. From Mayo, a good wagon road has been constructed by the Yukon government, to Minto Bridge, a distance of ten miles, and from Minto Bridge government roads lead up all the main creeks, and a branch has also been extended to the recently discovered silver-lead deposit on Galena creek. The rates charged for hauling freight between Mayo and other portions of the district depend largely on distance. An idea of the charges can be formed, however, from the following examples—one of which is a typical rate on ordinary freight out from Mayo, while the other shows a reduced rate on ore hauled in winter down to Mayo. The regular rate on freight from Mayo to Minto Bridge, and thence up Highest creek to Middlecoff's, the most important gold-producing property in Mayo area, is 2 cents per pound, the total distance being 22 miles. For hauling ore from Galena creek to Mayo, a distance of 30 miles, the rate charged last winter (1914-15) amounted to practically \$20 per ton. From Mayo to the smelter in San Francisco the freight charges amounted to about \$22.25 per ton.

The total resident population of Mayo area during the past summer amounted to 154 white people, made

up of 125 men, 12 women, and 17 children, and about 80 Indians, according to the record kept by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Mayo area lies entirely within the Yukon plateau physiographic province, and is mainly characterized by being subdivided by well developed, flat-bottomed, interlocking valleys into numerous, small, isolated mountain groups and areas of well dissected upland. The higher summits rise to elevations of from 5,000 to over 6,500 feet above sea-level—Mayo being considered to be 1,626 feet, and Mayo lake 2,000 feet above the sea. The former plateau surface has been largely destroyed in this district, and the shapes of the land forms, except where modified by glaciation, are for the most part dependent on bedrock structure. The district has, however, been intensely glaciated. The glacial ice, at one time, extended over practically the entire area, enveloping all except possibly the highest summits. As a result, the valley walls have become smoothed, planated, and steepened, giving to the valleys typical U-shaped cross-sections. In addition all the main valley floors have been deeply covered with large amounts of glacial detritus which has, in post-glacial times, been trenched and in part removed by the streams of the district. Thus on the sides of the present stream channels, terraces have been produced, which in places are wide and are characterized by innumerable kettle holes, irregular mounds and piles, and other erratic forms typical of an old glacial floor. The entire Mayo area is drained by Stewart river and its tributaries.

The geological formations outcropping throughout the area are dominantly old schistose rocks, including mainly mica schists, quartz schists, and schistose quartzites, with also some crystalline limestones. These correspond to the old schistose rocks of the Klondike, and other portions of Yukon and Alaska, and belong to the Yukon group, which is thought to be of Pre-Cambrian age. In a few localities these old schistose members are intruded by granitic rocks which appear to be mainly grey biotite granites, probably of Mesozoic age. Occasional dykes of rhyolite, and greenstones resembling in general appearance andesites and diabases, also occur in a few places.

The mineral resources of Mayo area include mainly, so far as is known, gold-bearing gravels, and lode deposits, of which the gravels have, up to the present, proved to be of much greater importance. Coarse gold was found on Haggart creek in 1895, and since that time there has been more or less continuous prospecting for placer deposits within the area; and since 1898 or 1899 the district has each year yielded an important production of gold. As to the lode deposits, ore has actually been shipped from only one vein, shipments aggregating between 1,200 and 1,300 tons. This ore was high grade, and its discovery has given a great impetus to the lode mining industry of the district. The lode deposits of Mayo area, therefore, although they are not of the same immediate importance as the gold gravels, owing to the present high transportation costs and other causes, nevertheless constitute a very valuable future asset to the district.

General Statement: The Stewart was one of the first rivers in Yukon Territory to attract the attention of miners. In the year 1893, and for several years following, gold was found in paying quantities on the bars along this stream, and it is estimated that during 1885 and the two succeeding years, the yield amounted to about \$100,000. Since then the production has been small, but a certain amount of bar mining is performed each year. Bars have, in the past, been worked from the mouth of Mayo river down almost to the mouth of the Stewart. Steamboat bar, which is situated about four miles below the McQuesten, and is the richest ever discovered on the Stewart, is reported to have yielded for some time at the rate of \$140 per day per man, as worked with a rocker. The gold-bearing gravels are rarely over two feet in thickness, and are generally less than one foot. This extreme shallowness of the auriferous deposits, combined with the fact that in most places they were confined to small areas near the head of each bar, accounts for the rapid exhaustion of the Stewart river diggings.

Two dredges were installed on Stewart river to more rapidly work these bar deposits, and, it is believed, with the hope of obtaining coarser gold nearer bedrock. One of these dredges worked for only a few months in 1910 and 1911, and the other for only about four months altogether, during 1911 and 1912. The dredging operations proved for various reasons to be a decided financial failure.

Even yet, however, a few men engage each summer in bar mining along the Stewart between Mayo river and Lake creek; and the miner experienced in this class of work can make from \$3 to \$5 per day or occasionally even more, when the water is low, which is generally from about the first week in August until the freeze-up. During the past autumn (1915) about twelve men were so engaged.

In 1895 coarse gold was first discovered on the streams tributary to the Stewart, and from that time until the present, new discoveries of importance have been made from year to year, with the result that for a number of years past the placer mining industry in the district has been one of considerable importance. G. P. Mackenzie, gold commissioner of Yukon Territory, has estimated that to the close of 1914 the Duncan Creek mining district produced about \$658,000. Practically all of this yield came from Mayo area, except that obtained from the Stewart river bars. This estimate is thought to be very conservative, since considerable amounts of gold were mined in the early days of which there is now no official record. The main streams within Mayo area from which placer gold has been produced are Highest creek, Duncan creek, Haggart creek, Minto creek near Minto lake, and Johnson creek.

France Prohibits Imports

PARIS, July 22.—The government today issued another decree prohibiting the further importation, except for government account, of certain foreign products. Prominent in the list of prohibited articles are platinum, aluminum, iron, steel, pure copper, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, mercury, antimony and certain minerals, and also a great variety of iron and steel, including tool steel, steel rails, wire, pig iron, hoops, cables, railroad, street car or wagon wheels, hubs, tires, axles and many sorts of wood chemically or otherwise treated, including paving blocks, stakes and charcoal.

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◆(By R. W. Hibbert, M.A., B.D.)◆

The north country has again passed through the dark days of her mourning, and the sun, now climbing gloriously high above the mountain-tops, is flooding the land with beauty. To say that Dawsonites revel in the sunlight is putting the case mildly; we are as near being sun-worshippers as our Christian religion will allow. During the dark period we all look in eager anticipation the time when the "great luminary" will again be called into active service by the divine fiat, "Let there be light." When he first appears over the hill-tops to brighten our lives and to gladden our homes there rises to our lips the burden of that song dedicated to Roderick Dhu, "Hail to the chief who in triumph advances." We cheerfully admit the longing with which we regard the return of our old friend, even though that same confession contain within it a necessary reference to these sunless days which, because of their sunlessness, mar to a certain degree the beauty of the land and strike a somewhat unpleasant note in the combination otherwise harmonious.

But the loyal Yukoner, willing enough to admit the existence of things as they are, insists on justice; he will acknowledge the facts of the case, but will not permit them to be exaggerated; he is willing to advertise the actual condition, but resents any undesirable feature being unduly magnified. Consequently one who loves the country of his residence may be pardoned if he takes up his pen in the effort of correcting one or two erroneous impressions which are prevalent and are being constantly circulated even in our own Canadian land; and the one particular error which calls forth this article is that which, by careless exaggeration, conjures up an awful darkness which oppresses the vast northland during the winter season, when black night, with sable wings, is supposed to brood over the frozen silences of the north.

For instance, one may without difficulty find printed statements (some of them in our Sunday-school periodicals) which inform the reader that the Yukon is subject to a monotony of darkness which extends over six solid months without a break; and from the natural goodness of their hearts some of the writers express the greatest pity for those who are thus enslaved in the bondage of night.

Such statements would appear to the Yukoner as being extremely ludicrous were it not for the knowledge that an ignorant public was receiving an incorrect impression concerning this part of his Dominion, and hence would foster a prejudice for which there are no adequate grounds. Now, as a matter of fact, the Yukon does not know the meaning of "six months' night," for the land has never experienced such, unless it be in that far-distant age, centuries before the mammoth and the mastodon lay down their huge carcasses to be covered over with the passage of time involving countless more centuries.

A little investigation will inform the seeker that six months' night in the Yukon is as absurd as it is incorrect. We are able to echo the conclusion of the old lady who, in the zoo, saw for the first time in her life a hippopotamus. She gazed upon the beast with an air of incredulity, walked up and down to get a view from every possible angle, and finally voiced her deductions in the astounding statement, "There ain't no such animal." The old lady, in spite of fact, arrived at her conclusion; while the Yukoner, on account of fact, declares that in his country "there ain't no such animal" as six months' night.

Surely these mistaken ideas must have been promulgated by parties who have never seen the golden north except on the aeroplanes of their own imagination, or by those whose longest acquaintance has been confined to a few days in summer, when light was king, and who obtained the impression that in contrary seasons contrary conditions prevailed, with the inference that the full light of summer would be supplanted by the darkness in winter.

As the symbol of Yukon's winter, such writers would select the raven, which caw-caws with slowly-moving pinions through the quiet, frosty air; but why the raven for a symbol, when the winter-white, pigeon-like ptarmigan, in its snow-color and in its freedom and love of the hills, rather typifies the Yukon winter conditions?

Let us observe for a moment. It is a matter of common knowledge that the quantity of darkness, in winter, increases as the traveler proceeds north. The question is reduced to one of geographic location, ranging, on December 21, from the equal day and night at the equator to the six months' absence of sun at the north pole. We would emphasize the last statement that at the north pole alone in the northern hemisphere will the six months' absence of sun be found. Roughly speaking, therefore, the amount of darkness in each locality will sustain a certain relation to the extremes as found at the north pole and the equator, in accordance to the distance from these points—that is, the local latitude.

With this fact in view it can be understood that if at the pole the sun is invisible for one-half the year, a similar condition cannot exist in Dawson, since that city stands in latitude 64, and 1,803 long miles lie between it and the uttermost top of the earth.

Now compare with the Arctic circle. The circle lies 170 miles north of Dawson, and even there, theoretically, there is no day of the year when the sun may not be seen. On December 21, when the sun is at its lowest, that orb will rise to the horizon, bashfully peer over for a moment, and then drop out of sight; the next day he will allow his gaze to remain a little longer, to study what the world is doing; and, becoming more interested each succeeding day, he will remain longer. So we in Dawson have a decided advantage over the circle, since, being farther south, we are entitled to a greater quantity of sunbeams and provision is made for every day of the year.

"But the dark days of Dawson are proverbial, are they not? Do not the people who live in that section of

the Dominion tell us that the sun disappears and remains out of sight for some considerable length of time?"

To the question we unhesitatingly answer, "Yes, that is quite true." For some time before and some time after December 21 the Dawson people get not one glimpse of the old sun-friend. But let me explain that such a condition cannot be blamed upon the sun, for he is during this period still performing faithfully his duties and striving his utmost to make cheerful the heart of Dawson; but the neighboring hills interfere with his most commendable designs. The fact that these hillsides are storing up great quantities of sunshine with which to produce the prodigal profusion of purple crocuses immediately on the departure of the snows, offers no small consolation to the Dawsonite for the loss of the direct sunlight for this short period; and, presuming this to be a sufficient compensation, the adjacent ridges absorb all the light possible; ignorant of the fact that they are guilty of grand larceny. The ridge just back of the city, to the east and a little to the south, lying so close that its shadow is

thrown fully across. On the hillsides and higher levels facing the south, however, the sun may be seen every day that is free from cloud and fog.

But let it not be inferred that this four weeks' absence of the direct rays of the sun is identical with the condition of four weeks' night, for during that time we are naturally supplied with generous quantities of reflected and diffused light; why, even on our darkest day, we enjoy three and a half hours of daylight, and this, as we have explained, is the year's minimum.

The people living in the more thickly settled parts of Canada undoubtedly enjoy some things which are denied to Yukoners; you have your theaters, your Chautauques, your war scandals. On the other hand, we are compensated in the possession of other things—the abundance of wild game; the great, everlasting hills, which give to every Yukoner more room per capita than is offered by the Yukon is the land of the long shadows—but that is only one-half of the story. The other half would tell of the months when the whole country is flooded and bathed in the richest sunlight

differences in other regards and at other times, yet on September 21 and March 21 we in Dawson and you in Toronto or Vancouver are precisely similar, in that we all enjoy equally the patronage of the sun, since at that time all over the land the days and nights are equal.

A perusal of the following table, taken from a published record, may prove of interest, and will illustrate the rapid speed at which the light increases.

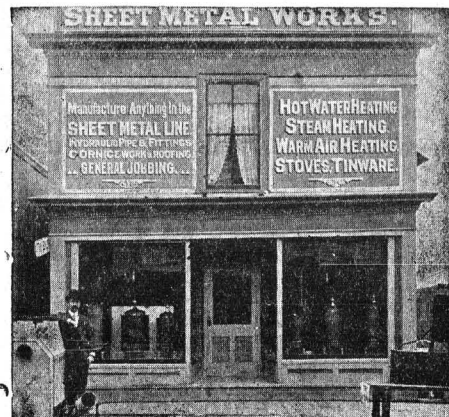
	Length of Day.
December 21.....	3 hrs. 25 mins.
January 1.....	3 hrs. 52 mins.
January 15.....	4 hrs. 57 mins.
January 21.....	6 hrs. 45 mins.
February 15.....	8 hrs. 18 mins.
March 1.....	9 hrs. 5 mins.
March 21.....	12 hrs.
April 1.....	14 hrs. 38 mins.
April 25.....	15 hrs. 42 mins.
May 1.....	17 hrs. 15 mins.
June 22.....	21 hrs. 25 mins.

Yes, for a short portion of the year, the Yukon is the land of the long shadows—but that is only one-half of the story. The other half would tell of the months when the whole country is flooded and bathed in the richest sunlight

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VETERAN ON RECENT BOUT

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RATIONS"—WHIZZ-BANGS
USED

LONDON, July 15.—New stories of the Ypres fighting from English sources are told in The Evening News in the following article:

Twelve and eighteen months ago soldiers back from France believed that there was nothing more for man to learn about the terrors of a heavy bombardment with high explosive shells. But wounded men now arriving in London from Ypres tell of horrors multiplied tenfold from the new guns and the more fiendish shells that the summer of 1916 has produced.

These shells which vary in size from the twelve-pounder to the monster 17-inch, have all got their quaint names: "The Musical Box" is the 12-pounder that comes over in batches—singing through the air "like their bloomin' name," said one soldier; the "Pipesqueak," is the .77, an affair of not much account; the "Silent Lizzie" is something new in the horror line—a monster 15-inch shell that "comes upon you like a policeman with rubber boots;" the "Woolly Bear," a 5.9 black shrapnel.

Then the Canadians have christen-

ed "a beast of a chap" that stands four feet high, the "Minnewaffer," and have recently made acquaintance with the "Ypres Express"—the German seventeen inch that comes over with clockwork regularity every half hour and makes a hole sixty feet deep in diameter. This express, it is said, buries itself deep down in the ground before exploding.

Around the Ypres salient there are many huge craters made by these monster shells. In one such hole fourteen mules were buried, and there was a crater big enough for a swimming bath for thirty men.

Sergeant Harper is a man just back from Ypres, who has got what he pluckily asked for. He has been there since February last. An old regular, he rejoined at the beginning of the war. Finding he was not eligible for the front with varicose veins he underwent an operation. "And now I've got what I asked for," he told a representative of The Evening News today. "Ypres is hell upon earth any time, but during the past three weeks we've learned some more things about hell!"

"For some time I was on military police work at Ypres. I know every building in this shattered town. One day I saw a shell drop on a big lorry and blow the whole thing yards across the road.

"Then we relieved the—Guards in the firing trenches. The first night a bombing party came over, but we got the best of that encounter. Next night along came another raiding party. The fellows on our right also got it thick. It was pitch dark; our fellows bombed back—a real pandemonium.

"To support our chaps on the right we opened rapid fire. That night was devilish. I fired 550 rounds in less than an hour, and the commanding officer came along and called me 'the Human Michine Gun'—a nickname that stuck to me.

"The Germans thought we were coming over the top and shelled us terrifically. At one section of the salient there are two bombing posts held by our fellows on the right. It was necessary to get a message to them. Bombs, shelling and rifle fire were going hot, but Private Galloway got through with the message and was then killed.

"A captain took a party out. They had scarcely got beyond our wires

when they fell upon an enemy party outnumbering them two to one, visiting us.

"Our men fought like tigers, laid about them with rifle butts and bayonets and bombs. The captain got killed, but our fellows fought their way back with only five or six casualties.

"The full story about those Canadian chaps isn't half known. They were just wonderful. The Germans came over to the attack after a five-hour intense bombardment. They were sending over 15-inch stuff that seemed to make you swallow half your heart with fright. It's no good saying you ain't frightened; every man feels the same, lying still, trying to worm himself into the ground and just wondering where they will fall.

"During this five hours most of the Canadians had got killed in the front line trench. And then the Germans came over. I was in the reserve, and we were being heavily shelled. In my part of the line they came along three feet apart, with full gear, carrying heavy packs, picks and shovels. They thought the Canadians had all been wiped out.

"It was then broad daylight, 8 a.m. The Canadians saw them coming, and then did the bravest thing I've ever seen.

"They were caught, so to speak—they couldn't retire, because the Germans were shelling our second and third line trenches so as to prevent us coming up in support.

"So they just up and over themselves and met the Germans in 'No Man's Land.' Our chaps were outnumbered ten to one. They were only about 120 of them left un wounded—fit to go over after the bombardment—but they fought like devils.

"Each man had picked up the nearest thing at hand. Some had bayonets without rifles, others swung the butt ends of rifles, and others laid about them with pick handles and shovels.

"It was here that a colonel and 80 men got killed. The rest were taken prisoners after being beaten down and overwhelmed.

"On the 7th we took over a mine crater—the biggest up the line, which the Germans had exploded two days before. A crater is always a death-trap. We were there when the Canadians got back most of their lost ground.

"That was the time we gave them a taste of their own 'Iron Rations.' They got it just as bad as we had nine days before.

"We were on the extreme left of the Canadians, consolidating our position. The shelling was intense. The Germans must have seen some of us working, and sent over a parcel of whizz-bangs. Six of my men were wounded at once. I got some of them out and returned to the post and then got one in the thigh myself. I crawled back 350 yards on my hands and knees.

"I should like to say a word about the R.A.M.C. and Kitchener's army. The stretcher-bearers have not had half their dues in the papers. No matter what is going on, bombing and the heaviest shelling, these men are always on the spot—ready to come at the first call. They continually carry wounded men back under heavy fire for two miles.

"And about Kitchener's men. As an old regular sergeant-major I can

say I've never seen or handled finer men."

Languages in Belgium.

French and Flemish are the languages of Belgium, although German is also spoken. The figures, according to the 1910 census, are as follows: French, 2,833,134; Flemish, 3,220,662; German, 31,415. These are of the persons speaking one language. Many persons, of course, use two; but the figures are sufficiently illustrative to answer the question as to what languages are used.

Luke McLuke Says

Another monumental liar is the loser who comes out with the statement that the best man won.

A lot of the men who are fond of bragging about their ancestors have children who won't be so fond of it when they grow up.

It is sure to be a lot of different times of day if every man in the crowd has a watch. And every man in the crowd will swear on a stack

of Bibles that his watch is the one that regulates the sun.

And if a fellow has curly hair a princess doesn't care much who his grandfather was.

Lightning may not strike twice in the same place. But it is different with hard luck.

TWO GIRLS DIE BY FLASH OF LIGHTNING

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 27.—A severe electrical storm which swept the province last evening killed two girls. At Bedell settlement, Carleton county, lightning struck the house of John R. Cunningham, instantly killing his daughter, Myrtle, aged 15, and setting fire to the dwelling.

At Como ridge, near Edmunston, a bolt struck the house of Frank Dubey, and the tragedy at Bedell was practically duplicated. His daughter, aged 7, was killed, and two small sons and another daughter were burned. The house was destroyed.

P. O. Box No. 647

Phone No. 57-B

G. M. Faulkner & Sons

Dairy and Farm Produce



FRESH MILK, GARDEN TRUCK, EGGS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.

Delivery to Any Part of the City

Farm, West Dawson

BON MARCHE

Just Arrived, a Large Assortment of Goods, Comprising the Following A Lot of

Men's Winter Underwear

Peabody Overalls and Jumpers. Gault's Mechanic Overalls and Jumpers. Boys' Overalls and Jumpers, 12 to 16 year; best makes in the market, all union made, with label. Children's Bib Overalls, 3 to 7 years, 50c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

One lot of LIGHT AND DARK SWEATERS; usual price, \$5.00; to be closed out at \$2.50. Children's Summer Caps, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Boys' Scotch Caps, 25c. Men's Working Gloves, in canvas, muleskin, horsehide, pigskin and buckskin.

1 lot Muleskin Gloves, 50c per pair. 1 lot Gauntlets, pigskin, 75c pair. 1 lot Gauntlet Extra value Driving Gloves, \$1.00.

1 lot Gauntlet Big Value Horsehide Gloves, \$1.25. 1 lot Gauntlet Boys' Gloves, \$1.00.

1 lot Small Size Men's Jumpers, 50c to close out.

1 lot Extra Heavy Suspenders, 50c. 1 lot Boys' Suspenders, 25c. 1 lot Men's Ties, 50c.

Huck Towels, 2 for 25c. Large Huck Towels, 25c each. Turkish Towels, 25c.

Extra Large Turkish Towels, 2 for 75c. Face Cloths, etc., 2 for 25c.

BON MARCHE 25c GOODS

Any of the following for twenty-five cents:

Corn Brooms, Writing Pads with Envelopes, Talcum Powder, Rouge, Egebrov Pencils, Rosewater, Glycerine, Peroxide, Benzine, Turpentine, Tincture of Iron, Spirits of Nitre, Spirits of Camphor, Camphor Ice, Shoe Polish, 2 in 1; White Canvas Shoe Powder, Perfume, Hair Curlers, Curling Irons, Floor Mops, Floor Mop Handles, Water Bottle with Tumbler, Moth Balls, Lunch Baskets, Cups and Saucers, Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Salve, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Traveling Mirrors, Shaving Soap, Brass Curtain Rods, Sponges, Canvas Gauntlet Gloves, Heavy Working Socks, Fine Black Socks, Boys' Whips.

A large assortment of Flower Vases. School Bags, School Crayons, 2 dozen in box, 25c.

Boy Scout Book, by Alger, 50c; to select from, 25c.

25 Girls' Campfire Books, 25c. Children's Summer Caps, 25c. Boys' Scotch Caps, 25c. Sun Straw Hats, 25c.

A list of Games and Toys at various prices; Bow and Arrows, 75c; Musical Tops, 50c; Gyroscope Tops, 50c; Water Pistols, 50c; Puzzles, 9 in box, 75c; Puzzles, 5 in box, 25c; The Dash to Berlin, 50c; The Silver Bullet, 75c; Cannon, 25c; John Bull Cannon; Liege Cannon; Dreadnaughts; Cowboy Belts with Pistol, 50c; Gun and Target, 50c; Bombarding the Castle, 75c; Doll Cradles, 25c; Doll Cradles, 50c; small Doll Buggies, 25c; Tartan Purses, 25c; a large assortment of other Toys.

CROCKERY-WARE

Cup and Saucer, 25c up; Plates, Platters, Covered Vegetable Dishes; Teapots, Brown Betty's, 50c; large size, 75c; small Teapots, Scotch motto, 25c; Motto Cream and Sugars, 25c each; Tobacco Jars, Salad Bowls, Berry Bowls, Cream and Sugars, Individual Teapots; Cream and Sugars in white, only 50c set.

LIST OF GOODS, 2 FOR 25c

Cotton Flags, Union Jacks, Canadian, French, Belgian, Russian, Japanese.

Small U. S. A. Flags in silk, 2 for 25c.

Collar Buttons, Men's Colored Border Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c. Children's Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.

A large assortment Framed Panel Pictures.

A variety of Picture Frames, post card size, 25c. Cabinet size, size 9 1-2 by 11 1-2 to 19 by 17 1-2.

Place Cards, Score Cards, Party Envelopes; Rubber Bands, all sizes; Pencils; Visiting Cards, misses, ladies and gents, 25c package.

Tartan Playing Cards, in the following clans: Mackenzie, Anderson, Leslie, Mackay, Macgregor, Macfarlane, Mackinnon, Buchanan, Robertson, Grant, Macintosh, Douglas, Murray, Campbell, Lindsay, Gordon, Forbes, Scott, Macdonald, Wallace, Fraser, Ferguson, Roy, Stewart.

R. B. ROBERTSON
Third Avenue Dawson, Y. T.

THE PIONEER

This epic tale is from the gifted pen of one who joined the great rush to this vast Northland in the exciting days of '98, and who knows the hardships of the Arctic trail—himself a pioneer and son of pioneer parents of the Great West. The lines were written especially for the Dawson News as a tribute to one of the older pioneers of the western and also northern world, one of the few survivors today whose activities covered the great gold stampedes of the continent, including California in '49, Oregon in '52, Idaho in '60, British Columbia and Yukon in '97-'08—embracing the romantic and picturesque era in the continent's development—one of the hardy types of empire builders whom Yukon honors today.

THE PIONEER

He is passing on—the Pioneer, Passing with the flying year; Heart is stout, but tread more slow, Hair is tinged now as the snow.

He has seen his people come Westward toward the setting sun, Driven by their discontent, Stretching 'cross the continent.

Strong heart in his burning breast, Would not give the eagle rest; Yearning, longing, day and night, Naught could stop the eagle's flight.

Naught could keep him from his quest, Keep him from the mighty West, Keep him from the land of gold, In the golden days of old.

Many fell beside the way, Yet he struggled, night and day, Mountains crossed and rivers breasted, Strong heart never paused nor rested.

Never faltered hero he, Till he camped beside the sea, Crimsoned with the sun's last ray, Where it glows at close of day.

Then with tireless fee he sped North o'er trails that lay ahead Till the Arctic camp was struck— Reared an empire by his pluck.

Trail near ended, journey done— Comrades camping, one by one; Daring spirit—staunchest breed— Life will crown your last stampede.

Rest, brave-hearted pioneer, 'Mid the hearts that hold you dear; Your long goal is almost done, You are near the nightless sun.

Rest here where his trail ends And the other one begins; Your last trail—like that of old— Endeth in a land of gold.

—William R. Mealey.

TACOMA SMELTER ISSUES NEW SCHEDULE OF PRICES

WHITEHORSE.—The following letter has just been received by J. P. Whitney, who recently re-opened work on the Copper King mine, in the Whitehorse district, and has since made two small shipments of the ore to the Tacoma smelter. Other Whitehorse mine owners, who have no contracts with the smelter, have also been similarly notified.

The proposition of the Tacoma smelter to pay 14 cents per pound on copper on delivery of the ores, as at present, and the remainder within ninety days after reclaiming the order, is, we understand, perfectly satisfactory to mine owners except for one clause, and that is the indefiniteness of the time when the reclamation of the ores will commence. We believe, however, that this matter, upon proper representations being made to the smelter people, may be arranged so that an approximate date may be agreed upon for the final payments that will be acceptable to each of the parties interested.

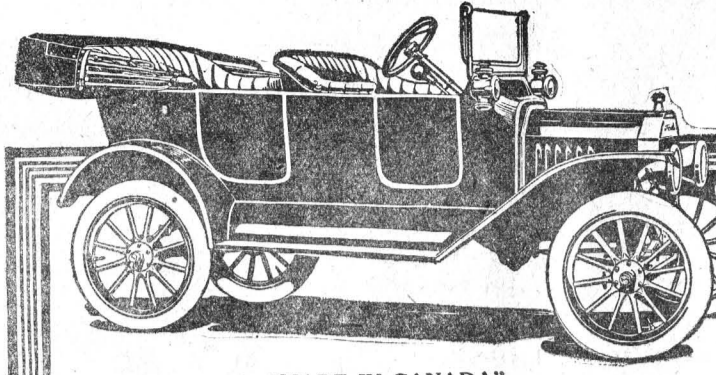
Circular Letter

Tacoma, Wash., May 25, 1916. We are so flooded with ore from our regular customers that we would prefer not to receive any new shipments for several months. However, we realize there are some properties or prospects that want to open up that may be able to ship ore in later years when copper is around 14 cents, therefore we do not want to do anything to stop the development of legitimate mining enterprises.

In view of the above outlined conditions we have worked out the following schedule, which is practically another way of lending money to legitimate mining enterprises. If you wish to ship ore on this schedule we will be glad to take care of you.


Gold—Pay for ninety-five per cent. of the gold at \$20 per ounce. No pay for gold under .03 of an ounce per ton.

Silver—Pay for ninety-five per cent. of the silver contents at New York



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Runabout . \$680.00
Ford 5-Passenger . \$730.00
Ford Delivery Wagons \$780.00
Ford 5-Passenger with Self-Starter \$880.00



The Ford Car has demonstrated its ability to "STAND UP" under every known condition of bad roads. Its gasoline expense is less and its power more than any car made, taking weight into consideration.

KLONDIKE THAWING MACHINE CO.
FORD DEALERS

208-10-12-13-15 Third Ave., Dawson, Y. T. THE STORE THAT SELLS MOST EVERYTHING

An Important Point to Remember When Purchasing a Car is "What Will the Upkeep Cost?" "Ford" Repair Parts Can Be Purchased From Us As Low As Two Cents Each

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 retards fire.

BEAVER BOARD is quickly and easily put up by any one handy with tools.

BEAVER BOARD can be used in a thousand ways in every home.



OLD BY

quotation. No pay for silver unless one ounce per ton or over.

Copper—Pay for one hundred per cent. of the copper on the wet assay, less a deduction of 1.3 units at the Engineering & Mining Journal wire bar price, less a deduction of three cents per pound.

Treatment Charge—\$1.50 per ton flat when copper is 14 cents per pound or less. When copper is over 14 cents per pound our treatment charge is increased one-fourth cent per pound of copper paid for each cent increase in the quotation over 14 cents to a maximum of \$3 per ton.

Settlement—Preliminary settlement will be made immediately upon the sampling and assaying of the ore on a basis of 14-cent copper, 55-cent silver, and \$1.50 treatment. Final settlement will be made, however, ninety days after date we commence to reclaim the ore. The copper quotation to be used will be the average quotation for the six days published in the Engineering & Mining Journal of the calendar week previous to the ninetieth day after reclaiming the ore. Silver quotation will be the New York quotation on date final settlement is due.

To explain this feature, will say that any miscellaneous ores that we buy now outside of our contracts will have to go on the dump to be reclaimed when business lets up a little, or we complete the installation of additional facilities that we are now putting in, and the quotation will be figured from the date we begin to pick up the ore from the dump. The exact date we do not know, but we hope it will be some time this fall when we can commence to pick the ore up.

Zinc—Limit eight per cent. Thirty cents a unit charged for any excess. The above schedule applies on any size lot down to five tons. On anything under five tons we add to the above rate a flat sampling charge on each lot of \$10.

All schedules on ore not under contract for a definite period of time are subject to change without notice. However, should a shipment be en route at a time when we make a change in our schedule that one shipment will be settled for on the price as herein quoted.

Treatment rates apply on the ore delivered at our plant.

On the above schedule where the word "tons" is used, it is understood to be a ton of two thousand pounds avoirdupois; where the word "ounce" is used as referring to gold and silver, it is understood to mean the troy ounce, and where the word "unit" is used, it is understood to mean a unit of one per cent., or twenty pounds avoirdupois.

In the case of umpires the following rule will be observed: The result obtained by the umpire shall be accepted by both parties provided the result obtained is between the results obtained by both contestants. If the result obtained by the umpire is above or below the results obtained

by both contestants, the assay of the contestant nearest the assay of the umpire shall be accepted in settlement and the party whose results are farthest from the umpire's

results shall pay for the cost of the umpire.—Tacoma Smelting Company.

OTTAWA, July 21.—Speaker Selwyn of the house of commons, who

is here today, announces his intention of getting into khaki. He says he is going to take an officers' course and hopes to get to the front before the war is over.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Total Amount of Business in Force

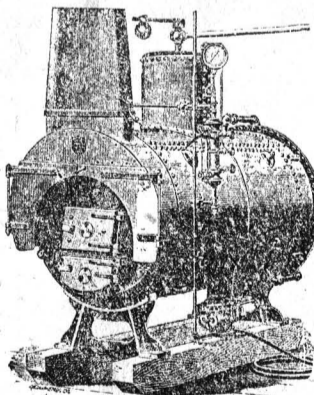
\$119,466,067

For the past nine years the Great West Life Assurance Co. has written MORE business than any other insurance company in the Dominion of Canada.

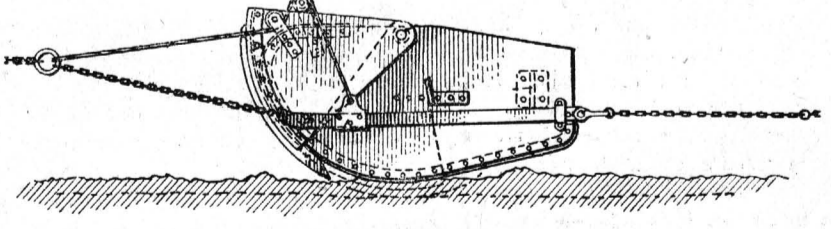
O'BRIEN & RENWORTH
SOLE AGENTS FOR YUKON TERRITORY

J. A. WEST
Manufacturer of

Hydraulic Pipe, Prospecting Boilers, Hot Water Boilers, Tanks, Scrapers, Flanges



C. R. West Patent Scraper



MODEL ON VIEW AT SHOP—TWO CUBIC YARD SCRAPERS NOW IN STOCK—ANY SIZE FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR CUBIC YARDS MADE TO ORDER—WILL HANDLE ANY KIND OF GRAVEL AND BEDROCK—JUST THE THING FOR BIG YARDAGE AND LOW COST

All Kinds of Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate and Repair Work

THIRD AVENUE DAWSON, Y. T.

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**.

The dark nights are here. You will want a **LAMP** also. **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.

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

\$65.00

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

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 ALUMINIUM, 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 relin your house with **NEPONSET WALL BOARD** you will save money on your fuel bill, and be comfortable. We have it in **OAK 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 everything necessary for your camp.

WE ARE HERE FOR BUSINESS--WE WANT YOURS

Dawson Hardware Co., Ltd.

SECOND AVENUE.

PHONE 38-X

Yukon's Outdoor Wonders

(By Jack Lee.)

A few years ago the Yukon was an unknown land except to the few gold hungry argonauts who had braved the fierce Miles canyon and savage Whitehorse rapids of the mighty Yukon river and floated down that stream's broad placid surface, prospecting on their way until at Forty-mile creek gold in paying quantities was found and the first permanent camp of what a few years afterwards became the world-wide known Klondike gold fields was established.

At that time getting into this vast land was a most formidable and heart breaking task, as the many stories of the great stampede over the world-famed White pass bear testimony.

But now, since a fine railway has been constructed over that terrible divide between Skagway on the sea and Whitehorse at the head of navigation on the Yukon river, a distance of 112 miles, a tourist route of 3,300 miles from Vancouver via Skagway, Whitehorse and down the majestic Yukon to St. Michael on the Bering sea that cannot be equaled anywhere on this old earth is thrown open to those thousands of Canadian and American tourists who yearly have crowded the European routes where nothing like the ever-changing and ever-interesting panorama of mountains and lakes, valleys and rivers on this northern Yukon route can be seen.

To do justice to what can be seen on this sub-Arctic trip would, I am sure, take a mightier pen than ever yet has been wielded by anyone who has been fortunate enough to travel it and I hope the reader will pardon me if he or she detects plagiarism in the following attempt I will make to describe this magnificent journey.

At either of the great Pacific seaports of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., or Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, one may board a fast luxuriant up-to-the-minute ocean steamship that will travel the marvelously beautiful, interesting and winding one thousand-mile island sheltered inner passage to Skagway. Threading its way through narrow channels be-

tween green clad forested islands past great glaciers that originate in the countless snow-capped sky-scraping mountains that are always in view. Stops are made at the pretty and interesting towns of Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Sitka, Ketchikan, Wrangel, Douglas and Juneau. On the voyage may be seen natives with their birch-bark baskets, bows and arrows and ornamental buckskin wearing apparel; totem poles, vast salmon canneries and gold and copper mines.

Skagway is the gateway to the great interior. Twenty miles from Skagway is the summit of the world-famed White pass, and there at a little red station is the international boundary. On one side waves the Stars and Stripes and on the other the Union Jack. One step takes you from under the protection of Uncle Sam to that of King George the Fifth, administered by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose name and fame will live as long as the Northwest will exist.

Over this pass thousands of men, weary and sore-footed, toiled for months relaying their heavy outfits through storm and stress, snowdrifts and slides up and over the Chilkoot mountains that barred the approach to the headwaters of the Yukon, the highway to the interior and Klondike in the mad '97 stampede for gold, but where now you may, comfortably seated in a modern parlor car, travel over this magic region to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, situated some 2,300 miles from the mouth of the Yukon river, and down which you may voyage on palatial steamboats to St. Michael on the Bering sea, and thence by ocean steamship back to Vancouver and Seattle, thus traveling some 5,000 miles under the most comfortable, speedy and interesting conditions, mostly through the land of the midnight sun and northern lights, snow-capped mountains and glistening glaciers, fish-filled streams and game-stocked slopes, the whole a paradise for camping parties. This vast interior opens its arms to receive the tourist: Mountains, glaciers, lakes, torrents, cascades, flow-

ers, forests, the splendid Yukon, the

magic Klondike—there they are for you—easily reached at moderate expense and with but little cost of time. During the months of July, August and September grayling abound in all the streams, and the numerous lakes are full of whitefish, great trout, and many other northern fishes; delicious wild mushrooms, raspberries, currants, blueberries and cranberries in untold quantities may be picked anywhere; wild ducks and geese of all the good species are numerous, and in season from August 10; moose and caribous may be shot from September 1 and grouse and ptarmigan later on. Truly a Mecca for the nimrod and disciple of Sir Isaac Walton.

Speedy modern steamboats leave Whitehorse for Dawson, 500 miles down stream, every two days during summer. From the decks of these steamboats which provide every comfort of civilization the tourist may, under beautiful weather conditions, witness the majesty of the Yukon and enjoy the constantly changing grandeur of the mountains, valleys and forests by the light of the midnight sun, for it will be hard to know when bedtime arrives as there is no darkness during June and July in the Yukon, and the fragrance of flowers floating on the cool river breeze keeps all thought of sleep away.

The terraces from the boat to the top of the hills are ablaze with wild flowers—larkspur, marguerites, wild roses, dwarf goldenrod and many others. The whole region is blessed with a superabundance of flowers.

Arriving at Dawson, situated where the Klondike river enters the Yukon, the tourist can procure the most up-to-date hotel accommodations and will find, instead of a turbulent mining camp, a well-ordered, modern town, with teleraph, telephones, electric light, water works, daily newsjager, and excellent hotels and restaurants; automobiles are for hire and good roads facilitate speedy trips to all the famous gold bearing creeks along which monster dredges and giant hydraulic nozzles may be comfortably viewed, from the car seat, digging up the valleys and sluicing down the mountains, procuring millions of dollars' worth of gold dust per year from the golden sands of the Klondike hills and dales.

Where the roads attain high elevations awe-inspiring panoramic views of miles of great gold mining opera-

tions are in sight in the foreground, while in the far distant background the towering snow-capped Rockies, rearing themselves into the skies, complete pictures of such magnificent colossalness that to behold them is alone well worth the trip.

Dawson is a name to conjure with. From a city of tents it grew in what might be said a night to a city of pretty frame homes and large business and public buildings. In early days the people gambled indoors and out; vast fortunes were made and lost in a night at the roulette wheel; the sound of gay music drifted from the saloons and dance halls. Men—women—all were mad for gold.

Today women and children travel alone throughout the country more safely than back in Eastern Canada and the United States. Order, thrift, tidiness have usurped the place of the place of the pot with the lid off. Broad, clean well-kept streets large business establishments beautiful gardens and flower-covered dwellings greet the eye and one cannot sojourn more than a very few days in big-hearted Dawson without having an opportunity to attend a public reception concert or ball where the electric lights will be shining on a cosmopolitan assembly of more fashionably dressed fair women and well dressed brave men than can be gathered together in any town of many times the population anywhere else.



PROCLAMATION

GEORGE BLACK,
Commissioner.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory by Chapter 5 of the Ordinances of the Yukon Territory of 1916, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for a Plebiscite on the Question of Prohibiting the Sale, Importation and Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors in the Yukon Territory," the commissioner of the Yukon Territory hereby appoints Wednesday, the thirtieth day of August, 1916, as the date upon which a vote of the electors of the Yukon Territory, under the provisions of the said Ordinance, shall be taken to determine whether a majority of such electors so voting are in favour of prohibiting the sale, importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the Yukon Territory after 14th day of July, 1917, and the Commissioner names and appoints the following to be Returning Officers to hold a plebiscite of the electors under the provisions of said Ordinance for each of the several Electoral Districts established and provided in and by Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Ordinances respecting the Council of the Yukon Territory:

Robert B. Craig, of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Agent, to be Returning Officer for the Electoral District of North Dawson.

Franklin H. Osborn, of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Clerk, to be Returning Officer for the Electoral District of South Dawson.

James A. Anderson, of Mayo, Yukon Territory, Miner, to be Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Klondike.

Frederick G. Taylor, of Scroggie Creek, Yukon Territory, Miner, to be Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Bonanza.

Archibald Wood, of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Broker, to be Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Whitehorse.

Given under the hand and seal of the Commissioner of said Territory, at Dawson aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign

A. F. ENGELHARDT,
Territorial Secretary.

JOS. AUSHROT

Dealer in
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS

Choicest of

CONFECTIONS

FRESH SHIPMENT OF
THE BEST SMOKING
TOBACCO IN TOWN
THIRD AVENUE
Around From Postoffice

The Old Prospector

This Space Is Paid for by an Association of Business Men of Dawson, in the Interests of the Taxpayers.

THE OLD PROSPECTOR—May his days be long in the lands the Lord created solely for him, and which he alone has been competent to conquer—his own land, sans boundary line; the ever-ever land, where the door is never locked and you judge your neighbor's TRUTH BY WHAT HE SAYS.

On this, Discovery Day, a recent invention in holidays to honor The Old Prospector who discovered and opened the greatest mining camp that has been, business men feel a touch of sentiment and an honest desire to pay tribute to the men who have been primarily responsible for the presence and success of business men here, and for NONE of the BAD and ALL of the GOOD which has arisen from the discovery of gold in the Klondike. They discovered the wealth and brought it into being; they blazed the trail and smoothed the way for the parasites to come later and annex and trade in that gold, but the Old Producers were never responsible for or to be blamed for the use the parasite made of the gold, nor were they answerable to or amendable to ANY MAN for the use THEY made of their share of it, for THEY produced it, made it live; made two grains of gold appear where none had ever before shown. The only wealth, the only money, "the root of all evil," which is ABSOLUTELY CLEAN every step of the Prohibition-wearied trail of life, is the gold—the wealth that the Old Prospector unearthed from the bowels of the earth or from the reluctantly-yielding heart of hard-rock. And the lack of Christianity and humanity under the sun which at times briefly saddens the heart of the big-hearted, well-meaning, prodigal Old Prospector comes from the prohibition in this, that and everything which the Puritan feels that it is his inspired duty to place upon every harmless entertainment or pursuit the Old Prospector in his resting-months decides is entertainment for him. That those he has supported and fed and, in some cases, made rich, should try to tell the Old Prospector what he shall eat, drink or wear, or how he shall amuse himself, is only one annoyance and evidence of uncharity which the Old Prospector runs up against along life's trail.

The Old Prospector—the MOST HUMAN of all human beings under the sun. Living, as he does, next to Nature's heart, he knows the secrets of the hills, the earth, the sky, THE LIVING GOD OF NATURE, that the town man can NEVER learn. He siwashes it at times, but when he lays his tired head and his weary bones upon Old Mother Earth for rest, Mother Earth imparts to his rest a naturalness, a comfort and a love for Nature, the living God, that it is not given the town man or the theorist or theologian to know.

He can read Old Nature's history, that's writ in rocks and stones, He can see her throbbing vitals and her mighty wrack of bones; And the Soul of Her, THE LIVING God a little CHILD may KNOW KNOW

No lens or rule of ciphering can ever HOPE to show.

Once a year, from the trail and the camp, the hills and the valleys where the gold which is where you find it may be lurking, comes to TOWN the Old Prospector, to meet again his brother prospectors whom he may not have seen for years, but whom he KNOWS as God knows man. He has lived with them on the trail and in the camp—under conditions which will ALONE uncover everything that is in man, no matter how hard he may try to hide his true inwardness. He knows them from "kiver to kiver," and he loves them all—some of them for their worth, some of them for their carelessness and prodigality, some of them for their strength and endurance, some of them for their luck—he even loves some of them for the natural cussedness that is in them, and which makes them so different from the "pure and above reproach," of which class he is at times extremely in doubt and suspicious of to an alarming extent. He meets the Old Timers and greets them and asks: "Well, how are they coming for you?" and in those few words speaks a volume that the Old Timer he greets alone may understand and appreciate. Bronzed with the sun

and exposure, long-haired, unshaven, he hits TOWN, and with his inherent rights is at home instantly. He owes no man particulars of how he has fought the battle of life since last he was here, for he has met conditions as they were, greeted them cheerfully and fought them on their own grounds and won. He comes with no guile in his heart, with nothing but love for his fellow man and best wishes for all the earth and the best of everything for everybody. He expects nothing, asks for nothing that he cannot pay for, demands no particular consideration, yet is entitled to EVERYTHING he can wish in the land which he MADE what it is. He owes US nothing; we owe HIM EVERYTHING. We love him for his independence, for his sterling integrity, for his courage and inherent worth, and were we to neglect to pay him tribute then would we be unworthy indeed of his visits to town.

With the Old Prospector in mind, it was said: "The very first comers to a new and difficult country will be men of fine qualities of heart, mind and body; it is not until after they have blazed the way and smoothed the trails that the scum of 'civilization' drifts into it." How true this is. Easy-money boys blaze no trails. White-handed business men hire packers and camp makers and get into camp as quickly as they can AFTER the Old Prospector STRIKES PAY, for they know him and his producing qualities and are ever anxious to put in with him—they NEVER precede the Old Prospector. He is the cause; they are the effect, the result.

Fate, the stern policeman, moves the Old Prospector on and on, over hills, across the valleys, up the canyons and over the divides—on and on and on. Time wreathes his brow with wrinkles, whitens his hair, dims his eyesight, halts his step until, step by step, in the natural course of things, he toils up the last rise and reaches the summit of the Last Divide—steps out—and passes on to the Camp From Which No Traveler Returns. Since last Discovery Day several of the Old Boys of the North on one side or the other of the boundary line which the Old Prospector has never admitted the actual existence of, have broken camp for the last time and made permanent camp with the Original Old Prospector in the Last Town of the gold-hunters. Time dimmed their eyes, but it never extinguished one whit of the courage that flashed from them to the last. Time slowed their steps until it halted them forever, but it never diminished the confidence of every step, and the last step into the Beyond was taken as courageously and as unhesitatingly and as confidently as was their first step on the trail to the Golden North. It has always seemed to us that the epitaph we once saw on a pine board marking the last resting place of an Old Prospector was a right one:

So-long, Boys!
Going away, somewhere;
Don't know the way, neither,
But I ain't afraid!
Always kept my tote-line tight;
Never left a campfire burning;
Never salted a claim
Or robbed an orphan.
Got to mush on;
Don't know if it's trail,
Road or waterway,
Muck or brush,
Delta or prairie—
But I ain't afraid!

HOW HAVE WE KEPT CAMP
How've you kept camp? They have the right to ask us—how have we administered the inheritance they left us, and during their absence? They have the right to know. We own TITLE to Dawson, but they GAVE it to us, to administer for posterity; they have a right to know what we are making of our inheritance.

Well, things have been so-so. There is the WAR—naturally, we had to do "our bit" in the day's work, and we are not ashamed of our record in that respect. Then, the departure of men for the front and the natural decrease in population which follows the annexation of a camp by the Big Companies, has quieted the Old Town which was such a "hummer" in the Old Prospector's Day, but we have been "getting by," at that—not hilariously and extravagantly, but economically and soberly and—well, "getting by." Under natural mining camp conditions we could safely

promise to play the game and keep the camp jogging along upon the old familiar and natural lines indefinitely. But, we are today face to face with a NEW DISCOVERY in the conduct of life, and which threatens our existence, and thereby hangs a tale—we want to talk it over with you, Old Prospector, get your experienced advice and ask again for your effective help that we may not be led into going wrong.

This new discovery is that the existing conditions of society and trade and humanity and finance and government—conducting and town and nation-building is ALL WRONG—that we have all our lives, as our fathers and forefathers did before us, been traveling the trails of ignorance, sin, death and destruction, without ever arriving at a camp of FACT which could open our eyes or teach us the error of our ways, until now, with the appearance of our "deliverers" whom we having failed to now to discover, have HUNTED US UP and are fighting us to compel us to accept their definition of what they call "The True Religion." If what they say is true—if we could make ourselves believe that ANY MATERIAL PART of what they say is true, we certainly HAVE been going wrong. Regarding them we are in the equivocal position of Old Timer Herman Barthel, the pioneer brewer of the North, who passed over the Last Trail a few years since—regarding a man from whom he had received a severe disappointment he said: "I KNEW he was a dam-liar, but I COULDN'T BELIEVE MYSELF!" We TRY to put in with them, but WE CAN'T BELIEVE OURSELVES. They give us "facts and figures," but we can't make their "facts" come out right when we test them by actualities, and their figures are not of the kind familiar to business men and violate EVERY RULE OF ARITHMETIC OR ALGEBRA—every test we can apply to them. Here are some of their ground for their campaign against existing conditions, and some of the figures they ask business men to accept:

THEY SAY THAT:
We must "save the boy"; that one family out of every four has to provide a BOY to be killed by drink. We CAN'T remember or recall to mind the case of ONE SINGLE BOY born or raised in Yukon in TWENTY YEARS who sacrificed his life to drink. Nor can we recall the name of a single saloon keeper who ever consented to consider selling liquor to BOYS or assisting or encouraging them to drink. Who has done this in the North? Has any Old Prospector EVER given a BOY drink, or in any way influenced a BOY to drink? We can't believe it.

They say "\$600,000 Annually Wasted in Yukon for Liquor." This statement is positive and flat—they stand with all the merits their cause may possess upon such a flat statement of "fact." If it is TRUE, it deserves the earnest consideration of the business man, as well as the Old Prospector. We have investigated thoroughly, and from the best figures we can get (and the books of ALL liquor buyers in the Territory are open to us) we cannot discover that more than \$60,000, or ONE-TENTH of the sum they name, is sent out of Yukon annually for liquor—nor can we discover that THAT MUCH is so sent out. If it is not so, WHY do they tell us it is? WE certainly are in a better position to determine the truth of the statement than are the drink haters.

They further "estimate" the total revenues of Yukon derived from the liquor traffic annually to be \$75,000. Then they say, "ABOLISH THESE REVENUES—the revenues WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES!" We never heard of revenues taking care of themselves, and hate to try such an unworkable proposition at our expense. They offer no financial security that the revenues WILL take care of themselves, and if the REVENUES WON'T take care of themselves WE will be the only losers and will have to bear all of the cost—the reformers have nothing except their reform theories, and would lose nothing if the camp lost "its deposit"—they would only need to mush on to some other credulous and trusting community and reform some new community out of business as they had "reformed" Yukon. They offer, also, further excuse for our suspicions regarding their understanding of revenues when they

attempt to tell where revenues "OUGHT" to come from—when they "estimate" \$600,000 liquor waste, or ten times as much as is really being sent out to buy liquor, and from their one-tenth-right estimates PROCEED TO EXTRACT THE \$75,000 revenue to replace the surc-thing revenue of \$75,000 which they are attempting to destroy. Is that good business or good logic? Should we consider SUCH arguments as an excuse for taking a chance with the reformers? Seems shaky ground for chance-taking.

They say that wherever drink is allowed to be sold that you will find there a regular hotbed of death, destruction crime, disease and death—ALL due to drink; that wherever their new religion "Prohibition" is working milk and honey flow and prosperity, success, happiness and Heaven-on-earth endure forever. They take us from Halifax to Topeka for instances to prove their contention, from Nova Scotia through Ontario and Manitoba across the line to Kansas, "the bleeding one," to "show us." We investigate and study and read and telegraph and we can't make things look that way at all in the Prohibition camps they lead us to—we want to, but CAN'T. We find Kansas rum-soaked, under Prohibition, insufficient school facilities, hospitals putting two patients into each bed, insane asylums filled and overflowing, no money for charities or human purposes, the governor unable to live in the Executive Mansion because of no funds to maintain it, more than half of its large number of juvenile delinquents owing their condition to drink, and that the river which forms its boundary MAY BE one-half Prohibition milk-and-honey, but CERTAINLY IS one-half ROTTEN BOOZE. We find Prohibition Nova Scotia crying out against the falling off in business; we find that in Ontario they can still MANUFACTURE liquor, ship it out of the province and BACK INTO THE PROVINCE AGAIN IN ANY QUANTITY, and that EVERY ONTARIOITE MAY IMPORT ALL THE DRINK HE CAN PAY FOR, and drink all he wants to, just as he could before Prohibition went to work there. We find one-third of the hotels of Manitoba out of business after ONLY ONE MONTH of Prohibition, and that the Prohibitionists, THEMSELVES, in the effort to save the remainder of the hotels, have consented to allow Manitoba hotels to sell 3 per cent. beer (the beer of the Yukon saloons is 4 per cent.), thus ADMITTING by their action that their PROHIBITION is only ONE-FOURTH PURE—not RIGHT at heart, even, for if prohibition was right it would be NO BEER, ANYWHERE. On this showing they seek to induce us to TAKE AN EVEN STRONGER DOSE OF PROHIBITION DOPE THAN ANY OTHER CAMP ON EARTH OUTSIDE OF TURKEY HAS EVER BEEN ASKED TO TAKE—they don't propose to allow us to SHIP IT IN FOR OUR PERSONAL USE; ANY Prohibition camp elsewhere allows that. What do you think of such a proposal? What is it going to profit us to close EVERY roadhouse on EVERY trail, where liquor can be obtained; to close NINETY PER CENT. OF OUR TOWN HOTELS, the revenue of which comes from 25 per cent. hotel trade and 75 per cent. bar trade; to KILL \$75,000 DIRECT AND CERTAIN revenue which helps support our Territory which is not today self-supporting, and LET THE REVENUE TAKE CARE OF ITSELF; trust to luck and the Prohibitionist who has nothing and asks us to take ALL the risk that THINGS WILL COME OUT ALL RIGHT IN THE LONG RUN! Is such a proposition reasonable? It MIGHT be an EXCEEDINGLY LONG RUN before things DID come out right—at least, to the business world of Yukon, it would SEEM A LONG RUN.

WE WANT to do the right thing, but we CAN'T see it their way, and so, Old Timer, we come to you for advice and HELP—you have traveled the trail a long time, and you know liquor from "hootch" to champagne—how about it? Did liquor ever kill you for any long stretches of time? Should we ALL go to jail to keep the weak-willed from being "hurt," or should we follow YOUR example and meet temptation as we find it and FIGHT it and BEAT it? Which way tends to the stronger

manhood and the best citizenship? You know.

Coming to the MORAL side of the question, again are we in doubt. Our doubt is created by history and its relation to the manufacture and sale of fermented drinks. The Original Old Prospector, Jesus, manufactured something like 900 gallons of FERMENTED WINE and presented it to the manager of the Feast of Cana, when they had run short of wine on the occasion of a marriage blowout. He was a Temperance advocate, but never went the length to Prohibition. He drank wine, and encouraged its use IN MODERATION—we thought we were right in following His teachings, but the reformers tell us otherwise. How about that? What would you think—as the Original Old Prospector thought?

We want to do what is right; want you to advise us and SHOW us what you would do in this case and what YOU consider RIGHT. The only way we CAN know what's right, under the illusions and mystery and contradictions of this campaign, is by HEARING THE VOICE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, as expressed at the POLLS on August 30th next. What the MAJORITY want is good enough for us, and we will be glad to abide by the WILL OF THE MAJORITY. We do not consider that we are warranted in taking the word of the loud MINORITY and acting thereon on a matter which so seriously affects the financial soundness of the camp, its prosperity and its general welfare, when such action seems nothing else to us but ROTTEN BUSINESS. You, Old Timer, do lots of thinking and little talking, while the Prohibitionist does lots of talking and, evidently, little thinking—we would much prefer to leave it to you, Old Timer, to decide AT THE POLLS—whatever you decide calmly and dispassionately is SURE TO BE RIGHT. Stop over and VOTE, and show us THE TRUE LIGHT—the way to go.

Shall we continue to conduct this mining camp upon the lines all camps have been conducted upon since mining began, or shall we put upon this camp the SUPERLATIVE DEGREE of a THEORY which we cannot convince ourselves EVER worked out satisfactorily or successfully in any camp on earth to which the theory was applied in HALF THE VIRULENCE with which they are trying to apply it to Yukon? It doesn't look like a business proposition to us business men, but we are willing to leave it to YOU, Old Timer, to decide.

RICH VERSUS POOR

You propose destroying the saloons and the roadhouses, the working men's clubs, that the clubs of the rich men and the employers may live and maintain their ease. Your rich employers of labor demand that the employes vote to close their own clubs and avoid the temptation of drink, and menace them and threaten them into doing this, yet do those employers make any move that would tend to close THEIR clubs, or do they make any effort to keep away from drink on their own account? You know they don't. They want one law for the rich and another for the poor—a law to keep the poor man working for the rich, with all the privileges of recreation for the rich; all the work and no fun for the poor. It's all right if the poor man will stand for it. Maybe he will—maybe he won't.

Hush! Little Grog-Shop—don't you cry; You'll be a drugstore bye-and-bye!

"I WISH YOU LUCK"

The evening Father Cremont left Dawson for the lower river, the editor of this department was renewing old acquaintance with the Father on the dock. Fr. Cremont knew why the writer was here and the work he was here to do, and as the writer was leaving the wharf Fr. Cremont shouted to him: "I WISH YOU LUCK!"

CRUELTY.—25 states had a lower rate for divorce on account of cruelty than Kansas.—Census Bulletin No. 96.

Kansas has a compulsory school law which is the cause of the good showing in regard to number of pupils.

PROGRESS?

They tell us that Chief Isaac is for Prohibition, strongly—that he has been waiting a long time for the opportunity to make Government House, Dawson, his lodge in a wilderness." In Prohibition Kansas the Governor cannot live in the Executive Mansion, because there is no money to maintain it and his salary will not do it.

What a beautiful town Dawson would be under Prohibition—insufficient fire protection, no street lights or public improvements because of no money for them; insufficient school facilities, as in all Prohibition towns; no moneys for charities; no entertainment, population diminished, buildings vacated, grass growing in the streets; ruin and stagnation in evidence everywhere. Fine thought!

Dawson is NONE TOO PROSPEROUS-LOOKING today to the constantly increasing crowd of tourists who visit us. Under Prohibition the magazines of the world would be full of stories chronicling the "DECLINE OF DAWSON," just as they are filled today with stories of Red Dog, Poker Flat, Coloma, and other scenes of great placers and silver activity in years which have passed into history. The greater the camp, the greater the fall of it when it is finally put out of business—and the greater the story that can be written about it. In the days that threaten, we will not like to read of our town and camp as others see it. Is the pride of Dawson and Yukon vanished, in advance of its final decline?

It's a strange camp which will consider forcing a return to tallow candles and kerosene lights. When electricity is so cheap and so easily obtainable as in this age. It is a strange town that (with so many vacant buildings which are a fire risk) will consider a forced abolishment of its fire department and the wiping out of all possible fire insurance—for, with the department and water system gone, what safe fire insurance company would take risks in Dawson, and at what rate of insurance?

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In its health hints the public health service asks:

- Do you clean your teeth and then expectorate in the washbowl?
- Do you omit lunch to reduce weight and then overeat at dinner?
- Do you go to the country for health and then sleep with your windows shut tight?
- Do you wonder why you have earache and then blow your nose with your mouth shut?

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS YUKON TERRITORY

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 21 years old, may homestead 160 acres of agricultural land which is not valuable for timber or water power purposes. The location shall be staked out in the prescribed manner, and shall have a frontage of more than 20 chains on a lake or river.

Duties—Residence on and cultivation of the land during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, in each of two consecutive years; the erection of a habitable house; and ten acres brought under cultivation.

Entry shall include the survey rights only, and shall reserve the minerals.

Every person applying for a homestead entry shall make affidavit before someone authorized to take the same on a form to be supplied by the Land Agent at Dawson, and upon filing such affidavit with the Land Agent and upon payment to him of an office fee of \$10.00 the Land Agent shall issue to the applicant a receipt and such receipt shall be a certificate of the entry and shall be authority to the person obtaining it to take possession of the land therein described. Every person who has obtained homestead entry shall be allowed a period of three months from its date within which to perfect entry by beginning residence thereon.

Complete information in regard to homestead entry can be obtained from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory or the Land Agent at Dawson. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The Hotel Royal Alexandra

MURRAY S. EADS, Manager

First Class Accommodations at Reasonable Rates

FIRST AVENUE, Opposite White Pass Dock

DAWSON, Y. T.

◆◆◆◆◆
YUKON WEATHER PHENOMENA
 ◆◆◆◆◆

(By Charles C. Payson, Dominion Meteorological Observer.)

The longer meteorology is studied the more interesting it becomes, until it is like politics to a politician. There is much more than registering directions and velocities of winds, temperature and general weather conditions. There are countless and ever-changing variations, with their results upon the public welfare. Variety is said to be good for people, and the weather sees that they get it whether it is the kind of variety they want or not. But, fortunately, although man cannot very well control the weather, he can adapt himself to its conditions, especially if he knows in advance what they are to be. This knowledge is of the greatest value both on land and sea for the agriculturist and stock raiser as well as vitally interested in weather changes as the mariner.

But here in Yukon the study is greatly hampered by the lack of properly equipped observation stations at regular intervals over a great area, and by the fact that the North Pacific is the great gathering place for storms. For those the first indications of storms are often the storms themselves. There is nothing like being the meteorologist to get wised up on storms. The more one studies storms, the more kinds does one find. The old-fashioned storms of our boyhood were well developed able-bodied storms with high winds accompanied by rain, hail, sleet or snow and occasionally thunder and lightning thrown in for good measure.

But now we know that there are windstorms, rainstorms, snowstorms, hailstorms, coldstorms, electricstorms, brainstorms, domesticstorms and a few other brands, all directly attributable to the variations in weather conditions, hence coming within the province of the meteorologist even when not mentioned in his daily reports.

Variation in the weather conditions is a beginning which, if it keeps on, will culminate in a storm of some description. Fortunately, all variations cannot keep on, as other variations nip these incipient storms in the bud, thus producing the pleasing variety of weather so characteristic of Yukon. Confining ourselves to the storms which culminate in the precipitation, whether thawed or frozen. Storms rotate about a center of moisture—calm which sweeps along on the whirl wind principle. In large storms this center of calm moves along the surface of the earth. In smaller it frequently passes along above it, but tries to connect with the earth by a funnel-shaped tail which acts as a ground to the electric currents generated by the storm. So whirl-winds, water-spouts, tornadoes and cyclones with tails are all small storms. As their energy is concentrated in their tails, the line traversed by a tail is the path of destruction. When it hits the ground things pop.

But the beginning of rotation is slow and the first clouds appear upon only one side of a wide circle. Moving along, as does the circle upon certain courses, a given place will often get the storm from only one way, as only one side of the storm passes over that point. This is the case most of the time near Dawson. Sometimes there is a westerly storm,

then a lull while the calm center is passing followed by the opposite or easterly storm. But usually only one side or the other of any given storm strikes Dawson. Storms form in the air descend to the earth's surface and rebound again just as a tornado or small cyclone can be seen to do. In their gathering place in the North Pacific all manner of storms form and move along at all sorts of angles and ascend or descend according to the set of the currents causing them. A storm set going keeps on until its force is spent. Several small storms started at various distances apart will often merge into one big storm. That is the way big storms are made. The bigger the storm, the greater the number of small storms composing it. It happens that Yukon is located upon the variable zone of the rising and descending of storms. Terrific storms sweep across the North Pacific and begin to rise even before the coast is reached. Such pass over Yukon as unsettled weather accompanied by more or less rain or snow. This is why driving storms are so rare in Yukon. It gets only the edge of the ascending storms. Likewise, the storms that do not descend until after the coast line is reached descend at such angles that usually only their edges strike Yukon. This is upon the north and south variable zone of the westerly storms.

But Dawson is also upon the east and west variable zone of the northern storms, which are properly storms of temperature or degrees, a snowstorm from the north here being usually a strong portion of a wide rotating storm ring. The true northern storm sweeps down with or without high winds, but usually with more of a breeze than a wind in this region. So, in the winter these descend and are the cold snaps and in summer form the dry spells. When of the still type and surcharged by the sun's rays they are the hot spells. Situated thus upon the intersection of the two zones of variables, Yukon can be either very wet or very dry, and can change quickly from one to the other. The resulting uncertainty as to what is going to happen next keeps the meteorologist guessing. The reports of the telegraph operators are of great assistance, but their assistance has been and is greatly impaired by the lack of barometers and wind gauge apparatus to give the degrees of humidity. Before the Yukon meteorologist can send out regular weather bureau reports to the farmers and gardeners of the territory he should receive reports from Vancouver to Herschel Island and exchange weather reports with the signal service of Alaska. That is what must eventually come, so that its reports will be of great assistance in helping save the crops from frosts.

But on this point years of observation show that there is a regular alternative of nights liable to frosts and those free from frosts until cold enough to freeze every night. Sunday night and Monday night are the nights most liable to frosts. Tuesday night usually changes in time to prevent frosts towards morning. Then Wednesday night and Thursday night are frost free. If all of Tuesday night is mild there may or may not be a frost Friday night. But if Thursday night is chilly, just escaping a frost, Friday night is usually frost free. Those two are nights marking the changes, and are the nights which frost first of the mild nights when the cold weather approaches.

So, if the gardeners and farmers of Yukon will cut out the foregoing

On Discovery Day
 or Any Other Day
 in the year you can get the
BEST 50c MEAL
 in the Town at the
Central Cafe
 Pete Marcovich & Mike Franich, Proprietors

150 TONS
 OF THE
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
 Now on the Market

STEINBERGER, the Gardener
 Store: 228 Second Ave. Telephone 43-W

JAS. GRANT
 Pioneer Painter
 and Decorator

Painting, Decorating, Paper Hanging, Etc.
WALL PAPER

A Fine Large Stock of WALL PAPER Received This Summer
 The Latest Shades and Designs
 A LARGE SELECTION TO CHOOSE FROM
 239 SECOND AVENUE

and paste it in their hats to help them remember it and act accordingly the Yukon meteorologist will not feel that he has lived in vain.

The freeze-up and break-up are matters of great interest and the indications are that the freeze-up this fall will be quite different from that of last year and that the first part of the winter will not be as mild as the corresponding part of last winter, but that the last part of the two winters will correspond more closely with the exception of the high winds. There will not be as much high wind during the coming winter. The coldest weather of last winter was during January. During that month the minimum temperature was 59 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and the maximum was just zero, making 29 1-2 degrees below zero the average between those extremes. The warmest weather this summer was in July, when 89 degrees above was registered.

The alternations of wet and dry this year have been conducive to good crops, although the long dry spell had begun to injure in some places before the alternating wet spells set in. All indications point to having one of the most beautiful autumns ever known in Yukon.

C. C. PAYSON.

FISHERIES FACTS

Canada has the most extensive and best stocked commercial fishing waters in the world, including 5,000 miles of Atlantic and 7,000 miles of Pacific coast, and 220,000 square miles of fresh water.

Canada's fishery exports have increased from \$3,357,510 in 1867 to \$19,687,086 in 1914-15.

Belgian Refugees Sail
 ROTTERDAM, July 20.—The Holland-American line steamship Noordam sailed for New York at 5:30 o'clock this morning. On board are about fifty Belgian women and children who are being sent to join relatives and friends in the United States and Canada.

CANADA'S BANKS AND BANKING
 In no department has Canada's

development since Confederation been more strikingly shown than in that of banking.

Canada's paid-up bank capital in 1860 of only \$30,507,447 increased to \$115,984,389 in 1915; bank deposits from \$33,653,594 to \$1,123,673,735; assets from \$77,872,257 to \$1,574,210,941, and postoffice deposits from \$1,687,803 to \$39,995,406.

FOR SALE AT SNAP

Singer Sewing Machine, \$15. Hornless Graphophone and 18 songs, \$16. Kodak, \$5. Feather pillows, two dogs and sleigh, cheap.

422 3rd. Ave. North



**THE
 ARCADE
 CAFE**

ED. M'KENZIE & HARRY GLEAVES

**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
 MEALS UNEXCELLED**

FIRST AVENUE PHONE 114-A DAWSON, Y. T.

TANTALUS COAL

THE FUEL OF QUALITY AND ECONOMY

Ample Supply to Meet All Demands

ALL GRADES

Our Washery Is Now Working to Perfection and All Grades This Year Should Be Far Superior Than Ever Before

FIVE FINGERS COAL CO.

T. A. FIRTH, Sales Agent

MEMBERS OF YUKON ORDER OF PIONEERS

Dawson Lodge No. 1 of the Yukon Order of Pioneers had a prosperous year the last twelve months, during which it initiated the following members, the dates after each name indicating the year of arrival in the country:

L. T. Geer, 1898; Harry Peeke, 1898; Eugene Barbin, 1898; Peter Rost, 1898; Angus Gillis, 1899; A. A. Gordon, 1899; Harold Malstrom, 1899; Thomas Williston, 1898; William Paddock, 1898; Fred Newman, 1898; Louis Kolpke, 1898; Claude Brownlie, 1898; John Wm. McNeil, 1899; Frank Billo, 1898; George Moon, 1898; Donald Matheson, 1898; Herman Labrosse, 1898; Paul David Guigley, 1898; John Love, 1899; Peter Christian Hansen, 1899; Angus Chisholm, 1898; Fortuna Dube, 1898; J. W. Parks, 1898; Malcolm McLaren, 1898; John Fawcett, 1898; William Steinburger, 1898; Fred Nadeau, 1896; John Ferguson, W. D. McLaughlin, 1898; Angus McIntyre, 1899; Joseph Michand, 1898; L. B. Roal, 1898; Peter Fisher, 1899; Robert Fisher, 1898; S. A. Sniffen, 1898; Napoleon Guerin, 1898; Henry Gagnon, 1898; Andrew T. Taddie, 1898; Michael Peterson, 1898; Peter H. Peterson, 1898; Adam Rystogi, 1899; Charles Milton Van Cleave, 1898; Michael O'Keefe, 1898; Peter Provost, 1898; William A. Marshall, 1898; Christian N. Pasquan, 1898.

The following is a list of the members prior to the last year:

Hugh M. Adam, 1898; Alexander Adams, 1899; J. H. F. Ahlert, 1898; Joseph Albert, 1897; James Allmark, 1897; A. H. Anderson, 1895 L. O. Anabel, 1898; R. L. Allen, 1898; W. H. Armstrong, 1898; C. T. Atkinson, 1898; Joseph Aushrot, 1898; Fred T. Atwood, 1898; Joseph Abel, 1899; Henry C. Anderson, 1895; Charles A. Anderson, 1895; R. H. Ashcroft, Robert Baird, 1896; George Baker, 1898; Harry Baldock, 1898; D. W. Ballentine, 1899; L. D. Barely, 1899; G. H. Barnes, 1897; Walter Barnes, 1899; G. I. C. Barton, 1898; C. S. W. Barwell, 1897; D. Bauer, 1898; J. N. Beaupre, 1898; James Beck, 1877; A. Beerle, 1898; Anthony Beiswanger, 1898; W. J. Best, 1898; A. M. Blaker, 1898; H. G. Blankman, 1897; Arthur Bird, 1898; George Black, 1898; C. J. Bloomquist, 1898; O. E. Bergland, 1897; Louis Birley, 1899; M. H. Bou-

lais, 1897; Sam Broughton, 1898; E. D. Burdick, 1898; Thomas James Boond, 1898; Charles Bossuyt, 1898; John Bourne, 1896; Joseph Boutin, 1898; John C. Boyle, 1898; George Brimston, 1897; Frank Brock, 1897; J. A. Brown, 1897; William Brownlow, 1898; James Bullard, 1898; J. B. Bunnan, 1898; George Butler, 1897; Harold W. Butler, 1898; George Booth, 1899; James S. Brownlie, 1895; Fred J. Brown, 1898; Joseph I. Bellevue, 1898; John B. Blick, 1895.

Joseph Cadieux, 1896 Angus Cameron, 1899; Duncan Cameron, 1898; W. H. Canavan, 1898; W. D. Carlin, 1898; J. Cameron, 1898; Dr. Charles Carter, 1898; Henry Carter, 1895; George T. Cale, 1898; John Case, 1897; Arthur Caulombe, 1899; W. J. Chance, 1899; E. Champin, 1898; F. W. Clements, 1897; Daniel Coates, 1897; Lou Chenard, 1899; T. H. Collins, 1898; Camille Corbeil, 1893; W. F. Collins, 1898; J. M. Cook, 1897; George Cordery, 1898; John Costa, 1897; J. S. Cowan, 1899; Howard D. Cobb, 1898; B. F. Craig, 1898; R. B. Craig, 1898; W. C. Creamer, 1897; John Currie, 1896; W. M. Cribbs, 1898; Ewan Cameron, 1898; David W. Cullen, 1898; Peter Cunningham, 1899; Alex Clark, 1898; John Cote, 1898; Joseph A. Cooper, 1887; Geo. Carmack, 1880; George Codiga, 1889; Harry Cribbs, 1897; C. E. Celene, 1897; Thomas Chenard, 1897; J. G. Chisholm, 1897; John T. Clifton, 1897; H. D. Cole, 1898; Ed Crawford, 1897; F. H. Day, 1898; Mike Day, 1897; John S. Day, 1898; George Delion, 1898; C. L. Dearing, 1898; S. J. Dempsey, 1897; J. E. DesLauriers, 1898; J. E. Desjarlais, 1898; W. F. Detering, 1898; J. J. Diebold, 1898; John Henry Dillon, 1898; H. Dook, 1898; Miles M. Doak, 1898; Thomas Doyle, 1899; E. N. Donaldson, 1898; Henry Drouin, 1897; Paul Drouin, 1898; R. L. Dryden, 1898; Charles J. Dolan, 1898; Jerry Doody, 1898; Paul Denhart, 1893; L. M. Durocher, 1897; Henry Dubois, 1897; Wm. Dettling, 1898; John H. Dixon, 1895; George W. Durke, 1897.

Sam W. Ebbert, 1899; William A. Ensley, 1899; M. S. Eads, 1897; G. W. Eaton, 1898; G. W. Ebbert, 1898; E. O. Ellingsen, 1898; A. F. Engelhardt, 1898; John Erickson, 1895; E. Erikson, 1898; Edward Fahey, 1899; J. A. Fairborn, 1898; J. A. Farr, 1897; G. M. Faulkner, 1897; C. Farquharson, 1897; William Ferguson, 1898; David Fisher, 1897; Rudolph C. Fisher, 1898; W. E. Flannery, 1897;

J. A. Folger, 1895; J. W. Forrest, 1897; Harry A. Francis, 1898; Axel A. Freeberg, 1898; Henry Freeman, 1897; J. T. Fulton, 1898; F. D. Frooks, 1899.

J. Gadoua, 1897; F. H. Gage, 1897; G. L. Gates, 1895; Al Gammon, 1898; Martin Garrety, 1898; Leonard Geck, 1899; R. L. Gillespie, 1897; A. J. Gillis, 1898; Angus Gillis, 1898; D. B. Glass, 1897; Ouide Goden, 1898; S. Goldspring, 1898; T. Goring, 1897; F. X. Gosselin, 1898; Joseph Gott, 1899; T. Graham, 1898; John C. Griffith, 1898; John Grant, 1898; James Grant, 1898; W. Griepnerau, 1898; John George, 1898; Alphonse Geoffroy, 1898; William Noble Graham, 1898; William Galpin, 1898; Cornelius Greenburg, 1898; Julius F. Guise, 1894; Wilfrid Gauvin, 1897; L. L. Geer, 1897; A. S. Gilli, Arthur Gibson, 1897; Dan Gleeson, 1897; Pen Gladwin, 1897; A. A. Gordon, 1897; Lee Hagan, 1886; Frank Hales, 1898; Joseph Ham, 1898; A. Hammell, 1897; C. Hammer, 1898; G. Hammer, 1898; Benjamin Hammond, 1897; T. W. Hardy, 1898; W. A. Harrington, 1898; F. N. Harris, 1898; Andrew Hart, 1894; Hugh T. Hatch, 1898; E. J. Heacock, 1897; Sam Henry, 1896; H. Hershberg, 1898; Robert Henderson, 1894; David H. Holder, 1898; Fred Hickling, 1898; P. P. Henry, 1897; William Hutchison, 1898; E. A. Huxford, 1898; Joseph Hanna, 1899; Hugh Hamilton, 1899; John Holmstrom, 1898; John M. Henderson, 1898; Thomas Harding, 1898; L. M. Herd, 1898; J. W. Hindson, 1898; George Howey.

E. S. Ironside, 1898; Theo. Johnston, 1897; F. Johnson, 1898; Gus Johnson, 1897; Charles Johnson, 1898; Walter Johnson, 1897; G. Joliceur, 1898; C. F. Jones, 1898; M. Jorgensen, 1898; J. Peter Jorgensen, 1898; Eli Joyal, 1896; Phillip Joyal, 1896; George Koeller, 1898; F. Kammuller, 1897; H. W. Kendall, 1898; Clement Kettle, 1898; S. O. Kingsbury, 1897; W. Kunze, 1897; A. M. Kennedy, 1899; Daniel Kearney, 1898; James W. Kirk, 1898; Phil Lamm, 1897; Max Landreville, 1895; Albert Landry, 1898; Joseph J. Langram, 1898; O. S. Laning, 1897; R. A. Lanphier, 1898; J. L. Labbe, 1898; Dr. J. O. Lachapelle, 1898; J. B. Langevin, 1898; J. P. Laumeister, 1895; G. Harry Lawrence, 1898; Jack Lee, 1898; John Lennon, 1898; A. Lesperance, 1898; A. Lemontagne, 1899; Robert Leeson, 1898; Ben Levy, 1895; John Lind, 1897; Frank Lowe, 1898; J. Lude,

1897; Isaac Lusk, 1898; Al Lobley, 1897; Olaf Loberg, 1898; John B. Lee, 1895; Frank T. Lawson, 1898; Aime Lacerte, 1897; Alex McCarter, 1898; Ed McConnell, 1897; C. McDermott, 1898; Thomas F. McDermott, 1897; Charles E. McDonald, 1897; Don. R. McDonald, 1899; J. F. Macdonald, 1899; James McEachern, 1898; D. R. Macfarlane, 1898; P. R. McGill, 1898; Angus McGillivray, 1898; B. J. McGinnie, 1897; Angus McKeller, 1895; Thomas McKay, 1897; M. McKinnon, 1897; James McLarthey, 1897; John W. McLean, 1898; J. P. McLennan, 1898; D. R. McLennan, 1898; W. K. McLennan, 1897; James McLeod, 1898; A. McMaster, 1898; Neil McNeil, 1897; James McKinnon, 1898; John McLaughlin, 1897; M. M. McDowell, 1898; Donald McDonald, 1899; J. W. McIntosh, 1898; D. McLeod, 1898; Dan McLeod, 1897; Finley McDonald, 1897; Alex McLea, 1897; John McCrimmon, 1879; R. McConnell, 1898; Dave McAdam, 1898; P. McErlane, 1899; Alex McKelvie, 1898; W. E. Main, 1898; Louis Martin, 1898; Frank Maltby, 1897; C. D. Matheny, 1898; Archie N. Martin, 1898; E. Middecoff, 1897; A. F. Miller, 1897; Elisha G. Miller, 1899; J. T. Mahoney, 1898; H. G. Mapley, 1897; J. Morrison, 1897; C. A. Matson, 1898; Asa Merkley, 1897; Samuel Miller, 1897; Hugh Monahan, 1899; J. D. Moodie, 1898; Jack Moore, 1898; Arthur Moreau, 1898; George W. Mollstock, 1898; Thomas Mowick, 1897; James E. Murray, 1898; M. Murray, 1898; G. Monjini, 1897; George Mofot, 1898; Charles F. Moore, 1893; M. S. McCown, 1898; Peter Mullen, 1898.

Florent Nadeau, 1898; Louis Nadeau, 1898; Pete Nelson, 1896; Captain O. J. Newcomb, 1898; Joseph Nordstrom, 1898; Fred A. Nugent, 1898; John C. Nelson, 1886; W. Oakden, 1898; Robert J. Ogburn, 1897; James Oglow, 1898; Alf Olson, 1898; Magnus Olson, 1898; Thomas W. O'Brien, 1886; T. P. O'Hara, 1898; J. M. O'Neil, 1898; Alex Orr, 1898; Andrew Olsen, 1898; G. W. Osborn, 1898; C. H. Paddock, 1898; A. O. Palm, 1898; M. Panet, 1898; J. T. Patton, 1898; F. H. Pearse, 1898; S. Pelland, 1898; E. Peppard, 1898; J. S. Perron, 1898; H. E. Peter, 1895; Holland Payson, 1897; Sam Packer, 1898; Pat Penny, 1897; Victor Peterson, 1897; W. J. Pink, 1898; H. Pinkert, 1897; B. B. Pinkerton, 1898; Martin A. Pinska, 1898; J. G. Ponzio, 1898; M. Poissant, 1898; F. C. Powell, 1898; Bert J.

Parker, 1898; C. C. Payson, 1897; C. N. Preng, 1897; Alf Reddy, 1898; W. J. Rendell, 1897; A. P. Renzoni, 1898; John Richardson, 1897; Percy Reid, 1898; E. Rivard, 1897; John Robinson, 1897; T. G. C. Robinson, 1898; Godfrey Rogers, 1897; Henry Roln, 1899; Thomas Rosborough, 1897; A. D. Ross, 1897; P. Roy, 1898; Andrew Rystogi, 1898; Desire R. Roselle, 1894; Daniel Sanderson, 1897; L. Savarel, 1897; E. Schink, 1898; A. G. Schwartz, 1897; George T. Sherples, 1898; William Scott, 1897; J. A. Segbers, 1898; A. J. Seguin, 1899; Joseph Shea, 1898; Andrew Sidback, 1897; F. J. Slavin, 1897; Ole Samuelson, L. J. Schwartz, 1898; A. W. H. Smith, 1898; Joseph Snyder, 1898; Hank Somers, 1894; John Spartley, 1897; L. W. Steele, 1897; Dan Steere, 1898; William Stewart, 1897; Robert Strang, 1898; Robert Spence, 1898; Neil Stewart, 1899; J. E. Stepp, 1898; J. M. Stingle, 1898; C. T. Stone, 1898; Ed Strom, 1899; P. Sutherland, 1897; Swend Swendsen, 1898; L. Schofield Sugden, 1897; Alphonse Sanquay, 1898; W. R. Smith, 1899; George Smith, 1898; J. Percy Snyder, 1897; H. X. St. Clair, 1898; Dan Swecker, 1898; William Sutherland, 1898; Geo. T. Snow, 1888; Albert Steitz, 1895; Mat Schuler, 1896; Louis K. Schonborn, 1894; C. W. C. Tabor, 1898; A. Canada produces 80 per cent. of the world's nickel output. Production in 1914, 45,517,937 pounds, worth \$13,655,381.

1898; Turner N. E. Townsend, 1897; B. R. Trenaman, 1897; N. Tremblay, 1886; James Tweed, 1895; John S. Tetrault, 1897; Alfred Tetrault, 1898; Tom Vaughan, 1898; P. Venter, 1897; George Vernon, 1898; E. Verrean, 1898; Joseph Vian; William O. Varnsen, 1898; C. J. Vifquain, 1898; F. W. Vinnecomb, 1898; George H. Walton, 1898; F. T. Way, 1897; L. Weinrich, 1898; E. A. Wert, 1897; J. J. Williams, 1896; Arthur Wilson, 1897; J. W. Wilson, 1898; F. O. White, 1897; J. I. White, 1895; Frank A. Wood, 1898; John Wooliver, 1898; Andrew Ernest Weinberg, 1897; Erick M. Wickman, 1898; William Walker, 1897; Henry Willett, 1888; George N. Williams, 1897; David Young, 1897; A. H. Young, 1898; John Zaccarelli, 1897.

MINERAL WEALTH OF DOMINION OF CANADA

Canada possesses practically every known mineral. Canada's total mineral production since Confederation, \$1,645,608,421. Production value, 1886, \$10,221,255; 1914, \$123,475,499. It has doubled in the last ten years. Canada's mineral exports were only \$1,276,129 in 1867; \$53,781,102 in 1914. Cobalt silver production since 1909, \$113,751,261.

FURS

AND

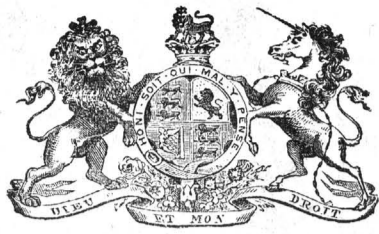
General Merchandise

New and Second Hand

MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES EVERYTHING OR ANYTHING YOU MAY REQUIRE

J. W. McLEAN

112 PRINCESS STREET



NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Section 53 of the Liquor License Ordinance as amended in Chapter 4, Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, 1916, is now in force.

Section 53

53. No sale or other disposal of liquor shall take place in or upon any licensed premises where liquor is sold by retail, or from or out of the same (save as is hereafter provided) from the hour of twelve o'clock midnight on Saturday night until six o'clock on the Monday morning thereafter, nor on any other day between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and six o'clock in the morning. No sale or other disposition of liquor shall take place on any wholesale licensed premises, or from or out of the same, nor shall any such premises be kept open from the hour of seven o'clock on Saturday night until six o'clock on the Monday morning thereafter, nor on any other day between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and six o'clock in the morning. Save and except as to both wholesale and retail premises, in cases where requisition for medical purposes, signed by a licensed medical practitioner or by a licensed druggist, or by a Justice of the Peace, is furnished the licensee or his agent; nor shall any liquor, whether sold or not, be permitted or allowed to be drunk in any such places during the time prohibited by this Ordinance for the sale of the same: Provided, always, that in hotels compelled by law to give meals, liquors may be sold during meals on Sundays to the guests bona fide residing in such houses between the hours of one and three and five and seven respectively, in the afternoon, to be drunk at their meals at the table; but this provision shall not permit the furnishing of liquor at the bar or place where liquor is usually sold in such houses.

A. F. ENGELHARDT,
Chief License Inspector.

YUKON'S GIFT IN GOLD TO WORLD \$190,000,000	
1885-1886	\$ 100,000
1887	70,000
1888	40,000
1889	715,000
1890	175,000
1891	40,000
1892	87,500
1893	176,000
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	5,258,874
1907	2,896,174
1908	3,282,684
1909	3,960,000
1910	4,550,000
1911	4,634,000
1912	5,018,411
1913	5,301,497
1914	4,649,653
1915	4,356,393
1916, estimated	4,000,000
Supplementary	28,453,226
Total	\$190,000,000

The Yukon Territory has contributed to the outside world approximately \$190,000,000 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.

The total gold shipments from Klondike creeks and those tributary to Stewart river, Fortymile river 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.

The mineral output of Yukon Territory also is increased this year by the production of silver in the Mayo camp to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars. Thousands of tons of copper also are being shipped from the southern end of this territory annually, thus swelling Yukon's output in mineral wealth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

DEATH TRAP AT KETCHIKAN HAS TAKEN ANOTHER JUNEAU, Aug. 1.—The first tourist to meet death while sightseeing in Alaska was J. C. McDonald, of Los Angeles, who was accidentally killed at Ketchikan last Saturday morning when the Princess Sophia was in that place, southbound. Word of his death was brought to Juneau by

DAWSON GARAGE

AUTOS FOR HIRE

Prompt and Efficient Service, Day or Night

Sole Agents in the Yukon Territory for the Popular Priced

CHEVROLET MOTOR CAR

An efficient five-passenger car, fully equipped, engined with a powerful quiet running valve-in-head motor, electric starter and lights, electric horn, Stewart speedometer, top and side curtains, contilever springs, three-speed transmission. Without doubt the snappiest low-priced car in the market today; the best hill climber ever brought to the country—climbs Lovet Gulchhill and others on high gear; arrange for a demonstration and satisfy yourself. We can make immediate delivery. Duplicate parts for a complete car now on hand, and will be kept constantly in stock for the convenience of owners.

Price \$875 Delivered Here

THEBAULT & LEBRUN, Props.

PHONE 104-Y

KING ST., HALF BLOCK FROM P. O.

D.A.A.A. THEATER

Entire Change Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Discovery Day Bill

All New Pictures

ONE OF SHORTY'S ADVENTURES
In Two Parts
COSTUME PIECE
Vitagraph Comedy, Lillian Walker
GOLD THAT GLITTERS
An A. B. Drama
FREE TO CHILDREN TONIGHT

Children under 13 free Friday and Saturday Nights

SHOW STARTS AT 9:10

KITCHEN

Hoosier Cabinet Complete

Household Treasures

Kitchen Cupboards

Kitchen Safes

FRANK LOWE

The Housefurnisher

DISCOVERY DAY SHOW THIS EVENING

The Discovery Day show at the D. A. A. A. tonight will include a fine line of pictures, embracing "One of Shorty's Adventures," "Costume Piece," with Lillian Walker in the lead, and "Gold That Glitters." The children will be admitted free.

Patronize the

BONANZA STAGE LINE

W. F. POWELL, Proprietor

Stage Service Between Grand Forks and Dawson Every Day in the Week

Leave Promptly at 5 P. M. From Third Ave. Office Daily

Carrying Passengers, Mail and Express

ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS COVERED BETWEEN DAWSON AND THE FORKS

WRITE, CALL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS

DAWSON OFFICE: THIRD AVENUE

TELEPHONE 195

F. F. W. Lowle, agent of the Canadian Pacific, who returned from there on the Jefferson.

Mr. McDonald, with a party of tourists, landed from the Sophia and was walking around the town looking at the sights. During his walk he crossed the bridge from the back part of the city across Ketchikan creek to the shingle mill. While crossing the bridge, which has no railing, McDonald fell and slipped over the edge into the creek below. The water was high at the time and he was swept away before aid could reach him. At the time Mr. Lowle left Ketchikan the body had not been recovered.

It was from the same bridge that Chester C. Pullen, of Skagway, fell and was lost, several years ago, and is also near the spot where M. A. Ferguson, the Pacific Coast Biscuit salesman, was lost less than two years ago.

PIONEER CELEBRATION IS ON TODAY

The grand Pioneer Day celebration is on today. The parade starts at 1 p. m. from Pioneer Hall, and will be followed by the sports at Minto Park, and a baseball game at 4:30 p. m., Pioneer dance at 9 p. m., and free show for the kiddies at the D. A. A. A. at 9 p. m.

TWO LONELY GRAVES NOW ON LIVENGOOD

LIVENGOOD, July 13.—Livengood has had her second funeral, some 250 persons attending the burial of Albert Bjorklund at 7:30 this evening. The services were conducted by Sam Lowery, and Crosby Keene sang a solo, "The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," most effectively. The rest of the singing was by the audience. Bjorklund was a lad of only 28, and a husky six-footer in perfect health and with considerable means. He was alone here, but was working on Mike Hess with another lad. On Tuesday morning soon after 7 o'clock they went to work, Bjorklund going down the 65-foot shaft to take out a thaw. His candle failed to burn, as gas was bubbling up through the muck, and he signaled to be hoisted. His partner hoisted him to within seven feet of the top of the hole,

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** *E. W. Groves* 25c box. Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

when he loosened his hold of the rope and fell backwards, head first, into the gaseous mud, only one foot sticking out of it. His partner had to go a long distance for help, and it was 2 in the afternoon when the seven men pulled him bodily from the deathbed of mud.

Artist Gets Appointment LONDON, July 22. — Charles Holmes, the landscape painter, has been appointed director of the national gallery to succeed Sir Charles Holroyd. Mr. Holmes has been keeper and secretary of the national portrait gallery since 1909.

1000 Rolls Wall Paper

100 PATTERNS

25c per Roll and up

Superior Paints

The Best in the Market, Reduced to

\$3.00 per Gallon and up

See Our Selections Before Purchasing Elsewhere

T. MILNE, PAINTER and DECORATOR

Paddock's

Green Houses and Market Garden

All Native Grown Vegetables and Flowers

Potatoes, Cabbages, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Turnips kept in stock all the year. Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Radishes, Onions, Cauliflower, Celery, Parsley, Peppers, Peas, Beans, Rhubarb, Mushrooms, Flowers and Potted Plants kept in summer. Early Garden Plants for sale for transplanting.

GARDEN, WEST DAWSON. STORE, SECOND AVE., DAWSON
W. S. PADDOCK

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Hart Schaffner & Marx SUIT



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They Aren't Just Put Together--They're BUILT

Years of close and careful study have made Hart Schaffner & Marx leaders in the Clothing industry. Our Fall lines have met with instant approval, due to their invincible Strength of Style, Fit and Value combined.

Do You Contemplate Taking a Trip? You Will Need a LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUIT CASE, or a TRUNK. See Our Line; We Carry the Best Quality Money Will Buy.

Headquarters for Florsheim and Johnson & Murphy Shoes

A Most Complete Line of Men's Furnishings.

Stetson Hats



FOR MINERS TRAPPERS AND PROSPECTORS--Moccasins, Mitts, Gloves, Blankets, Mackinaw Shirts, Pants and Coats; Stanfield and Wolsey Underwear, Socks in a Variety of Weights, Felt Shoes, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

MAX KRAUSE, Corner First Ave.
and Queen Street

W. A. HARRINGTON & SON

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS AND FEED MERCHANTS

Corner Third and Princess Street

PHONE NO. 178-B

Begin to announce that they are receiving on every steamer their Fall and Winter Stock of CHOICE STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

We Make a Specialty of Outfits for Outlying Points

Our goods are FRESH and our prices are RIGHT. Among others, we carry the following Brands: NABOB, HAPPY HOME and SILVER SHIELD Canned Goods, FIVE ROSES and OGILVIE'S Hard Wheat Flour, Fisher's ART and CENTENNIAL (American) Soft Wheat Flour, Swift's "PREMIUM" Ham, Bacon, and Lard. Hills Bros., Nabob, Braid's, Gold Shield, and M. J. B. Coffee.

Fresh arrivals of WHEAT, BRAN, SHORTS, and MIDLINGS.

☛ We make TWO deliveries monthly to BEAR CREEK.

1868



1916

We are celebrating **DISCOVERY DAY** in commemoration of those worthy Pioneers, who, braving the dangers and hardships of this then unknown land, discovered **GOLD** that precious metal man has always sought for since the beginning of history.

With the earliest of these came the founders of the N. C. CO., and it was at the oldest landmark of the City of Dawson

THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S STORE

that most of the necessities of life were procured that made it possible to remain and obtain the reward of their enterprise and courage.

Today, many of them have gone to "Their Last Stampede," and nearly all of the many stores that competed for their trade are forgotten. But the old reliable store with all its facilities, remains at the service of all who are carrying on the work of this land of the North.

THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY