

DAWSON DAILY NEWS

DISCOVERY DAY EDITION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917

1896 TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY 1917



Klondike Soldier-Miners and Prospectors Leaving Victoria for the Front



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Ed V. Price Clothes
Made-to-Order

Johnston Clothing
Toronto

Ames-Holden Shoes

Blue Heel Socks

**Clarke's Gloves,
Mittens and Shirts**

**Wright Shirts
and Collars**

Cutter Shoes

Dutchess Pants

Eiderdown Robes

**Eureka Rubber
Boots and Shoes**

Felder Shoes

Green Felt Shoes

Headlight Overalls

Hanan Shoes



ADLER-ROCHESTER Clothes

Holeproof Hosiery

Jaeger Underwear
Sweater Coats, Shirts
Caps, Socks

Keith Shoes

Leckie Shoes

Nettleton Shoes

McGeorge
Scotch Wool Gloves

**Norman & Bennett
Shoes**

**Oregon City
Woolen Shirts**

Perrin Gloves

Stetson Hats

Summit Shirts

Reuben Coats and Aprons

Stanfield Underwear

Tooke's Shirts and Collars

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and Shoes**

**Wilson Bros.'
Neckwear and Suspenders**

Miners' and Prospectors' Outfits

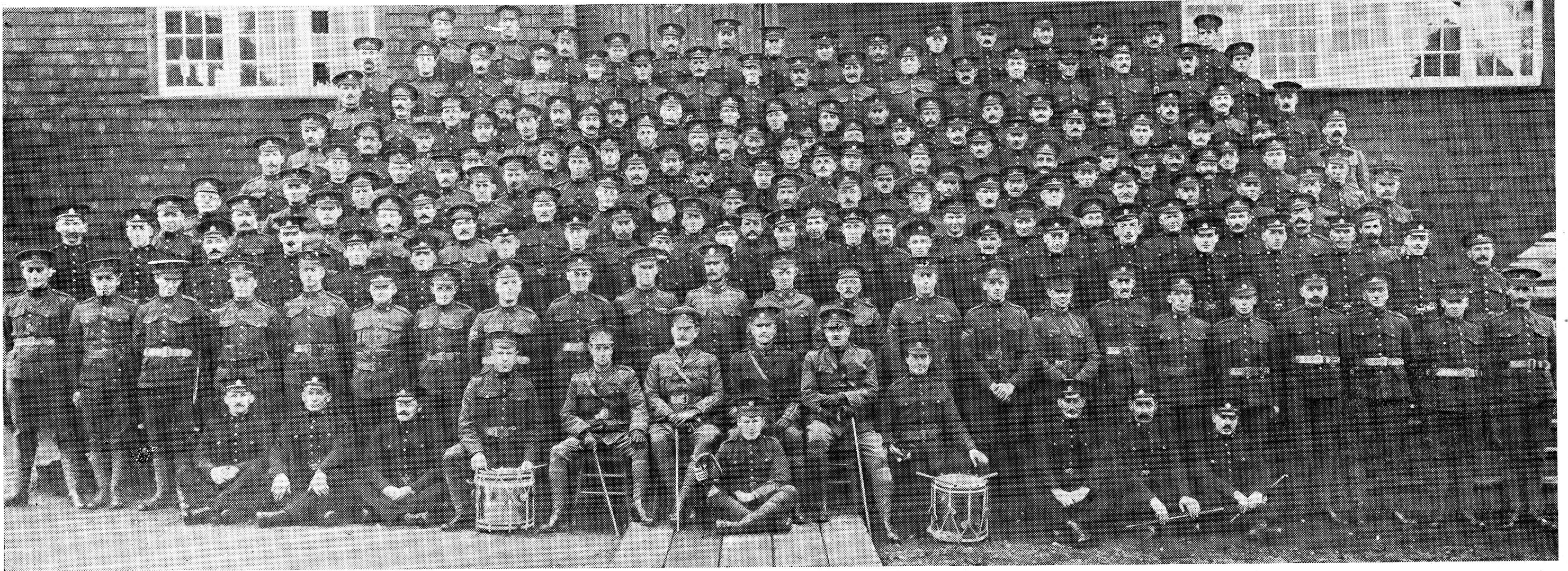
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Leading Clothier and Outfitter
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YUKON'S MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE OF HUNDREDS OF BRAVE SONS FOR RIGHT AND FREEDOM



Captain George Black and Officers and Men of Second Yukon Motor Machine Company, Now in Europe

Epic story of the rally of the red blooded manhood of the Northland to the cause of democracy and humanity.—Roll of honor.—Names of those who have made the supreme sacrifice, others who have been wounded, and others who have answered the call.—Yukon Territory has given twice as many per capita as the rest of the Dominion of Canada.

Yukon Territory—the Canadian Yukon—a territory with an area of six Englands, but with a population of no more than many a village in older lands, has paid a magnificent tribute to the cause of Britain and the Allies in the great war now raging.

This territory has contributed, it is estimated, no less than one-tenth of her male population, or twice the percentage of the average already sent forward by Canada as a whole. In other words, Canada, had she sent as many as Yukon in proportion to population, would today have nearly a million men on the volunteer roll instead of less than half a million.

It is impossible to state precisely the number who have gone from this far northern territory, but figures are available to substantiate the statement that approximately a tenth of all the white males of the territory have joined with the colors.

The men first started to go from Yukon as individuals. The first men to start awaited no call. A little later systematic organization was undertaken. Everywhere in the territory the response was spontaneous. The adventurous spirit of the men of the high North impelled those who were foot loose to ready response.

The first tentative organization was that of the Boyle Yukon Motor Machine Gun Brigade, which rallied fifty-five strong at the call and with the support of Joseph White-side Boyle, now Lieut.-Col. Boyle. Andy Hart, Dawson fire chief, was the recruiting officer, and commanded the company until it went to the coast. Being a veteran of two African wars, he hurried forward and in England joined an expedition for East Africa, while the others of the Boyle company took their first military training. That company since has reached the western front and for many months has been under the rain of shot and shell, and has won the reputation of being the most effective fighting battery of Canada and the soubriquet of "The Yukon Army." Numerous honors and medals have come to the company, as elsewhere enumerated on this page.

The second and largest contingent sent from Yukon was that massed by Commissioner George Black, who secured leave of absence from the assured comforts of the chief executive of the territory, and accepted a commission as captain, and went to the front with 250 of the loyal and brave sons of the territory who rallied at his call. They now are training in England, and may at any time be heard from as having reached the front and distinguished themselves. They now are known as the second Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery, Seventeenth Canadians, Thirteenth Brigade, and for some time have been in training at Witley. The first man to go direct from

the Yukon to be killed is believed to have been Charley Phillips, who left here in March, 1915, and was a member of the Royal Fusiliers in East Africa, the same regiment with Fire Chief Andy Hart. The first man from Yukon direct to be killed on the western front was Jack Watt, who was one of the very first individuals to leave this territory and hasten to the outside to volunteer. The first man to start from Dawson is understood to have been Howard Grestock, who left in August, 1914. Watt left here about the same time. Grestock fought two years with great distinction before he fell.

Many of the boys of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, numerous miners, and men of other callings have gone from Yukon. Not a few of former Dawson school boys are in the lines, and a number have fallen for their country.

It is impossible to keep trace of all who have gone, or in just what brigades they are now, but the following, compiled by the News, with the able assistance of Arthur Coldrick, secretary of the British Empire Club, is a list of the known enlisted, with addresses and experiences, as closely as possible noted in connection therewith; if any names have been omitted, the News will be glad to receive them for addition to the list:

YUKONERS KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS

- Breeze, W. L.
Browne, Albert Edward.
Chapman, Geo. M.
Chute, Lieut. C. H.; killed in accident.
Davis, D. Chester, Captain.
Ellis, Robert George.
Ewing, Ralph.
Gane, Francis E., Captain.
Glorney, E. E.
Godfrey, —, ex-R.N.W.M.P.
Goodall, S. H., Major.
Grant, Oswald, Lieut.
Grestock, Howard, Lieut.
Gwillim, Frank L., Lieut.
Hay, John Gilmour, Lieut.
Hayhurst, William.
Lawless, H. M.
Merritt, C. M.
McCarthy, Michael.
McLennan, Harry.
McLeod, Jack.
McPhee, J. D.
Phillips, Charles.
Pringle, John, Jr., Lieut.
Putnam, L. C.
Salvatore, James.
Selfe, H. R.
Simons, H. L.
Stewart, H. H. Trenor.
Stone, Otis.
Taylor, Jack.
Troceaz, Edmund.
Watt, Jack.

YUKON MEN WOUNDED IN THE GREAT WAR

- Auzias-Turenne, Aimar, Lieut.
Babb, Richard, Lieut.
Barbe, Julius.
Blair, Wallie.
Boutin, Felix.
Brown, Harold. "Hard Luck."
Couture, Alfred.
Espenon, Gustave.
Forrest, Aubrey Ernest.
Frame, William J.
Gentry, John.

- Hall, W.
King, H. R.
Milvain, Robt. H., Major, wounded twice.
McAlpine, Frank, Lieut.
McCarter, Arthur B., Lieut.
McQuish, Neil.
Macdonald, Alexander, Lieutenant, wounded twice.
Macdonald, Hugh J., wounded twice.
Macfarlane, Athol, Lieut., wounded twice.
McFarlane, John, wounded.
Magregor, D. O.
McKinley, Mickey.
Pinder, F. G., wounded and taken prisoner.
Pringle, Rev. Geo. C. F., Captain.
Scharschmidt, H. B.
Stangroom, B. J.
Tobin, Major H. S.
Welsh, Clifford.
Welsh, William H.
Whalley, C. E., gassed.
Woodside, Major H. J.
Wright, F. N., invalidated home.

HONOR GAINED BY YUKON MEN

- French Military Medal
Edmund Troceaz.
Military Cross
Lieut. William A. Black.
Lieut. Athol Macfarlane.
Military Medal
Anthony Blakie.
J. W. Crookshank.
William Kenneth Currie.
T. Doherty.
H. Lawless.
D. O. Macgregor.
Hugh J. Macdonald.
Frank McAlpine.
Lorne McLaughlin.
E. L. Peppard.
Potter, Edwin E.
D. Roulston.
H. B. Scharschmidt.
R. A. Small.
B. J. Stangroom.
S. G. Waddell.
H. G. Walker.

DAWSON SCHOOL BOYS IN THE GREAT WAR

- Killed in Action or Died of Wounds
Davis, D. Chester, Captain.
Gane, Francis E., Captain.
Grant, Oswald, Lieut.
McLennan, Harry.
Wounded
Auzias-Turenne, Aimar, Lieut., invalidated home.
McCarter, Arthur B., Lieut.
Macdonald, Alex. C., Lieut.
Macfarlane, Athol, Lieut., Military Cross.
Welch, Clifford.
Welch, William H.

Alphabetical List

- Albert, Clarence, rejected after enlistment.
Auzias-Turenne, Aimar, Lieut., wounded, invalidated home.
Black, Lyman (Purdy).
Busby, Eldon, Lieutenant, Medical Corps.
Busby, Maurice, Lieut., Medical Corps.
Creamer, Phil, Lieut.
Cullen, Wallace, U. S. Navy.
Cuthbert, Cuthbert Ross, Captain.
Cuthbert, Stuart, Lieut.
Davis, D. Chester, Captain; killed in action.
Duclos, Toby.
Deslauriers, Leo, Aviation Corps.

Farr, Joseph, U. S. Army.

- Faulkner, Jack, U. S. Army, Signal Corps.
Gane, Francis E., Captain; killed in action.
Gifford, Charles M., U. S. Army.
Grant, Oswald, Lieut.; killed in action.
Harkin, Joseph.
Matthews, James.
Munro, Charles.
Munro, George.
Macauley, Cameron.
Macauley, Robert, rejected repeatedly, applied four times; qualified for commission with University of Toronto Training Corps.
McCarter, Arthur, Lieutenant; wounded.
Macdonald, Alex. C., Lieutenant; wounded.
McDermid, Roy.
Macfarlane, Athol, Lieut.; wounded; Military Cross.
McLaren, John.
McLennan, Harry; killed in action.
McLennan, Jack.
McLennan, Purvis.
McLeod, Henry Gordon.
O'Brien, Charles T.
O'Brien, James.
Pelland, Lazare.
Raymond, George.
Redmond, Ernest J.
Roth, Alfred.
Slavin, Frank C.
Taylor, Thomas, Lieut.
Thompson, Frank; invalidated home.
Townsend, Norton T., Sergt.
Townsend, Alfred H., Lance Corp.
Upp, D. Curtis, Lieut., U. S. Army.
Varicle, Robert, Aviation Corps.
Welch, Clifford; wounded.
Welch, Emery.
Welch, William H.; wounded.
Wilson, Claire, U. S. Army, Aviation Corps.

ROLL OF FAMOUS BOYLE YUKON BATTERY

- The following is the nominal roll of the Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery when at Bramshot, with some notations of honors and casualties since sustained:
Capt. H. F. Meurling; Military Cross.
Lieut. W. C. Nicholson.
Lieut. R. D. Harkness; Military Cross.
Lieut. H. H. Strong; now in England.
Lieut. J. A. Mackinnon.
Lieut. R. Babb.
Lieut. Wm. A. Black; Military Cross.
McAlpine, F., Lieut., 107398; now Lieut. in England.
Morton, R., Sergt.; now Lieut. in Morton, R., Sergt., 107452; now Lieut. in England.
Forrest, A. E., Corporal, 107232.
Blakie, A., Corporal, 107121; Military Medal.
Haney, T. A. M., Corporal, 107317.
Crisp, H. W., Lance Corp., 114294.
Anthony, M., 107068; wounded.
Blair, W. J., 107122.
Bloor, W., 160905.
Boutin, F., 107123; wounded.
Burgess, V., 107125.
Casarave, J. A., 180566.
Crummershanks, J. W., 1282219.
Cuicker, R. V., 160922; Military Medal.
Currie, W. K., 107169; military medal.
Doherty, T., 107191.
Ellis, R. G., 107204; killed in action.
Falconer, P., 107227.

- Frame, W. J., 107233; wounded.
Fraser, L., 210.
Gilbert, R., 107260.
Gibson, R., 107260.
Gentry, J., 107259; wounded.
Godfrey, C. P., 112224.
Guay, A., 160732; wounded.
Henderson, W. S., 160420.
Henderson, M. T., 160421; killed in action.
Jefferies, J. M., 161290.
Johnston, W. S., 107345.
Jones, C., 690.
Lawless, H. M., 107359; Military Cross; killed in action.
Lowry, D. A., 1262257.
Maynard, W. H., 68,908.
Medvaskas, M. J., 512906.
Mowat, E. B., 4863.
Mulcahy, A. J., 107449.
McCallum, H. A., 183584; Military Medal.
McCuish, N., 107399; wounded.
McFayden, H. G., 4802.
McKinley, A. R., 107400.
Neelands, E. D., 4847; wounded.
Oliver, W. R., 107464.
O'Neil, B., 107465.
Peppard, E. L., 107491; Military Medal.
Peterson, F. J., 107491.
Reid, J., 183443.
Roe, H. V., 4820.
Roulston, D., 107525; Military Medal.
Shouldice, S. H., 910873.
Small, R., 107572.
Tassie, Lieut. H., 15186; wounded.
Taylor, J. A., 107587.
Turner, F., 107589.
Waddell, S. G., 107647.
Walker, H. G., 107649; Military Medal.
Worsfold, H. G., 161180.
Young, W. D., 107652.

NOMINAL ROLL OF SECOND YUKON BATTERY

- The following is the nominal roll of the second Yukon Machine Gun Battery, as it was constituted at Witley, England, May 18; the men all having been recruited here first as the Yukon Infantry Company by Captain George Black, and later attached to the Seventeenth Canadians as a machine gun battery; their address is: Seventeenth Machine Gun Company, Thirteenth Brigade, Fifth Canadian Division, Witley, Surrey, England:
Captain George Black.
Captain Glencoe G. Hulme.
Lieutenant J. F. MacLennan.
Lieutenant Norman A. Watt.
Lieutenant William G. Radford.
Dixon, Lieut. Ed.
Rac, S. C. S. M., 1015616.
Hart, C. D. C. O. M. S., 2004632.
Butler, H. W., Sergt., 2005616.
Daglish, H., Sergt., 1015546.
Davidson, A. G., Sergt., 174049.
Fotheringham, D. H., Sgt., 1015557.
Gleeson, D. B., Sergt., 1015561.
Godfrey, E., Sergt., 2004646.
Greenaway, T., Sergt., 2004646.
King, T., Sergt., 1015633.
O'Brien, C. T., 1015601.
Oldham, H., Sergt., 2004590.
Annand, F., Corporal, 1015531.
Armstrong R., Corporal, 1015657.
Black, L. M., Corporal, 1015612.
Forbes, B., Corporal, 1015556.
Forster, H., Corporal, 2004533.
Hallett, A., Corporal, 1015633.
Kettle, C., Corporal, 1015573.
Morrison, W. A., Corporal, 1015588.
McDonald, W., Corporal, 412403.
Pool, J. A., Corporal, 1015610.
Starrit, G., Corporal, 1015629.
Townsend, N. T., Corp., 1015639.
Vlahovich, E., Corporal, 1015644.

- Barwell, C. S. W., Lance Corporal, 2004504.
Bushe, P. D., Lance-Corp., 1015740.
Carroll, W., Lance-Corp., 1015540.
Carroll, J. M., L.-Corp., 1015541.
Coulter, S., L.-Corp., 2004523.
Geddes, A. F., L.-Corp., 931377.
Hall, R., L.-Corp., 1015741.
Hawksley, C. A. H., Lance-Corp., 2004551.
Kerr, W., L.-Corp., 1015572.
Marshall, G. E., L.-Corp., 2004567.
Melin, H., L.-Corp., 1015581.
Morrison, W. T., L.-Corp., 1015579.
McKeller, A. P., L.-Corp., 1015572.
McLeod, H. G., L.-Corp., 2004586.
O'Brien, J. J., L.-Corp., 1015567.
O'Neill, J. A. W., L.-Corp., 2004635.
Pelland, L., L.-Corp., 1015605.
Roberts, J. A., L.-Corp., 2004602.
Rouleau, J. A., L.-Corp., 1015613.
Sharkey, O., L.-Corp., 2004609.
Smith, P. G., L.-Corp., 830212.
Thorn, F. P., L.-Corp., 1015640.
Townsend, A. H., L.-Corp., 1015638.
Turnbull, J., L.-Corp., 2004620.
Venn, H. J., L.-Corp., 1015642.
Webb, E. R., L.-Corp., 1015658.
Williams, C. I., L.-Corp., 829352.
Albini, D., 2004503.
Allan, P., 2004502.
Allan, W. G., 330164.
Allen, R. L., 1015530.
Barrett, G. W., 830306.
Bell, W., 1015535.
Belney, L. E., 2004505.
Berg, P. C., 2004608.
Bogetio, A., 2004510.
Breaden, J., 2004512.
Britton, F., 1015690.
Brodie, R., 1015719.
Brown, T. G., 830044.
Bruce, J., 1015536.
Buck, F. H., 2004513.
Buckingham, J. W., 1015537.
Burke, T. H., 2004653.
Burns, C., 2004514.
Burns, P., 2004515.
Cairns, A., 1015555.
Candler, R. C., 805200.
Cameron, F. D., 1015530.
Campagne, J., 2004517.
Campbell, J., 1015701.
Campbell, L., 2004518.
Clarke, A., 830248.
Carey, E. F. R., 1015702.
Carroll, J. T., 2004519.
Chisholm, Walter Bert.
Chisholm, James Hugh.
Chisholm, L. D., 2004637.
Chisholm, L. D., 1004637.
Collier, H., 1015544.
Cooper, F., 1015545.
Copperthwaite, O., 412038.
Chambers, J. T., 2004529.
Davies, J., 805046.
Delevan, J. T., 2004524.
Devine, J., 2004525.
Dinning, W., 2004526.
Dickson, A., 2004527.
Drake, W. E., 2004650.
Draper, P., 2004529.
Duff, J., 1015551.
Eaton, R., 524238.
Eicher, P. V., 805048.
Ferguson, J., 1015533.
Fisher, D., 1015703.
Fisher, J. B., 2004531.
Fisher, P., 115555.
Flitt, H. B., 827919.
French, J. E., 2004534.
Garrett, J. D., 123677.
Gairns, W., 2004536.
Ganderson, W., 2004537.
Gahourie, F., 636356.
Gilbert, E., 2004538.
Gillies, J., 1015559.
Gillespie, I. L., 2004539.
Gillis, A. L., 101560.
Glass, D. P., 2004541.
Gourley, R., 2004540.
Goodmanson, S. C., 830094.
Greaves, E. B., 1015658.

- Greenwood, H., 829245.
Hale, M. L., 2004543.
Hare, E. V., 829250.
Harman, R. B., 2004649.
Henderson, H., 1015564.
Holligan, D. F., 2004545.
Holland, J. J., 2004551.
Hopkins, J., 2004546.
Hornsby, R. P., 2004547.
Hunter, J. E., 2004652.
Hutchinson, J., 2004549.
Hutchinson, G. W., 830458.
Ingram, H. J. T., 234700.
Inkster, C. R., 2004645.
Irvine, J. R., 2004646.
Jackson, I. D., 1015566.
Jamsiewski, W., 1015567.
Johnson, F. J., 1015588.
Johnson, D., 2004552.
Johnstone, J. K., 2004553.
Jones, R. C., 174467.
Juraskovich, M., 1015570.
Keller, G., 2004555.
Kemp, W., 636995.
Kirkpatrick, T. W., 2004556.
King, T. M., 234752.
LaBlanche, F., 2004557.
Lamontagne, G. P. D., 1015574.
Laderoute, W., 2004558.
Layovich, S., 1015575.
Leboeuf, A., 2004563.
LeClaire, J. B., 2004560.
Leduc, A., 2004561.
Leggett, W., 1015707.
Levesque, O., 1015708.
Lopez, E. P., 2004562.
Loewen, J., 820673.
Lee, H., 59579.
Martin, P. J., 1015578.
Matthews, J. E. T., 1015577.
Malcolm, J., 174344.
Mellard, J., 175013.
Meredith, E., 1015709.
Mayer, F. A., 1015580.
Middleton, B., 2004568.
Michunovich, S., 1015582.
Minchinton, R. W., 830189.
Milatovich, M., 1015585.
Meller, J., 833002.
Mills, W. P., 2004570.
Milosevich, J. M., 2004572.
Milton, J. J., 2004571.
Mitchell, S. F., 2004573.
Monson, G. T., 1015660.
Morin, G., 1015586.
Morrison, A. McG., 2004574.
Morrison, P., 1015587.
Mijuskovich, B., 1015583.
Mijuskovich, W., 1015584.
Murray, R. S., 174058.
McCullom, R. C., 2004577.
McCourt, W. E., 2004578.
McDermid, D. R., 2004579.
McDermid, P. H., 1015590.
McDonnell, C. M., 2004581.
McDonough, A. P., 2004582.
McKenzie, M. N., 2004583.
McLean, A., 2004584.
McLeod, H., 2004647.
McNeil, S. J., 1015593.
McNaughton, J., 830622.
McQuarrie, R. L., 524249.
McWhirter, D. L., 832578.
Newman, J. H., 2004588.
Newman, J. P., 1015945.
Novovich, M., 1015600.
O'Brien, W. J., 1015602.
O'Leary, D., 1015609.
Otis, G. E., 2004591.
Parovich, S., 2004593.
Pavichovich, J., 1015604.
Pelland, J., 2004596.
Perovich, Y., 1015607.
Perron, J. S., 2004594.
Peteh, T. A., 455414.
Pearson, F. B., 829822.
Philipovich, C., 1015608.
Phillips, J. P., 933001.
Pochack, J. P., 2004643.
Post, G. H., 814070.
Pregent, F., 2004595.
Radosevich, B., 1015613.
Ravovich, G., 1015614.

Radovich, K., 1015615.
 Radovich, S., 2004598.
 Raspopovich, S., 1015617.
 Raymond, G. W., 2004597.
 Rector, C. E., 2004599.
 Redmond, E. J., 2004600.
 Redpath, J., 2004642.
 Reid, G. T., 2004651.
 Reilly, W. G., 2004654.
 Rogers, B. H., 2004603.
 Roth, A., 2004604.
 Ryder, W., 2004606.
 Schmitt, M., 1015621.
 Sharpe, M., 1015622.
 Sharpe, W., 2004610.
 Sheppard, E., 1015623.
 Sim, H., 2004611.
 Simmons, J. A., 1015624.
 Simpson, H., 2004612.
 Skoko, M., 1015628.
 Smith, C. C., 2004613.
 Smith, W., 1015631.
 Sohler, F., 1015627.
 Sparks, G., 2004615.
 Sredanovich, M., 1015628.
 Stevens, V. C., 1015744.
 Stevens, M. T., 2004616.
 Stewart, M. T., 2004617.
 Stewart, R. G., 77941.
 Sullivan, W., 1015716.
 Sutherland, L. A., 2004618.
 Suttles, J. J., 1015630.
 Sutcliffe, W. G., 829325.
 Tadhich, M., 1015633.
 Taylor, F. G., 2004610.
 Thayer, E. A., 1015634.
 Tilton, J., 1015655.
 Tomich, A., 1015636.
 Tumber, F. W., 830284.
 Tullock, F. C., 830640.
 Vaukaire, G., 1015641.
 Velge, M. M., 2004621.
 Villeneuve, E. W., 2004643.
 Vovich, C., 1015646.
 Vueter, D., 1015717.
 Vueter, J., 1015718.
 Vukovich, B., 1015647.
 Vucinich, S., 1015648.
 Vernon, G., 2004622.
 Wallace, J., 2004640.
 Waterlon, R., 2004648.
 Watson, W. F., 2004623.
 Waters, J. B., 2004624.
 Webster, R., 1015649.
 Whitehouse, S. J., 2004626.
 Williams, W. A., 2004638.
 Williamson, W. H., 2004625.
 Wright, G. E., 2004627.
 Wuksanovich, G., 2004628.

Perron, J. S.
 Philipovich, C.
 Ryder, W.
 Reilly, W. G.
 Simpson, Herb.
 Smith, C. C.
 Suttles, J. J.
 Thayer, Ed.
 Tilton, Joe.
 Vaukaire, G.
 Vernon, George.
 Vukovich, B.
 Vucinich, S.
 Webster, R.
 Whitehouse, S. J.
 Wuksanovich, G.

Note.—It is reported that since the foregoing was compiled about nineteen of the men on the list have returned to the Yukon Machine Gun Battery.

TRANSFERRED TO
 ENGINEER CORPS

The following transferred from the Second Yukon Battery were sent to Croborough, Sussex, in May, preparatory to being attached to the engineers or artillery:
 Gillis, A. L., 1015560.
 Kirkpatrick, T. W., 1004556.
 Leggett, W., 1015707.
 Middleton, B., 2004563.
 McDonough, A. P., 2004582.
 Rogers, B. H., 2004603.

The foregoing lists of members of the First and Second Yukon Machine Gun Batteries was secured by F. T. Congdon, K. C., while in England in May. Lieut. Norman Watt obtained the list of the Second battery, and John Kennalley, secretary to Lieut.-Col. J. W. Boyle, secured the list of the first or the Boyle battery. Mr. Kennalley attached the following interesting notation to his list:

Savoy Hotel, London, W. C., 18th May, 1917.—Dear Mr. Congdon: I am enclosing the list of the Yukon Battery which I promised to give you. This list was originally made up before the men went to France last June, but I have made all the additions and corrections that I know of to make the list as near up to date as possible. If there is anything you would like to find out about the men I will be glad to do anything I can to help you.

After leaving you this morning I learned a very interesting bit of "inside dope" about the American Destroyer Flotilla which has just arrived on this side. Col. Boyle learned last night from official sources that this fleet of destroyers accounted for nineteen German submarines on their voyage across the Atlantic. That's a bit reassuring, isn't it? I wonder why the government doesn't tell us about these joyful things.

The destroyers appear to have a squadron of seaplanes with them, and these carry a supply of bombs, and I suppose they did a lot of good work on their journey.

Yours sincerely,
 J. K.

TRANSFERRED FROM
 SECOND YUKON BATTERY

Some of the men of the Second Yukon Battery were transferred from that organization when at Witley, England, in May, and sent to other service at Seaford, many going to the Princess Patricia's reserve draft corps. The list included the following:

Corporal C. Kettle.
 Corporal P. D. Bushe.
 Corporal William Kerr.
 Corporal H. J. Venn.
 Allen, Pete.
 Bell, William.
 Belney, L. E.
 Berg, P. C.
 Bogetto, A.
 Bruce, J.
 Pat Burns.
 Campbell, John.
 Carey, E. F. R.
 Carroll, J. F.
 Devine, J.
 Dinning, W.
 Fisher, D.
 Fisher, P.
 Cairnes, W.
 Gilbert, E.
 Glass, Dan.
 Gourlay, R.
 Hutchison, J.
 Juroskovitch, M.
 LaBlanche, Fred.
 Lamontagne, G. P. D.
 Leboeuf, A.
 Leclaire, John.
 Levesque, Oscar.
 Lopez, E. P.
 Meyer, F. A.
 Myuskovitch, E.
 Myuskovitch, W.
 Morrison, P.
 Milatovich, M.
 Martin, P. J.
 McCourt, W. E.
 Otis, G. E.
 Parovich, S.
 Pavichavich, J.
 Perovich, Y.

YUKONERS IN 72ND
 CANADIAN BATTALION

A number of men who were recruited in Dawson with the Yukon Infantry Company transferred in Victoria to the 231st battalion, then training there, and on reaching England were merged with the 72nd battalion, and now are at the front in France. The boys who were thus transferred when in Victoria were:

J. Irving.
 J. Melville.
 R. Nelson.
 E. E. Ryan.
 J. Toshkoff.
 J. Wright.
 J. Bremner.
 S. Dunnet.
 John A. McLaren.
 D. R. Shaw.
 H. Sutherland.
 J. Lyons.
 F. Macleanman.
 J. Priest.
 J. Simpson.
 T. Tingley.
 Fred F. Wyatt.

S. C. Campbell.
 John McFarlane.
 J. D. McTavish.
 F. C. Slavin.
 W. B. Fowlie.

LIST OF YUKONERS
 IN SCATTERED UNITS

The following is an incomplete list of Yukoners who have or are now serving in various army organizations other than those of the First and Second Yukon Motor Machine Gun batteries and the Seventy-second Canadian Battalion, together with some of the addresses and some notations of experiences or facts concerning the men:

Aldcroft, Sergt. William—First Canadian M. M. G. Brigade, D. Battery, Eaton; previous service, three years in M. V. Battalion.
 Allen, Arthur James—72nd Canadian Battalion; died at General Hospital, Vernon, B. C., February, 1917.
 Annett, Sapper W. W., 505566—Canadian Engineers, C. E. F.
 Albert, Clarence—Enlisted Yukon Infantry; physically unfit, discharged.
 Andersen, Lieut. A. C.—Training recruits in Vancouver; operated on Eldorado.
 Ausias-Turenne, Lieut. Aimar—Wounded, invalided home, Seattle.
 Ballentine, James—Foresters' Battalion.

Barbe, Jules—Last heard of in Reserve Army of France at Bordeaux; wounded; care Maitre Paul Verdale, Navarreux, B. Pye, France.
 Berton, F. G., 2004507, of gold office staff, Dawson—24th Draft, Canadian Engineers; Army Postoffice, London.

Bolcher, Lieut.-Col.—O. C., 138th Battalion; ex-R.N.W.M.P. in '98.
 Bennet, Major Lionel G., O. C.—68th Canadian Royal Horse Artillery; care Dr. John Gordon Bennet, 45 Mumford Road, Halifax, N. S.
 Bigg, A. A., 506342—Canadian Engineers; formerly blacksmith, Dawson.
 Bingham, J.—Seventh Royal Scots; formerly Fire Department, Dawson, later at Whitehorse.
 Bousfield, Lieut.-Col. F. C.—8th Reserve Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, Leeds Rifles; mined on Gold Run and Granville, 1906; left Dawson in 1914.

Bowden, J.
 Lieut.-Col. J. W. Boyle—Equipped Boyle Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery; gone as representative of the American Engineers in London to Petrograd at the request of the Russian provisional government.
 W. Boyle—No. 8 Company, C. A. S. C.; five years with R.N.W.M.P.
 Brees, Second Lieut, William L.—Horse Guards; killed in Flanders; Kluaue hydraulic operator.
 Brackett, Corporal R.—Engineers; late of R.N.W.M.P.
 Brown, Lieut. Albert E. Brown—No. 2 Company, 16th Battalion, Canadian Scottish; formerly of Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dawson; killed in action.

Herman A. Brown—Royal Canadian Engineers; formerly electrician with Yukon Gold Co.
 Brown, Sergt. Harold, ("Hard Luck Brown")—102nd Battalion, C. E. F.; wounded in Regina trench; 6 Bertram Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks, England.

Brown, William, of Whitehorse—late of 13th Hussars; veteran of South Africa.
 Brun, Auguste—261st French Regiment, 18th Company; miner on Dominion in 1897; address, Postal Sector 120, France.

Broom—Hunker creek miner; enlisted in England.
 Bullock, Sandy—Formerly member of Dawson Fire Department.
 Burstall, Brigadier General Harry E.—Artillery, First C. E. F.; formerly Yukon Field Force.
 Burwash, Capt. Lockie—First Canadian Pioneers; formerly mining recorder; father chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto.

Burnell, Ed W.—83rd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, C. E. F., France; formerly with the R. N. W. M. P.
 Busby, Lieut. Dr. Maurice—Medical Corps.
 Busby, Lieut. Dr. Eldon—Medical Corps.

Burnham, Major Frederick Russell—Directing the organization of California Company; Burnham Creek, Dominion, named after him, Dawson, 1898-9; British scout in South African war.

Campbell—Lieut. Arthur G.—2nd Tunneling Company, Canadian Engineers; was one of those selected to touch off explosives in the great mining affair at Messines, mentioned in dispatches; address, Army Postoffice, London.
 Campbell, Second Lieut. Malcolm—I. W. T. R. E., Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Busra; formerly mate of steamer Selkirk.

Caldow, Wm. L.—Formerly of the Bank of B. N. A., Dawson.
 Carpenter, W. H.—43rd Battalion; left with Yukon Infantry Co.
 Carter, A., 447894—56th Battalion, C. E. F.
 Catto, Dr. William—Surgical Service.

Chapman, George M.—A Company, 67th Pioneers Battalion, Western Scots, 4th Canadian Div., France; killed.
 Chapman, H., of Whitehorse—Father of George M. Chapman and in same company.

Chambers, Frank—Enlisted with U. S. A. forces at Anchorage.

Comyn Ching, Rev., chaplain—11th C. M. R.; ex-rector, St. Paul's cathedral, Dawson.

Chipman, Dr. W. W.—Inspector of hospitals for the Military Hospital Commission of Canada; now in Europe.

Church, O. E.—Unfit, discharged.
 Christie, James—Formerly of Mayo Landing; hero of bear fight.

Close, J. E.—Formerly of Whitehorse and Chisana, nephew of Close Bros. of White Pass.

Cowley, Lieut. Wm.—I. W. T. R. E., Mesopotamia Expeditionary F., Busra; former master steamer Lightning.

Colville, W. C.—4th Pioneers; walked to Whitehorse in summer at outbreak of war, to enlist.

Constantine—Son of Captain Constantine, first R. N. W. M. P. in Yukon.

Clazy, George R.—R. A. Medical Corps.

Corfe, C.—131st Highlanders; late of R. N. W. M. P.

Corbett, Fred—I. W. T. R. E., on coast patrol; formerly manager Northern Light & Power Co.

Cook—Strathcona Horse; nine years in Dawson station, R. N. W. M. P.

Couture, Alfred—Ex-R.N.W.M.P. Infantry Company in Dawson.

Craig—Strathcona Horse; formerly with R. N. W. M. P.; left Dawson May, 1914.

Creamer, Lieut. Philip—No. 34, 2nd Divisional Cyclists, Second Canadian Contingent, B. E. F.; formerly sergt.-major; son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Creamer of Dawson.

Crookston, George—102d Battalion, C. E. F., France.

Cullen, Wallace—U. S. Navy; son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cullen.

Currie, George Byron—10th Canadian; mined at Granville.

Lieut. Stuart Cuthbert—Son of former superintendent of R.N.W.M.P. Cuthbert, Captain Cuthbert R.—Son former superintendent, R.N.W.M.P.

Davis, Capt. Chester—Strathcona Horse; died of wounds September, 1916.

Davies, Ernest—16th Battalion, Canadian Scottish, 43rd Reserve Battalion; was on Glacier Creek.

Deslauriers, Leo—Aviation Corps; Dawson school boy.

De Kalloway, Joe—Staff sergeant, instructor.

Dewar, Lieut. Archie—Engineer Corps; formerly in Yukon territorial secretary's office.

Doherty, Captain—Formerly Dominion Creek miner.

Dooley, Sergt.-Major Richard—9th Battalion, Munster Fusiliers, C.E.F.; reservist; left Dawson August, 1914.

Dooley, Sapper Michael—Transferred to Engineers; died in Dublin from pneumonia; drilled the Yukon Infantry Company in Dawson.

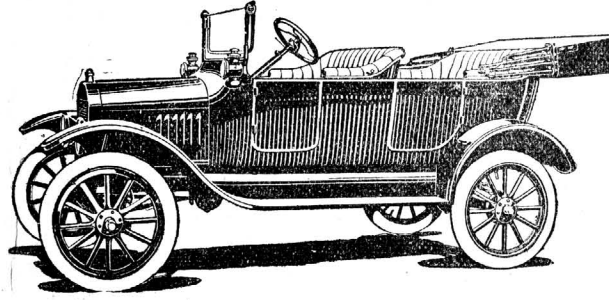
Douglas, Sapper William L.—22nd draft, Canadian Engineers, C.E.F.; son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Douglas of Dawson.

Drury, John—67th Western Scots.
 Duncan, Corporal C. G. S.—17th Reserve Battalion; formerly with the R.N.W.M.P.
 Dunn, Lance-Corporal Joseph—No. 1 Co., 3rd Pioneers, 48th Battalion, C. E. F.
 Dubois, Joseph—Engineers; Dawson barber.
 Duclous, A. R. Toby—Canadian Engineers, Signal Section; Dawson school boy; son of Mrs. J. E. N. Duclous of Dawson.
 Edwards, Lieut. George Douglas—Edmonton Battery; ex-assistant postmaster, Dawson.
 Edlestane, Capt. James—Care Mrs.

OUR STORE SLOGAN

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Is More Than a Mere Phrase. Our Stock of HARDWARE is Most Complete, and Kept Up-to-Date by Constant Shipments of New Stocks. If It's HARDWARE, You Can Get It Here

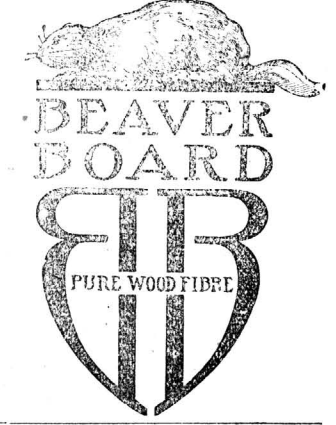


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The Ford car has demonstrated its ability to stand up under all conditions of Yukon roads at all seasons of the year. Its upkeep and gasoline expense are less than any other car. Another reason why your car should be a Ford is that all repair parts are always available. No waiting for parts. You can purchase them from us for as low as two cents each.

Ford Five Passenger \$695.00
 Ford Five Passenger With Self Starter \$870.00

BUILD your walls and ceilings of Beaver Board. THEY look better, wear better, last longer, and cost less than lath, plaster and wall-paper.



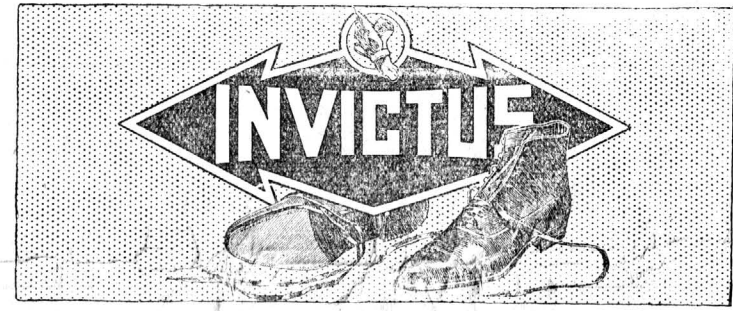
BEAVER BOARD keeps out heat and cold, deadens sound, and retards fire.
 BEAVER BOARD is quickly and easily put up by any one handy with tools. Sold here.

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 George A. Slater's



SHOES

Miners' and Loggers' Boots and Shoes

OAK HALL

Second Avenue

Ada Kingsbury, Lea Road, Kew Road, Blackheath, London, S. E., England.

Elliott, W. J.—Engineers; left with Yukon Infantry Co.; Yukon stamper.

Esponon, Gustave—Machinist, naval construction of torpedoes, Toulon, France; wounded at commencement of war.

Blique, E. J.—C. A. M. C., Alberta draft, Army Postoffice, London; ex-member of St. Mary's hospital staff.

Harry Ewart—Care Public Works Department, Ottawa; Dawson architect.

Ewing, Ralph—Killed on the Somme December, 1916; formerly telegraph operator.

Farr, Joseph—U. S. Army; Dawson school boy.

Faulkner, Jack—U. S. Army, Signal Corps; Dawson school boy, son of Dr. G. M. Faulkner, of Dawson.

Fenwick, Robert, 49615—C. A. S. C., musketry instructor; care Army Postoffice, London; left with Boyle

Contingent.
 Fiset, Captain and Paymaster—R. C. R.; ex-mining recorder, Glacier creek.

Fisher, A. C.—Unfit, discharged; left with Yukon Infantry Co.

Fletcher, Sergt. Wm. Ernest—Robert Fletcher's son.

Fletcher, Corporal Gordon—Robert Fletcher's son.

Forbes, I.—D. Co., 29th Battalion, 15th Platoon, C. E. F.

Forbes, Wm.—Former partner Robert Henderson, the discoverer.

Gane, Capt. Francis E.—Manitoba Regiment; killed in action; graduate of Dawson high school.

Gill, George M.
 Gifford, Charles M.—U. S. Navy; son of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Gifford of Dawson.

Gibson, Wm. L.—Alberta Regiment; formerly on C. B. of C. force.
 Gobeil, Joe—Formerly inspector of Yukon telegraph line.
 Goodall, Major S. H.—16th Vancouver Highlanders; killed in action

Oct., 1916; ex-R.N.W.M.P.
 Graham, Jack—Labor Battalion; from Whitehorse.

Grant, Oswald—Killed; Dawson school boy; son of Rev. A. S. Grant.

Greenaway—Corporal Walter—No. 3 Co., 2nd Battalion, Goldstream Guards, 4th Guards' Brigade, B. E. F.; formerly with the R.N.W.M.P.; reservist; left Dawson August, 1914.

Grestock, Lieut. Howard—Strathcona Horse; served in South Africa under Col. Steele; killed in action; a soldier's testimony: "No braver man ever lived."

Grey, Jack, 506236—Canadian Engineers, Training Depot, Crowborough, England.

Gwillim, Captain Frank L.—29th London Scottish, City of London Regiment, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; from Whitehorse.

Macdonald, Lieut. Alexander—102d Battalion, Machine Gun Section, N. B. C. Regiment; wounded twice;

(Continued on Last Page.)

B. & F. STORE

Headquarters for

Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars
 and Stationery

Pink Candies, Hard Satin and assorted Imported Chocolates; fresh arrivals in Lowney's and Imperial Chocolates; sole agents for Whitman's Candies; assorted Fresh Shelled Nuts, Pecans, Almonds, Pinenuts, Walnuts, Peanuts; Salted and Unsalted, and the Nutty Mixture—a mixture of Assorted Nuts.

SCHOOL STATIONERY—Scribblers, Erasers, Pencils, etc., and an extra large quantity of Crepe Tissue Paper in various colors.

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Most Every Brand

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Developing and Printing for Amateurs. Bring Your Films to a Photographer and Get Results. Work Done Right and Prices Reasonable.
 Kodaks, Films and Amateur's Supplies

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Special Bargains
For two Weeks

- 1 lot Writing Pads, 25c
- 1 lot Envelopes, 2 packs for 25c
- 1 lot Large Envelopes, size 4 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, package, 25c
- 1 lot Manilla Envelopes, 3 for 25c
- 1 lot Day Books, 350 pages, \$1.00
- 1 lot Counter Order Books, 25c and 50c
- 1 lot Received Payment Books, 2 for 25c
- 1 lot Draft Books, 2 for 25c
- 1 lot Safety Note Books, 2 for 25c
- 1 lot Scratch Pads, 3 for 25c
- 1 lot Children's School Books, 4 for 25c

- TYPEWRITING PAPER**
Typewriting Paper all 25c per box below regular price.
- 1 lot Whist and Bridge Score Cards, with tassel and pencil, half price, per box 25c
 - 1 lot Place Cards, half price, 2 dozen for 25c
 - 1 lot Correspondence Cards, 4 packages, 12 each, for 25c
 - 1 lot Party Invitation Cards, per box 25c
 - 1 lot Ladies' Note Books with Pencil 25c
 - 1 lot Tartan Back Playing Cards, extra fine (Scotch), Visiting Cards, misses, ladies and gents.
 - Steel Crochet Needles, 2 for 25c
 - Crochet Cotton, in ecru and white.
 - Side Combs, Hair Retainers, Back Combs, a new line.

- GLASSWARE**
- 1 lot of Jelly Tumblers, with covers, 3 for 25c
 - 1 lot of Fine Tumblers, 3 for 50c
 - 1 lot Heavy Tumblers, 2 for 25c
- GRANITWARE**
- Dish pans, 18 in. diameter, only 50c
 - Coffee Pots and Tea Pots, 25c
- TINWARE**
- Large Dish Pans, only 25c
 - Small size, 2 for 25c
 - Flour Sifters 25c
 - Cake Turners 25c
 - Towel Racks 50c

- BOOK SALE**
- Two Weeks Only—Large Selection Publishers prices, \$1.50 and \$1.25 Sale price, \$1.00 or 2 for \$1.75
- 1 lot Campfire Series, each 25c

Just Arrived, a Large Variety of NEW CROCKERY

- Best selection and lowest prices in Town
- 1 lot Cups and Saucers, per dozen 2.00
 - 1 lot Cups and Saucers, per dozen 2.50
 - 1 lot Cups and Saucers, per dozen 3.50
 - Fancy Fruit Dishes: regular price, 50c; for 25c
 - Fancy Bread Plates, Vegetable Dishes, Chocolate Sets, Vases, Platters, Dinner Plates, Cake Plates, Salad Bowls.
 - A line of Kitchen Cooking-ware Stone Crocks, 3 and 4-gal.

25c BARGAIN COUNTER

- Pearl Bead Necklets, 25c
- Tie and Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Rose Bowls, Glass Vases, Hat Pins, Spun Glass Ornaments for the Hair.
- Artificial Flowers; formerly 75c; to close out, now 25c
- Ammonia, Stove Polish, Shopping Bags, Muff Bowls and Pitchers.
- 1 lot Brown Betty Teapots, 50c and 75c
- Bargain line of Men's Working Shirts, extra value, at 75c and 1.00 Size 15 1/2 to 17 1/2.
- Turkish Bath Towels, 2 for 25c, 25c, 2 for 75c; splendid values.
- A full line of Men's Working Mitts and Gloves.

FALL UNDERWEAR

- Save money by buying now 1 lot Men's Shirts and Drawers, per garment, \$1.50
- 1 extra large selection of Men's Fall All-Wool Sox.

BARGAIN WEEK ON TALCUM POWDER

- 2 1-lb tins Talcum Powder—Carnation and violet—for two cans, only 75c
- Colgate's Talcum Powder in variety of odors, 3 for 1.00
- Colgate's Dental Cream, 1.00
- Large size, 3 for 1.00
- Colgate's Cold Cream, 25c
- Peroxide, per bottle, 25c
- Rosewater 25c
- Benzine 25c
- Turpentine 25c
- Spirits of Camphor 25c

PERFUMED SOAPS

A large variety of White Rose and Cucumber, Heliotrope, Oatmeal and Glycerine, cold Cream and Glycerine, Moss Rose, all 2 cakes for 25c.

Capillaris, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, Neatsfoot Oil, Enos Fruit Salt.

R. B. Robertson
Third Avenue

SPLENDID TOTAL OF \$95,000.00 RAISED BY YUKON PATRIOTIC FUND

The Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund was organized in December, 1914, as a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The accompanying statement shows the total cash handled by the fund up to July 31, 1917. The policy of the fund has been to accept contributions to any fund organized for relief work in the British Empire and in Allied countries in connection with the great war, and the officers of the fund undertake to forward such contributions in accordance with wishes of the donors. The chief work of the fund, however, is to administer relief for dependents of Yukon soldiers.

The subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund for this purpose have been far in excess of the immediate demands and a large sum has been forwarded to the Patriotic Fund at Ottawa, but the executive committee has the assurance from the Central Fund that it may draw on it for funds at any time.

At an early date it was decided to solicit for monthly contributions from the residents of Dawson and vicinity, and so that all might contribute to help along the great cause of the Allied nations, contributions were accepted for any relief fund connected with the war.

While some able to contribute have not done so yet the results of two and a half years' efforts show a much higher rate per capita in giving to war funds than in any other part of Canada.

Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund	
Statement showing total receipts and disbursements from inception of fund in December, 1914, up to July 31, 1917.	
Receipts	
Subscriptions received up to July 31, 1917, for Patriotic Fund	\$66,394.50
Interest received on funds on deposit	1,091.24
Subscriptions to Belgian Relief Fund	2,330.00
Subscriptions to Canadian Red Cross	12,694.60
Subscriptions to Soldiers' Disablement Fund	3,219.75
Subscriptions to Serbian Relief Fund	1,077.25
Subscriptions to Tobacco Funds for Soldiers	855.06
Subscriptions to various funds for Comforts for Soldiers	3,875.86
Subscriptions to Funds for Hospitals and Homes for Soldiers and Sailors	956.48
Subscriptions to Sundry Special Relief Funds for Dependents of Soldiers	2,536.60
Total	\$95,031.94

Disbursements	
Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa	
Grants to Sundry Relief Funds from Patriotic Fund	1,575.17
Relief, Dependents of Yukon Soldiers	10,939.18
Belgian Relief Fund, Montreal, London and New York	2,330.00
Canadian Red Cross, Toronto and Victoria	12,562.60
Military Hospital Commission, Ottawa	3,123.25
Serbian Relief Fund, London, England	1,069.25
Tobacco for Soldiers	855.66
Field Comforts	3,870.86
Hospitals and Homes for Soldiers and Sailors	956.48
Payments from Special Relief Funds	505.25
Expenses—Stationery, Advertising, Stamps, Telegrams	400.60
Balance on hand July 31, 1917	13,627.19
Total	\$95,031.94

C. D. MACAULAY,
President.

G. A. JECKELL,
Treasurer.



Dawson-Whitehorse Winter Stage



Famous Old Skagway Trail

Promising New Field Found on Nisling River

WHITEHORSE, Aug. 3.—The Star says: L. Lloyd Clark, who accompanied his father to the Nisling river country about a month ago, returned on the Nautlin last Friday. Mr. Clark speaks very interestingly of his trip into the interior, his first experience in the northern wilds.

He says:

"As a finish to my summer's vacation in the Yukon a trip to the Nisling river was a pleasure.

"We left Whitehorse June 18, on the river steamer Casca, with the Midnight Sun excursion, en route for Fort Yukon.

"To those who have never made the trip it is most delightful and interesting, especially going down the Thirtymile river, where we encountered numerous sandbars and short curves, but with skillful manipulation by the pilot we arrived at Carmacks without accident, where we said goodbye to our fellow travelers and commenced our 50-mile mule trip to the Nisling and Donjek rivers.

"The first evening out I was fortunate in seeing my first Yukon bear, and with little exaggeration he looked to me the size of a horse. One of the party took a shot at him, but the gun being a small caliber, the bullet took little effect. Bruin, wounded, made for the hills. Anxious for a second shot and a nearer view of his bearship, we picked up his trail and with great difficulty proceeded up the mountain, over rocks, logs and buck-brush. Coming out into a small open space one of the party turned, and happening to see in my hand a .22 rifle, exclaimed, 'For the love of Mike, don't shoot at him with that! If he ever finds it out, he'll be awful mad at you!' As I looked about at the culdesac we had clambered into, I realized at

what a disadvantage Mr. Bruin would have us should he suddenly appear. It reminded me of an incident Mr. Coin speaks of in his book. As you know, Mr. Coin was a non-religious man. Out in the woods one day, coming suddenly upon a bear, he started on a run down the trail, the bear in close pursuit. A short distance the trail ended abruptly at the brink of a precipice. A 300-foot drop in front of him, inaccessible bluffs to right and left, his retreat cut off by the oncoming bear. What was there to do? Without hesitation, he did what he had never done—prayed: 'Now, God, old man, I want you to listen to me for a minute, then you can go on about your business. I've never called on you for anything before, but this is one favor I want you to grant me: if you can't be on my side, don't be on the bear's side, but just stand to one side and you'll see the damndest bear fight you ever saw.' Gripping my .22 rifle like a baseball bat, I proceeded to crawl up and out. A noise on the left of breaking brush and rolling logs told us that the bear was swiftly getting out of our vicinity. I caught one more glimpse of him, going over the hill out of range of any gun.

"Turning about, we soon made two miles to camp on the Little Nordenskiold, where mosquitoes made life miserable. As one of the party remarked, they could only be more numerous by being smaller.

"My next hunt was in the Pyramid mountain country, where we found moose, caribou, mountain sheep and the famed ptarmigan roaming in herds and droves and flocks, undisturbed except by the occasional hunter. It was here I stood and watched the sun at midnight drift

slowly along the western skyline.

"Standing there, gazing out over that vast field of ice and snow, mountain range touching mountain range, mineral wealth untold hidden away under the frozen earth and glacier bed, a realization came to me, for the first time, of the magnitude and magnificence of the northern country. I felt myself an atom in this vast wonderland.

"Visibly impressed by the bigness of it all, I slowly found my way back to camp and wondered the while if Mr. Service was just right when he called it 'The Country God Forgot.'

"During my career in my profession I've traveled many miles, meeting many people. Never have I spent a more enjoyable summer. As I go back to my work, I shall carry with me memories of the wonder and grandeur of your mountains and rivers, the pleasure and excitement of your big game hunts, of Whitehorse and her people, so genial and hospitable, so generous to the call of their country, and I'm wishing them success to all their plans and ambitions."

OPERATIONS OF THE GLACIER CREEK CAMP

Operations in the old Glacier and Miller diggings, fifty miles west of Dawson, officially known as the Sixtymile district, because the streams there are at the head of the Sixtymile river, continue active.

More than fifty men are on Miller and Glacier and their tributaries. The dredge which was engaged on Walker's Fork and later on Miller Creek has been moved to the Sixtymile, not far from Glacier, and is ready to start up at any time the company may decide to go ahead.

William Schofield, recorder on Glacier creek for the Sixtymile district, provided the News with the following summary of the mining operations there at present by individuals:

Glacier Creek

Creek claims Nos. 21 and 22 above discovery are being worked by open-cut methods by Joseph Chatelets.

Creek claims Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 above discovery—Harry G. Milvain and Charles A. Rankin are working by ground sluicing from a ditch on the hillside. The pay averages \$10 to \$20 per day to the man.

Creek claims Nos. 14, 15 and 16 above discovery—John Brunskel is working by open-cut, with pay going from \$40 to \$100 to the box-length.

Creek claims Nos. 10A, 12 and 13 above discovery—Worked by John Babcock by open-cut method, pay running from \$10 to \$15 a day.

Creek claim No. 6 above discovery—Carl A. Hermansen is open-cutting. The pay runs from \$12 to \$20 a day.

On creek discovery claim and Nos. 1 and 2 above Charles Peterson is working a lay from Alexander Lesperance. He has four men working, with pay running from \$80 to \$125 to the box-length.

Creek claims Nos. 2, 3A and 3 below discovery are owned and worked by John Spentley, who is working by open-cut. The pay runs from \$50 to \$150 to the box-length.

Creek claims Nos. 17, 18 and 19A below discovery are being worked by E. M. Searle and Anton Leland. They have pay running from \$50 to \$125 to the box-length.

Big Gold

Creek discovery is being worked by Ronald Ferguson by drifting; pay 25c to 35c to the 8-pan bucket.

At the mouth of Big Gold, William R. Miller is groundsluicing and preparing ground for seraping.

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Sixtymile Creek
John P. Miller is working ground with a hydraulic lift and has a large stretch of ground ready to work when the rains come.

Little Gold Creek
David W. McLeod and J. J. Diebold are working by open-cut methods and have a large piece of ground ready to shovel-in.

Bedrock Creek
Olaf Person is drifting below discovery, and Angus McLeod and A. Langway are preparing to open up on Nos. 21 and 23 above discovery.

Miller Creek
On creek claim No. 1 above the concession William Barry and Michel Dulin are preparing ground to open cut.

Creek claim No. 2 is being worked by P. Owens and Tommy Taylor; the ground going from \$50 to \$100 to the box-length.

Creek claim No. 3 was worked by Dulin and Bordelais during last winter season; dump sluiced close to \$3,500.

Creek claims Nos. 4 and 5 were worked during last winter. The dump sluiced close to \$4,500.

A good many men also are mining on Walker's Fork, Jack Wade, and upper Fortymile, beyond the Miller and Glacier diggings, and meeting with success.

steamship in dock. The flames badly damaged the upper structure of the ship and spread to the merchandise on the wharf. The conflagration was extinguished after considerable loss. An official inquiry has been opened into the causes of the fire.

Barracuda Fish Being Canned
LOS ANGELES.—The South Coast Canning company announces that it is now packing barracuda, says the Tribune. Barracuda is considered the most palatable of all fish by many persons and the demand is greater than the supply.

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Big Operations of Yukon Gold Co.

The Yukon Gold company, one of the largest mining companies of the North, owns hundreds of placer claims within fifty miles of Dawson, on which it is operating dredge and hydraulic plants extensively. Its dredges near Dawson are as follows: No. 1, on 90 below discovery on Bonanza; No. 2, on 35 below discovery on Bonanza creek; No. 3, on No. 13 on Bear creek; No. 4, on 52 Hunker creek; No. 5, on No. 4 Eldorado; No. 6, on 12 Gold Run; No. 8, on 48 above on Bonanza.

The company's hydraulics operating near Dawson are on Adams hill, Bunker hill, Cheechaco hill, Fox gulch group, Lovett gulch group. The company also has other hydraulic properties. The hydraulics are worked with water from a ditch 70 miles long, extending from Twelvemile river to Gold hill, and carrying 5,000 miner's inches of water.

The resident manager of the company at Dawson is E. E. McCarthy, who recently succeeded C. A. Thomas, who has been transferred to other fields. O. B. Perry, general manager and consulting engineer of the company, recently enlisted as major in the United States army.

In his report of February 28, 1917, O. B. Perry, the general manager and consulting engineer, said, in part:

The following report covers the operations of the company for the year ended December 31, 1916:

Property.—In June of last year the company undertook the examination, and later the development, of the Long Hike and O. K. groups of mining claims, in the Jarbidge district, Elko county, Nevada. Development work on these properties has been prosecuted steadily for the last seven months, with the result that there has been blocked out in these two groups alone approximately 214,000 tons of ore, having a value of \$3,200,000. The workings on the Long Hike group on January 1, 1917, had reached a depth of 600 feet below the point where the ore was first discovered. Developments on the O. K. group had reached a total vertical depth of 250 feet in a vein similar in character and approximately parallel to the Long Hike vein. In addition to the development work on these two properties, the company has acquired an interest in other adjoining groups in the same district, the most important of which are known as the Jarbidge Gold and the North Star, and has taken options on other properties known as

the Starlight, Flaxie, and Buckeye groups, on all of which development work is being actively prosecuted. The conditions are favorable and the outlook promising for the development of a much larger tonnage in the Long Hike and O. K. groups and for the development of similar ore bodies in the other groups which have been purchased or taken under option.

All of the aforesaid properties and rights which have been acquired by the company have been assigned to the Elkor Mines company, which company was formed in accordance with agreements made with the owners of the principal mines at the time the business was entered into. The Yukon Gold company owns 60 per cent. of the stock of the Elkor Mines company, and has an option to purchase an additional 10 per cent. of the stock at any time before July 1 next.

During the last year the company has examined and acquired, by leasing agreements, three additional gold dredging properties, as follows:

Property of the Coeur d'Alene Mining company, on Prichard creek, near Murray, Idaho. The developed area contains about 5,800,000 cubic yards, with an estimated gold content of over \$1,500,000.

River claims and leases on the north fork of the American river, containing approximately 7,000,000 cubic yards, with estimated gold content of over \$1,000,000. This ground is located near the company's American river dredge, which will be moved to the north fork property when its present work is completed.

Trinity Exploration and Carr properties, in Trinity county, California, adjacent to the company's present holdings. These new properties are estimated to contain approximately 21,000,000 cubic yards of gold bearing gravel, with a gross content estimated at \$3,000,000.

The company's proportion of the estimated net profit to be derived from these three leasing operations is approximately \$2,000,000.

Equipment.—In the Yukon, dredge No. 3 was moved to Bear creek, rebuilt, and placed in operation during the latter part of August. Dredge No. 9 is now being dismantled and made ready for moving to the Coeur d'Alene property.

During the year two new dredges of all steel construction were completed and placed in operation; one on the Trinity property, of 9 cubic feet bucket size, and a similar

dredge on the Yuba property. The 3½ cubic feet dredge which was shipped to Greenstone Creek, Ruby District, Alaska, during the fall of 1915, was completed and placed in operation early in May.

In the hydraulic mines, a tunnel 800 feet long was driven from Bonanza creek to permit washing all the gravels at Oro Fino hill mine. Various small changes were made in equipment.

In connection with the development of the Jarbidge properties, the company installed equipment consisting of small power plant, tramway, diamond drill outfit, office, warehouse, bunkhouses, etc. Plans are under way for the construction of a mill. The first unit, of 100 tons capacity, is expected to be completed during the coming year.

Dredge Operations.—The Dawson dredges began their tenth season on May 15, and operated to October 26, which is longer than the usual season in the Yukon, the weather remaining mild during October until late in the month. The average length of the dredging season was 145 days.

The seven dredges mined an area of approximately 128 acres, containing 5,433,652 cubic yards, which produced \$2,276,000, an average of 41.89c per cubic yard. The average cost, including depreciation, was 23.32c per cubic yard, which is 3.14c per yard lower than the previous year, and is the lowest cost yet obtained for this operation. A greater yardage was handled than in the preceding season, and the costs were lower, but the net profit for the year was slightly lower, due to the lower gold content of the material mined. The average value of the gravel remaining will continue to be lower than that mined in the last few years.

During the season a total of 339,127 square yards, or 53.4 per cent. of the ground handled, was thawed by steam. Thawing results were highly satisfactory.

The Greenstone Creek dredge operated from May 7 to October 31. It handled 206,508 cubic yards of gravel, having a total value of \$179,122, or 86.7c per cubic yard. Operating costs were \$166,491, or 80.6c per cubic yard. This dredge met with operating difficulties in the early part of the season, on account of the bedrock conditions and difficulty in handling and washing the material dredged, which necessitated some changes in the dredge machinery. The operation in the latter part of

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the season was normal and up to expectations.

The Iditarod dredge began operations on April 28 and closed down for the winter season on November 14, making a total operating season of 199 days, which is three days longer than last year. Favorable operating conditions and good running time during the season produced the best results which have been recorded for this operation. The dredge handled 1,015,920 cubic yards, which produced gold to the value of \$971,071, an average value of 95.6c per cubic yard. The yardage dredged was 88,964 more than in 1915, a gain of 9.5 per cent. The production was \$125,106 greater than in the previous season. The average cost, including depreciation, was 38.8c, which is 1.1c higher than in 1915, due primarily to the greater amount of steam thawed ground handled. The operating profit increased \$79,017.

The three California dredges operating on the American river, Feather river, and Butte creek, handled 4,032,476 cubic yards of gravel, which yielded gold to the value of \$414,214. The average cost for the three dredges was 3.94c per cubic yard, and depreciation included, which is a low record for this operation. The

American river dredge was idle for a time on account of low water; otherwise normal conditions prevailed.

The new Yuba dredge started operations on October 30. Bedrock was reached on December 15. The operation of this dredge has been entirely satisfactory.

Hydraulic Operations.—The yardage mined amounted to 2,245,084 cubic yards, which produced \$435,666, at a cost of \$266,369, equivalent to a cost of 11.9c per cubic yard. The total water used was 489,625 miner's inches, as compared with 494,755 miner's inches in 1915. The duty of the water was 4.60 cubic yards to the miner's inch.

The Twelvemile water system was operated from May 4 to September 30 inclusive, a total of 151 days. The total delivery was 453,990 miner's inches. The ditch was operated for 88 per cent. of the possible time. The principal causes of lost time were washouts on Kentucky point and Noble creeks.

Miscellaneous Operations.—Leases on claims owned by the company in the Yukon and Iditarod, together with the return for water used on other than company ground, also assay office cleanings, yielded a total of \$94,804, at a cost of \$3,904.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS, SEASON 1916

	Production.	Working costs.	Operating gain.
Dawson Dredges	\$2,276,074.15	\$1,266,884.24	\$1,009,189.91
Dawson Hydraulics	435,666.47	266,368.59	169,297.88
Iditarod Dredge	971,071.04	404,462.10	566,608.94
Ruby Dredge	179,121.78	166,490.81	12,630.97
California Dredging	426,857.99	183,125.90	243,732.09
Miscellaneous Operations	94,803.64	3,903.83	90,899.81
Total Operations	\$4,383,595.07	\$2,291,235.47	\$2,092,359.60
Non-operating Income			9,341.79
Total Income			\$2,101,701.39

From the total income, as shown, were deducted, royalties paid, \$362,852.46; amortization, \$250,647.00; interest charges, general expense, and examinations, \$390,691.24; making a total deduction of \$994,190.70.

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WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU.

NEW YORK.—Three thousand Russians in a Carnegie hall staged a wild demonstration when Dr. B. E. Shinsky declared he was authorized by the Petrograd government to announce "no separate peace possible."

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Baled hay valued at \$100,000, owned by the Union-Stockyards company and stored in their sheds in South St. Paul, was last night destroyed by fire of unexplained origin.



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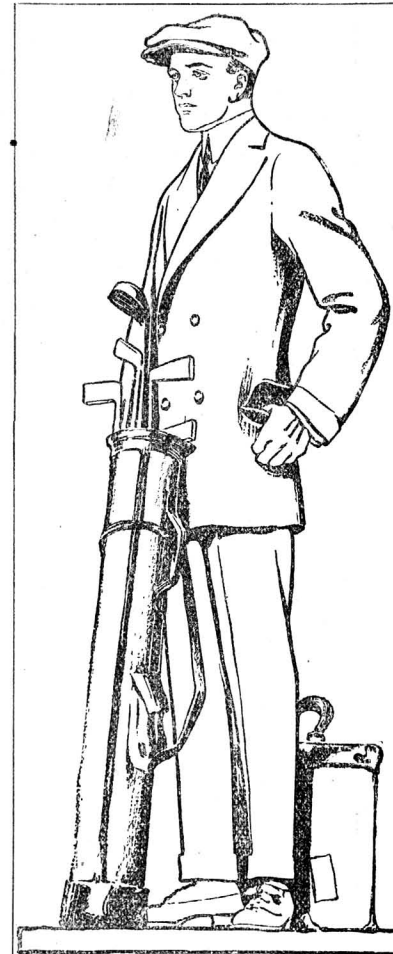
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London Writer on Yukon Infantry Co.



SCENES OF DEPARTURE OF YUKONERS FROM VICTORIA

Canada, an illustrated weekly journal edited by Walter J. M. Lefroy and published in London and Toronto, in a recent issue had the following article by Mary MacLeod Moore, with illustrations of "Girl Guides" of Dawson, Mrs. George Black, Captain George Black, O. C., Yukon Infantry Company, and officers, and Dawson high school boys who have enlisted:

Ye who would challenge England;
Ye who would break the might
Of the little isle in the foggy sea
And the lion-heart in the fight—

Count well your horse and your swords,
Weigh well your valor and guns,
For they who would ride against
England
Must sabre her million sons.

The sullen fire of the German guns on Belgium called men from all over the world, even from the great Yukon Territory, far up in the North of Canada, "along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers," a land so far from international politics that men might have been forgiven for being a little

tardy in their response. But these splendid strong men of the Open and the Wild needed no spur. They came and they are still coming.

Though the Yukon is nine thousand miles away in the farthest North, where darkness and light are so strangely divided that for more than a hundred days newspapers can be read at midnight in the open air, the enthusiasm over the war for which the British are fighting heart and soul is intense.

Over six hundred men have come from Dawson since war began. Many walked long distances to enlist. In

1914 the first band of men from Yukon began to train, and, eventually, went to France, and won distinction. The latter word is used advisedly, for seven men in the Yukon Motor Gun Detachment, won the Military Medal, the captain was awarded the Military Cross, and a number were promoted. Now a new body of men is in England in training—the Yukon Infantry Company, C. E. F., in command of Capt. George Black, better known as the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, who has as a corporal Lyman Munger Black, his son.

The Yukon contingents contain, beside the commissioner, four members of the Yukon council, which is the local parliament; the Dawson fire chief, a Church of England clergyman, who is serving as a private, a chemist, several high school boys, former members of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, trappers, miners and prospectors.

So much for the men. What about the women and the girls of the territory?

Mrs. George Black has accompanied her husband and son to England, and tells of what has been done in her far off home by the non-combatant sex. Mrs. Black is a real Yukoner, though an American by birth, for she went to Dawson in 1898, and walked over the famous Chilkoot pass. Her earliest home was a little log house, and she has seen the country grow, and draw nearer and nearer to the outer world in the nineteen years in which she has been associated with the North.

"First, it may interest you to know," she says, "that in proportion to the population the Yukon has given more to the patriotic fund than any other part of Canada. Men, women and children have averaged \$20 per head, which is pretty good when it is considered that we are not rich people up there in spite of rumor. All the funds have been helped—Patriotic, Red Cross and Daughters of the Empire. I organized three chapters of the last-mentioned up there, and a fourth has been named after me, and I also organized the Women's Patriotic Service League. Everything is for the war. Any festivity arranged has a war fund for the motive; everyone is enthusiastic, and no sacrifice is too great.

"And the girls? I must tell you about our Girl Guides, who are very sorry they can't be soldiers. Three years ago we organized the Guides, with Mrs. Frank Osborn as Scout Mistress, and Miss Hilda Potter and Miss Hazel McIntyre as Lieutenants. Mrs. Osborn is also the Regent of the Martha Munger Black Chapter of the I. O. D. E., and President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England. Each summer the Girl Guides spend two weeks in camp about fourteen miles above Dawson, on Klondike river. Lately sixteen of the guides passed the Tenterfoot Test, and are now wearing trefoil pins.

"They are being drilled, too. Maj. Knight, the Commandant of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in Dawson, is drilling the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, and 200 Dawson men who are ineligible for active service overseas, yet feel they want to be ready in case Canada

calls for men for home defense.

"Shall I tell you about the socks the Duchess of Connaught made for us? Her Royal Highness very kindly sent me six pairs last winter which she had knitted on her machine. Three pairs were raffled for \$25, and three pairs were sold for the same sum, making \$50 in all. Then the winner of the raffle returned the three pairs to me. I gave them to the Chapter and they in turn raffled them for \$100. So you see we got \$150 for the Royal gift, and felt very pleased with the result."

Mrs. Black is in England for the first time. Her one adverse criticism is of something for which it is impossible to blame either ourselves or the Germans—the weather. Lives there a writer who has the strength of mind to refrain from quoting Service in connection with the Yukon? I doubt it. Thinking of the war and of the soldiers from the Yukon who are fighting for the freedom which men of the open prize, one knows them to be:

"The men of my mettle, the men who would 'stablish my fame,
Unto its ultimate issue, winning me honor, not shame."

PIONEER WOMAN OF THE FAR NORTHLAND

SEATTLE.—One of the first white women to cross the American line into the Klondike, a pioneer of the pioneers, is Miss Nellie Cashman. A slight, little woman, with gray hair brushed straight back from her forehead, and big hands roughened and muscular from doing the work of men along the trail and in the camps of the North, now past 60 years of age, she is as active and eager to go back to the Koyukuk region as she was in the days of '74, a slip of a girl fresh from Ireland.

Nearly twenty years before the Klondike rush from which thousands returned entitled to the name of sordough, Miss Cashman first hit the trails of the North country.

She was telling recently of a trip she made in 1875—only one of many and any one of which would give the ordinary woman her fill of adventure for life—a seventy-seven-day trip on snowshoes over 200 miles of

snow and ice to carry medical aid to the 150 men who were down with scurvy in the Cassiar country.

Miss Cashman, with six men to help her, mushed out of Wrangell to their rescue, and nursed them so efficiently that not a man died. She had been a few weeks on her journey when Indians brought word to Wrangell that a white woman was in danger out on the trail and that help should be sent. A detail of United States marines went to her rescue and found her comfortably settled in a camp, ministering to the scurvy-stricken band of miners.

"I don't think I ever knew the meaning of fear," said Miss Cashman, "and I was always restless and wanted to see new and far away places.

"I came to this country a young girl from Ireland and went first to Arizona. I never saw another white woman in the months that I stayed there. That was in '73. And then I went north.

"I'm going back now for a visit to Arizona, to stay with a nephew of mine. He'll take me all around the country in an automobile, and I know he'll want me to stay there, but he might as well try to keep the sun from rising as to try to keep me from going back North."

After her first trip into the interior, when Miss Cashman mushed in from Wrangell over the Stikine river route, she opened a grocery business in Dawson, which she carried along with mining interests that she formed in that region. Later she entered the Fairbanks field. Then the ambition to make a strike seized her and she followed the trail into the Koyukuk region, where she spent most of the last eleven years. She reports that there are probably 2,500 or 3,000 claims staked in that region and that at least 1,000 of them are working or are in the process of development. It is her opinion that next year will see many big strikes in that region.

As she stood at the door of her room in the Hotel Northern, she looked down at the skirts she wore and spoke as if she regarded them as a necessary inconvenience of her visit to the outside. "These things will go pretty quick when I get back up there," she said. "Fine time I'd have with skirts on the trail."

CHINO, Cal., July 18.—Twenty-seven children have been born to Mrs. Paul Aguilar in a wedded life of thirty-eight years, and today she is the mother of her twenty-eighth, a boy. Mrs. Aguilar is 53, and she was married at 15. In the family there have been three sets of twins, and all of the children are living save two.

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Operation of Yukon Placer Act

(By C. A. Thomas, for ten years Resident Manager of the Yukon Gold Company, and still with that Company in another field.)

The question of substituting a Dominion mining act for the present local placer-mining act has been the subject of much discussion in the Klondike as well as at Ottawa. Among recent articles on the subject were those by J. A. MacDonald in Engineering and Mining Journal; "Yukon Placer Mining Regulations," Jan. 16, 1916; "Bench Claims in the Yukon," April 22, 1916; "Remedies for Incongruities of Yukon Placer Regulations," May 6, 1916; and "New Dominion Mining Law Badly Needed," June 10, 1916. When the Canadian Mining Institute first proposed a new mining law that would cover the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the people of the Yukon Territory strenuously objected, as the present act was satisfactory in the main and they did not care to try a new act of which they had no previous knowledge. It is conceded that if an act, drawn by competent persons, could be passed by parliament, which would bring the mining industry of Canada under a uniform federal law, it would be extremely beneficial, but this seems almost impossible, as most of the mineral lands within the various provinces are controlled by the provincial governments, and they would naturally be slow to change their various mining codes to one adopted by the federal government.

As there is little placer mining in Canada except in the Yukon, the mining men of that territory feel that they should at least be consulted when a new placer act is proposed under which they would have to operate. In the "Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada During the Calendar Year 1915," published by the Department of Mines, the total production of gold during that year derived from placer and alluvial mining was \$5,550,987, of which \$4,755,731 represented the output from the Yukon mines, \$4,000 from Alberta, and the balance from British Columbia, estimated at \$755,000. As both these provinces have their own mining laws, any act passed by the federal government would apply only to the Yukon Territory and a small area elsewhere containing mineral lands now under federal control. Furthermore, any act passed could not be made retroactive and would therefore add one more set of laws and another class of claims to the already large number in force in the Yukon. The Dominion act which was prepared by the council of the Canadian Mining Institute, in so far as it pertained to placer mining, contained a great many objectionable features that might have been eliminated if the act had been open to public discussion. An effort was made to bring the proposed act before parliament without much general consideration, and it was only through accident that the officials and miners of the Yukon learned of the movement, although they were vitally interested in any changes that might be made in connection with placer mining.

The continual change of regulations governing mining in the Yukon previous to 1906 was and is the source of much litigation, and it is almost impossible for anyone without a legal training to follow the rapid changes. No doubt conditions at the time J. H. Curle visited the country warranted the statements and criticisms made by him in his "Gold Mines of the World," but that was written 14 years ago and it is hardly fair to leave the impression that conditions are the same now as they were then.

On August 1, 1906, the Yukon Placer Mining Act became law and has since remained in force except for a few minor changes. Under this act, creek claims are staked 500 feet along the base line (usually surveyed by the government about the center of the valley) and 1,000 feet on each side of such base lines, and all other claims "shall not exceed 500 feet in length parallel to the base line of the creek toward which it fronts by 1,000 feet."

The boundaries of any claim granted prior to August 1, 1906, can be enlarged to the size of a claim allowed by the present act providing it does not interfere with other owners. In this way a great proportion of the small hill claims staked under the various regulations have been included within the boundaries of creek claims 500x2,000 feet, or "other claims" 500x1,000 feet. This is only feasible when the ground adjoining the claim to be enlarged is vacant Dominion land or owned by the same person.

Mr. MacDonald in his article, "Bench Claims in the Yukon," mentions that claims staked previous to the "Consolidated Act of 1908" were confined in area to 250 feet square. He probably refers to the Yukon Placer Mining Act of 1906, as only a few minor amendments have been passed since that date, although claims were not limited to 250 feet square after the Regulations of July

31, 1905. With regard to the enlargement of the boundaries of bench claims Mr. MacDonald is also in error when he says that owners of small bench claims have the privilege of enlarging their claims from the regular 250 feet square to 500x1,000 feet. Any claim other than a creek claim can have a maximum size of only 500x1,000 feet.

Surveys of mineral claims in the Yukon are not different from surveys of mineral lands elsewhere in Canada or the United States. Unless "precise and accurate," they are worse than useless and only lead claim owners into litigation. The qualifications and duties of the Dominion land surveyor are about the same as those of the United States deputy mineral surveyor.

The bench claims, discussed by Mr. MacDonald, were probably located under some of the old regulations and are therefore of little value in discussing the present Yukon Placer Mining Act. Claims staked under previous regulations retain all rights given by those regulations unless an enlargement is granted, and in that case the claim loses the characteristics and rights of the original location and must thereafter conform to the terms of the present act. In that way the enlargement of boundaries has the same effect as a relocation of the ground.

Mr. MacDonald's statement in "Remedies for Incongruities of the Yukon Placer Regulations," that the difficulties encountered by the Dominion land surveyor in surveying placer claims located under some previous regulations caused much trouble and litigation is quite true. When a surveyor is engaged by an owner to survey a claim, he first takes from the records the location date and then proceeds to survey the claim according to the regulations in force at the time of staking. Not only must he make an accurate survey of the claim, but in many cases must interpret as well the regulations governing, and, not being a lawyer, is often wrong. In many regulations the claims extended in width from "base to base of the hill," and it is left to the surveyor to determine what is the "base" of the hill. In the Regulations of January 18, 1898, the side lines were "lines along bed or rim rock three feet higher than the rim or edge of the creek, etc." Another case where two surveyors are sure to disagree.

The Regulations of February 20, 1900, located the side boundaries 1,000 feet each side of the center of the stream, but as the stream continually changed its course, the surveyor who was called upon to survey the claim, several years after staking, would naturally find it somewhat difficult. A new Dominion act could not change these conditions to any greater extent than did the Yukon Placer Mining Act of 1906. The Regulations of March 13, 1901, established the side boundaries as 1,000 feet on each side of the base line of the creek, thus making the boundaries of the claim definite, and the present act is practically the same. The surveyor has only to run out his lines accurately, and as he is not called upon to use his imagination in fitting the claim boundaries to certain undefined physical conditions, boundary disputes of claims located since 1906 are rather infrequent.

Mr. MacDonald shows how claims can now be staked at or near the forks of two creeks and suggests a remedy whereby the flat or bench ground might be equally divided between the two creeks. Usually the base lines do not follow closely the meandering of the creek and in some cases are actually a considerable distance from the center of the valley. Then, again, the present course of the stream does not in any way indicate the old "pay streak." In such a remedy the surveyor would again be called upon to use his judgment in dividing this ground equally between the two creeks, and his decision would probably not be agreeable to a man surveying claims on the adjoining creek; the result would probably be a lawsuit. It would seem to be much better that when a locator drives his stakes he be given a definite tract of land, if the ground is open for location, and, in the case of placer claims, all placer minerals contained within the boundaries of that tract.

Regarding angle fractions, there are sure to be fractions left unsatisfactory to the locators, under all mining laws. Prospectors are not usually considered accurate surveyors, their rule being, "Stake long and be sure to stake enough."

The government surveyor, when running base lines, could easily establish a government line across the "jaws" of the smaller or side streams below which the ground would have to be staked off the main-stream base line. There are changes which should be made in the present placer act—changes found necessary through actual operation—and the government had some changes under advisement when the war began. Now all legislation of

that sort will have to await the end of the conflict.

Before the present act was passed, a commission was sent to Yukon Territory by the Dominion government to study conditions and hear what suggestions the operators and miners had to make. Sitings were held on the principal creeks, and every man in the country had a chance to express his opinion as to what should or should not be done. After the commission had made up its report, an act was passed which seemed best fitted to the conditions in the north, and the result has been in the main satisfactory.

If there is to be a revision of the Canadian mining laws, parliament should again adopt the same method, only on a larger scale. A commission should be created which would include men of recognized ability and experience in the various branches of the mining profession. The provinces should also be represented, for if the proposed new code was not adopted by them, there would be little reason for the revision. In this way everyone might be heard, including the council of the Canadian Mining Institute.

Mr. MacDonald discusses at some length the question of dredging leases. These leases are not covered by the Yukon Placer Act, but by "Dredging Regulations—governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon—established by orders in council dated May 14, 1907, and May 31, 1911." That the prospector and operator are handicapped by the present dredging regulations is quite true, but not for the reasons given by Mr. MacDonald.

Up to the present none of the rivers open to leases under the regulations, with the exception of the Klondike river, has proved of value for dredging, notwithstanding the fact that dredges have been built and operated on several. For that reason there has been no popular demand for a change in the regulations that are practically worthless. Those owning leases have on different occasions endeavored to bring before the government changes that are necessary, but so far without effect.

The conditions as to rentals, time for placing a dredge on the lease and the yearly work required are all fair and could not be considered burdensome. The rental for three years amounts to \$1,200 on a ten-mile lease, and for this amount the lessee obtains from the government an exclusive three-year option on the ground, during which time the necessary prospecting can be done and, if of sufficient value, a dredge constructed. In the case of a promoter or company optioning all claims from individual owners on an undeveloped creek, the initial payments are usually much larger and the time allowed for prospecting before second or final payments is normally not much over six months.

Prospecting can be carried on during most of the year in the Yukon, the winter months being the best, as transportation is much easier because of the frozen condition of the ground and the creeks and rivers. Three years is ample time for an exhaustive examination of a ten-mile river lease and the construction of such a dredge as would be required.

The yearly work required after three years is the dredging of 20,000 cubic yards each year. The proof of this work is not in the hands of the local officials, but is in the form of an affidavit signed under oath by the person performing the work, as is required for the renewal of placer claims. Such action as the minister of the interior might take under any of the regulations is subject to review by a competent court of law.

The objections to the present dredging regulations are due to the character of the tract of land the government gives under a dredging lease. Leases can be granted only on streams having an average width (including beds and bars) of 150 feet between natural banks throughout the portion applied for, and "the length of river to be included in any lease shall be continuous and shall in no case exceed ten miles measured along the middle of the river following its sinuosities."

The mining operations, both on the small creeks and the larger ones classed as rivers under the dredging regulations, have shown clearly that there is no connection or similarity between the present location of the stream and whatever pay channel may exist in the river or creek valley. Take, for example, a lease which has been granted for ten miles following the sinuosities of a stream and, later, a pay channel is developed along the general direction of the valley. The lessee finds that only small scattered sections of his lease contains dredgeable gravel, and therefore it is of no value unless he can consolidate all workable ground adjoining his lease by purchase or location. These claims are usually located and held by individuals ready to sell to the lessee at a fancy price after he has developed the "pay."

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The only dredging leases being worked in the Yukon at present are those granted on the Klondike river and are within the boundaries of Hydraulic Lease No. 18. As both the dredging leases and hydraulic lease are controlled by the same company, the dredges pass from one to the other without interference, but if the ownership was otherwise, economic operation of either lease would be difficult.

The dredging regulations should be entirely changed so that it would be possible to grant a tract along a river for a certain distance and of such width as the lessee thought necessary, the rental charged to be according to the acreage. The local objection to such a lease or concession has been the fear that at some time a rich deposit might be acquired in this manner by a corporation or one individual; therefore, the men owning dredging leases have been given little consideration, either by the government at Ottawa or the mining policy of the Yukon. In so far as the Klondike district is concerned, no creek or river upon which a lease could be granted under the present regulations has, so far, ever developed "pay" in sufficient quantity to hold the individual miner.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

The various dykes and areas of the

QUARTZ PORPHYRIES OF THE YUKON

The quartz porphyries are the youngest igneous rocks in the district. They occur in numerous, small, oblong areas, everywhere throughout the region, both in the valleys and on the ridges. The areas usually measure from one to two hundred yards in width and from a quarter to half a mile in length, and might be classed in most cases as wide, short dykes. They were found to be intrusive through the schists and older rocks in all cases where contact exposures were available for study.

The quartz porphyry, microscopically, is a pale yellow compact rock sprinkled with small phenocrysts of dark quartz and yellowish decomposed feldspar. In thin sections it shows a microgranitic ground mass through which individuals of quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase are porphyritically distributed. Quartz is the most abundant porphyritic mineral, and occurs both in rounded and corroded forms and in perfect dihexahedral crystals. The feldspars usually exhibit good crystallographic outlines.

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recent acid volcanic rocks dotted Klondike river, seven miles above Rock creek, showed in thin sections, a glassy ground mass with a fluidal structure, holding microlites and spherulites of quartz and feldspar. The porphyritic individuals, in addition to those in the quartz porphyries, included occasional scales and plates of brown biotite.—McCConnell

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The YUKON TELEGRAPH SERVICE

(By Geo. S. Fleming, Superintendent of the Dawson-Whitehorse Division of the Dominion Telegraph System.)

When one considers the remoteness and isolation of the Yukon Territory in general and of Dawson in particular, the means of quick communication between points within the territory and also with the "outside" has fully kept pace with development along other lines.

Compare the present with what it was in '98; then if a communication could be sent out and a reply received in a couple of months it was considered quick time; now it is reduced to as many hours, or at most a day.

The construction of a telegraph line to Dawson was begun at Bennett, B. C., the first day of April, 1899, by the Dominion government with a force of about one hundred men under the able management of J. B. Charleson. The wire, insulators, side-blocks and other material was distributed along the shore of Lake Bennett, and Tagish by teams and sleds over the ice, and camp was moved forward several miles each day. As soon as the ice went out large scows were utilized for carrying the materials, and also for affording eating and sleeping accommodations for the men. The line followed the shore of Lakes Bennett, Tagish and Marsh to the head of Fifty-mile river, thence along that stream, Lake Laberge and the Thirtymile to the mighty Yukon, which it followed to the City of Dawson, a distance of 565 miles from Bennett. The line was completed September 20 of the same year.

A branch line was constructed late in the summer of 1899 from Tagish to Atlin.

The completion of the line from Bennett to Dawson gave the Yukon capital wire communication with Skagway, Alaska, as the White Pass & Yukon Railway company already had a wire from Bennett to that point. Telegrams then were transmitted from Dawson to Skagway and mailed from Skagway to Vancouver, or Seattle, according to the destination of the steamer carrying them, and there wired to their final address, usually in Canada or the United States. This reduced the time for quick communication between the Yukon and the outside to about five days, and, judging by the enormous amount of business handled during the first year of its existence, was much appreciated by the people.

The necessity of direct wire communication between the Yukon and Vancouver was apparent, and early in the following year, 1900, work was begun on the construction of a line between Ashcroft, a point on the Canadian Pacific railway a couple of hundred miles northeast of Vancouver, and Atlin, B. C. While many difficulties had been encountered in the construction of the Bennett-Dawson line, they were trivial as compared to those met between Quessnel and Atlin, where it was necessary to transport all the material, camp equipment and supplies by pack horses across swamps, over mountain summits and through dense forests where no trails existed.

In the Yukon the water course was followed the entire way. In

British Columbia the line crossed the rivers, watersheds and summits at right angles and some of the higher ranges of hills were covered with snow fully nine months in the year.

As construction work could be carried on only during the summer season it required two years to finish the work. September, 1901, marked the final linking up of the line, and direct telegraphic communication was established between Dawson and Vancouver. It was late in the afternoon of September 24 when the final splice was made at a point about midway between Telegraph Creek and Hazelton. The operator at Atlin notified Dawson that the line was completed and a minute later the operators in the Dawson office were exchanging congratulations with the operators in Hazelton and in a few minutes the line was cut through to Ashcroft, the repeating instruments adjusted, and Manager Alfred B. Clegg at Dawson exchanged greetings with the chief operator in the Canadian Pacific railway telegraph office at Vancouver, two thousand miles distant.

That was a gala night in Dawson. The dream had been realized. The almost impossible had been accomplished. In anticipation of the completion of the line dozens of messages had been filed during the day. A few were plain business messages. Others were the urgent requests of prodigal sons for funds to take them to the fatted calf. Some conveyed sad news of illness and death to distant relatives and friends, but the greater part of the messages transmitted during the first few days of the operation of the line were simply greetings and congratulations on the fact that the Klondike was linked up with the outside world by a telegraph wire.

The extension from Dawson to the international boundary, about one hundred miles farther down the river, was constructed during the summer of 1900, connecting at the boundary with the United States signal corps system running to Fairbanks, Valdez, St. Michael and Nome, thus giving all the important centers of Alaska means of telegraphic communication with the outside world via Eagle, Dawson and Ashcroft, until the successful laying of the submarine cable between Seattle and Valdez several years later.

In 1906 the town of Conrad, about eighteen miles east of Carcross, sprang into existence as a center of the mining operations of Col. J. H. Conrad, and a branch line connecting those two places was built. But with the gradual closing down of mining in that vicinity and the final desertion of the town that branch was abandoned a few years later.

In 1907 a branch line was constructed from Hootalinqua to Livingstone creek, thus connecting what at time gave promise of being a rich placer camp with the outside world. Since the completion of this branch no further new lines have been undertaken.

With the inauguration of the through service upon the completion of the line in 1901 the rate charged from Dawson to Vancouver for a ten-word message was \$4.25; while

the rate from Dawson to Whitehorse was \$2.50. The last mentioned rate is unchanged to the present time. The Dawson \$4.25 rate was, in the course of a year or two, reduced to \$3.25 and in 1916 a further reduction was made to \$2.75. This rate also applied to night lettergrams of fifty words, while day letters of fifty words are transmitted at one and one-half times that rate.

As the construction of the line in 1899 progressed from Bennett towards Dawson, telegraph offices were opened at point about fifty miles apart and manned by operators brought in from various parts of Canada. All were skilful men. Many of them gave up good positions with railway and commercial telegraph companies. The lure of the golden north and spirit of adventure overbalanced the hardships they had to endure in their lonely stations along the Yukon river. Much trouble was experienced in the early days in keeping the wire in working order. In its hurried construction practically no right-of-way had been cleared. Trees constantly were falling across the wire and breaking it. During the winter intense cold sometimes would cause breaks from contraction. Mud bluffs would slide down and take out a pole or two. Bush fires would burn out the poles for a mile and let the wire down on the ground, while ice jams in the spring invariably carried out the line in several places.

When breaks occurred the operators and linemen nearest the trouble would start, regardless of weather conditions, to patrol the line to make necessary repairs. In making these trips they had to carry blankets, food for several days, tools and a small amount of line material, and no doubt many of them, before completing the trip of from ten to fifty miles over hills, windfalls and swamps, with, perhaps, rain in the summer or low temperatures in the winter, most fervently wished they had never heard of the Klondike.

That none of these men ever perished from severe cold on such trips in winter is a miracle; but several have suffered from low temperatures to the extent of losing fingers and toes. Two men, both from the Yukon Crossing station, have met tragic deaths. Lineman Ole Olson while returning from a patrol trip to Selkirk on Christmas day, 1899, in company with Fred Clayson and Lynn Rolfe, was shot to death by a man named O'Brien, at a point near Minto. Clayson and Rolfe were coming out from Dawson and were supposed to be carrying considerable money. O'Brien lay in wait for them and killed all three. The telegraph played an important part in the apprehension of the murderer who was later executed at Dawson for the crime.

On June 9, 1904, William Lanktree, operator at Yukon Crossing, while returning to his station, was drowned in Rink rapids by the capsizing of his canoe.

Of the original force of operators on the line in 1899 only a few are still in the service, among them being William Brownlow, now manager of the Dawson office; George A. McLachlan and C. A. Couture, also on the present Dawson staff, and S. E.

Chambers, now in charge of the office at Carcross.

To Howard Warne, at present messenger at Whitehorse, belongs the distinction of being the only genuine Klondiker in the service. He was born in Dawson sixteen years ago, and all but two years of his life have been spent within the boundaries of this territory.

With the passing of years the physical condition of the line continues to improve. Much of the timber along the river has been cut for fuel for the steamboats. Dangerous bluffs have been avoided by moving the line back of them and relocation in numerous places by the repair gangs each summer have put it in such shape that interruption of communication between Dawson and Whitehorse is now rare. A total of but fourteen hours' interruption occurred during the last year. Unfortunately, further south, between Telegraph Creek and Hazelton, the nature of the country traversed and the excessive snowfall still cause more frequent interruptions, but Dawson is never cut off from all means of reaching the outside by telegraph, as, in addition to the main route via Ashcroft, she has two alternative routes, namely, one via Eagle, Fairbanks, Valdez and the United States cable to Seattle; the other via Whitehorse, Skagway and the cable to Seattle. Not since their completion have all three of these routes been interrupted at the same time.

With the decrease of the population of the territory since the palmy days, of '99, when the line was completed, there has been a corresponding decrease in the business handled, until, at the present time, the expenditures in connection with its maintenance and operation probably exceed its revenues, yet the possible deficit is much more than counterbalanced by the benefits and advantages derived by almost every man, woman and child within the confines of the territory. The line has been a great aid in policing the Yukon and protecting life. Without doubt the Yukon telegraph has been the means of saving numerous lives during the last eighteen years by providing the means of summoning medical and other aid quickly to seriously ill or injured people at isolated points along the river. In a number of instances sick or wounded men have been taken to some distant telegraph station and had a doctor called into the Dawson or Whitehorse telegraph office, and, through the medium of the operators, explained to him their ailments or injuries, thus securing skilful advice in a very short time.

The gleaming light from a lonely cabin on a cold, wintry night has been the beacon of hope to many a weary, exhausted musher, trapper or prospector when returning from perhaps weeks of solitude in the wilderness as he realizes that again he is near a human habitation where he will generally receive a cordial welcome and enjoy the grateful warmth of a cheerful fire, a hot meal and word of the world from the Yukon telegrapher.

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Job Printing at News Office

HOW JAPET LINDBERG WON HIS FAMOUS PLACER CLAIMS

Jafet Lindeberg, who is interested in the Pioneer Dredging company, which entered the Klondike field the last year and now has a dredge working on the old Atwater bar of the Fortymile river, is one of the noted mining discoverers and operators and capitalists of the North. He visited Dawson this summer. T. A. Rickard wrote of him and his two original partners in the Mining and Scientific Press as follows:

This is the story of the three lucky Swedes, as they became known in the North. John Brynstrom was a Swede who had worked in the iron mines of Michigan. Erik Lindblom, another Swede, was a tailor in San Francisco when the lure of gold called him from the bench to Alaska. Jafet Lindeberg, a Norwegian, came to Alaska in charge of the herd of reindeer that the United States government brought over from Lapland.

These three men chanced to meet at Council, on the Seward peninsula, in August, 1898. Lindblom was 44 years of age, Brynstrom 28, and Lindeberg only 22. They formed what Lindeberg called "a prospecting companionship," a little company of honorable adventurers in search of the Golden Fleece. They were energetic and intelligent fellows. While prospecting roundabout Council they studied the methods of placer-mining and took pains to learn the mining regulations; finding that all available ground in the district had been overrun by stamperers and staked to the mountain-tops, they decided to go elsewhere. Brynstrom had been farther up the coast with some other prospectors just before he met Lindeberg and Lindblom, and he told them of the finding of gold in the creeks at the upper edge of the coastal plain. So they left Council and went down to Golovin bay, where they procured a boat and provisions. They set sail September 11, 1898, on a voyage that proved eventful. Proceeding along the coast they stopped at the mouths of the streams that flow into Bering sea; they did some prospecting, but not finding enough gold, went farther west to where the Snake river meanders through the tundra to the sea. This became the site of Nome. It was about 100 miles from their starting point. Having been to Nome, I can picture the desolate landscape—then absolutely devoid of human touch—the chill gray waters lapping a long beach fringed by the moss-covered plain stretching to forbidding hills. They did not linger on the seashore, although the beach-sand showed some gold. They ascended the slow-flowing river in their boat as far as the mouth of a creek where Brynstrom had panned gold on his former trip. Lindeberg was quick to infer that the gold on the shore must come from up-country, and determined to search for its source. They prospected several creeks the names of which now to an Alaskan are as eloquent of gold as Colchis or Pactolus to Macaulay's schoolboy. It is a remarkable fact that these three men, novices in alluvial mining, should have been able, after a hasty inspection, to select what later proved to be the richest portions of several creek bottoms. They located a joint discovery claim on Anvil creek, and then each located a claim in his own name on this creek as well as on Snow, Glacier, and Rock creeks. They knew what they were about; they showed rare judgment in locating, and they took pains to comply with the law. All of these claims were subsequently consolidated under the name of the Pioneer Mining Company of Seattle, and Mr. Lindeberg became the president of the company. When the three prospectors returned to Council, in October, the news of the discovery soon spread, causing a rush. A party was organized by the three Scandinavians and three others, who went to the mouth of the Snake river and organized the Cape Nome mining district. The whole country was soon plastered with locations, most of them illegal. The prospectors that had done the first gold mining in this region, the Seward peninsula, were chagrined to find that the three Scandinavians, comparatively inexperienced as they were, had located the best claims; so they jumped the claims of Lindeberg and his partners on Anvil creek, and set an example that was followed at once by the crowd of newcomers. Every claim was covered two or three deep with locations. Anarchy ensued, culminating in a disgraceful litigation, rendered long and costly by a gigantic conspiracy on the part of the local authorities established at Nome. Never was the law worse prostituted by graft, and never did a man fight more courageously and fairly against big odds than Lindeberg on behalf of his "prospecting companionship."

To the honor of American journalism be it said the Washington Post was instrumental in exposing the whole shameful story, causing the senate to call for an investigation. The federal court at San Francisco, notably Judge Morrow, checked the outrage and prevented the robbery from being consummated, while in-

vestigation was being made. The judge at Nome was dismissed and a great wrong righted. Lindeberg came into his own, after a fight that had lasted three years. He proceeded to exploit the gold-bearing creek bottoms in a miner-like way and organized a thoroughly efficient enterprise, which proved highly profitable. The Pioneer Mining company has produced \$17,000,000 in gold, of which \$6,000,000 has been distributed in dividends and \$4,000,000 spent in property and equipment. It is still productive. And when he had made money Mr. Lindeberg did not forget his native place, Tromsø, but furnished funds for building schools, giving to his younger countrymen some of the educational advantages that he had been compelled to acquire as best he could during the rough and tumble of his great adventure.

This is the story of a recent Jay. The heroes of it are living and working still. It is a pleasant story, because it tells of wrong righted and of intelligence rewarded. The ignorant and the envious among their fellows exclaimed at the "stupid luck" of the gallant three, but it is a fact that they prospected on every claim that they staked, they worked diligently, and they ascertained where lay the richest ground before their locations were made. They were wise also in studying the mining law before they started on their exploration, so that they knew how to comply with it in every detail when the time for action arrived. They were strong men, as able to withstand the attack of unscrupulous foes as they were fit to face the hardships of a stern cold land. Such are the true sons of the North, not the dissolute weaklings or the unhappy misfits of a material civilization, but the men with the heart of a Viking and the faith of a child, to whom the call of adventure is as the voice that the caribou hears in the spring. Every young miner hears that call.

"Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look behind the ranges—
Something lost behind the ranges.
Lost and waiting for you. Go."

You will go, will you not? You will light your campfires in the solitary places and steer your boat amid uncharted seas. You will

"Whistle bits of rag-time at the end of all creation,
And learn to know the desert's little ways?"

"They have cradled you in custom, they have primed you with their preaching,
They have soaked you in convention, through and through;
They have put you in a show-case; you're a credit to their teaching—
But can't you hear the Wild? It's calling you."

"Let us probe the silent places; let us seek what luck betide us;
Let us journey to a lonely land I know.

There's a whisper on the night-wind, there's a star agleam to guide us,
And the Wild is calling, calling . . . let us go."

MAIN WINTER ROAD OF YUKON TERRITORY

In the summer of 1902 the government built a winter road between Dawson and Whitehorse, a distance of approximately 333 miles, at a cost of \$129,000. This road was maintained and used until 1912, when extensive changes were made in its location, with a view to making it available for summer use, and to serve the residents of the mining districts of the lower Stewart river. These changes also avoided a number of high summits traversed by the original road and which made it difficult and dangerous for travel. The new road, instead of traversing a barren and uninhabited district between the Indian and Pelly rivers, now goes down Black Hills creek to the Stewart, through the ranches at Stewart river, and up to Scroggie creek to the original road near Pelly. Black Hills and Scroggie creeks have a considerable population of miners and will be producers for years to come. They are now on the main line of travel and can get their freight at reasonable rates at all seasons of the year. The original road over the Yukon river for a considerable distance at Minto bluff, and was subject to slides and flooding and was always dangerous. This section of the road has been relocated and placed through a comparatively level country back from the river. Similar stretches along the Yukon and Nordenskiöld rivers were changed and improved in the same way, and many miles of the road which formerly traversed swamps which were only satisfactory when frozen have now been constructed on dry ground and graded. The road can now be used by au-

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W. H. ARMSTRONG

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tomobiles during the dry periods, and in the autumn before the snowfall becomes too heavy. In the course of a very short time it will be suitable for motor traffic at any season of the year. As yet the volume of traffic has been so small that the use of motors by the general public has not been very practicable. The British Yukon Navigation company has had the contract from the Dominion government to deliver the mail during the winter to Dawson and way points, since the road was originally constructed, and uses horses and sleighs, both for the mail service and in handling freight and express. The sleighs are not of the same width as the ordinary auto-

mobile, so that traveling with the latter after the snow becomes deep is out of the question. The use of vehicles of a uniform width, or a material increase in motor traffic, would overcome this difficulty.

Ferries capable of handling six-horse teams and wagons have been placed at the crossings of the Stewart, Pelly and Yukon rivers. At Yukon crossing an overhead carrier has been established for the transfer of freight, passengers and mail during the period when ice is running in the river.

In 1912 a winter trail from Dawson to Miller and Glacier creeks was constructed along the bank of the Yukon river to Swede creek, up Swede

creek for 30 miles into the valley of the Sixtymile, which is followed to Miller and Glacier creeks, a distance of 70 miles. This had the effect of reducing freight rates to these points from 10 cents to 3 cents and 4 cents per pound.

In 1913 a wagon road was constructed from the mouth of Hunker creek up the Klondike valley to Flat creek, and in 1914 this road was extended, making a winter road from Dawson to Mayo, in the Duncan mining district, on the Stewart river, by way of the valley of Flat creek and McQuesten river. This is a great improvement on the former trail, shortening the distance about 20 miles and avoiding five ranges of

hills. The construction of this road had the effect of reducing the freight rate from 25 cents to 10 cents per pound.

Since 1912 an extensive road system has been built in the upper Stewart river district, connecting all of the mining creeks with the steam-boat landing at Mayo.

Back to Farm Arizona Slogan
PHOENIX, Ariz.—Back to the farm may be the slogan of the Arizona council of defense following the request from Chicago that the state council find places on farms for young married couples of Chicago who have not the money to buy land.

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Yukon a Big Game Country

The Yukon Territory contains some of the best sections of game country in Canada, and many trappers and prospectors have been able to live for long periods almost entirely on the proceeds of the rifle and net.

Of late years, however, game of all kinds has become very scarce in some localities, owing to the extensive killing carried on by those who hunt for the market offered by mining camps.

Head hunters who come into the country in search of fine specimens, do a great deal of damage, as they have been known after a day's hunting to leave enough meat to spoil on a hillside to supply a prospector with provisions for a whole winter.

The moose is the chief game animal, and is still plentiful in the valleys of that part of the Pelly river and its tributaries which flow through the Mackenzie mountains. Almost any fine day in summer, from the top of a mountain, a few moose can be located in the valleys below, by the aid of a pair of field glasses.

The valley of the Ross river affords a good range for moose, as it is sprinkled with numerous small lakes, and several extensive willow patches, which furnish the most desirable food and environment.

Pelly and McMillan Rivers
Caribou are found in small bands on some of the mountain groups on the Pelly, McMillan and other rivers tributary to the Yukon. They select mountains of a subdued type, having large expanses of tundra, and as long as their favorite moss is plentiful do not leave that neighborhood unless forced to.

It is true that caribou collect in large numbers in the northern part of the Mackenzie mountains, and moving herds are frequently seen on the headwaters of the Klondike river, but there is no such herding or movement on the part of the small bands on the Pelly branches.

The mountain sheep are in small scattered bands, and inhabit only a few selected mountain groups. They require a feeding ground above timber line, from which the wind blows the snow in the winter time, and convenient crags to afford a place of retreat from enemies. During the summer the sheep venture down to the valleys, in search of alkaline clay, which they desire to lick at certain periods, but for the most part they keep above timber line.

The sheep on the Stewart river are all pure white, while those on the McMillan and Pelly rivers range in color from white to almost black.

The sheep are highly prized for their heads, and on account of their flesh, which is the best of all the wild meat, consequently they are hunted to extermination in any of the accessible localities.

Black, brown and grizzly bears are more or less numerous, but are not often met with, except in the month of August, when they come out along the banks of the Yukon tributaries to feed on the salmon.

Black and grey timber wolves are scattered throughout the region, but they are very rarely seen during the summer months. In winter they assemble in packs, and make regular hunting trips up and down the valleys, killing large numbers of moose.

The salmon come up the Yukon river and its tributaries about the end of July, reach the spawning grounds in August, and are all dead by the end of that month.

Whitefish, inconnu and pike are found in greater or less abundance, in all the streams and lakes in the region. A net set in any favorable place rarely fails to take some of the above varieties.

Grayling are plentiful in the rivers, and can be easily taken with a rod and line, using an artificial fly for bait.

Great numbers of wild geese breed along the main rivers tributary to the Yukon, the nesting sites and feeding ground being among the willows and on the mud bars close to the streams. Scattered pairs of swans frequent the small lakes in the wide valleys during the summer, but they gather in large flocks in the late autumn before taking their departure to the south.

Mackenzie River District
Moose, though found over the whole region explored as far as the delta of the Mackenzie river, are never as abundant as they are on the Yukon side of the divide, and on the Peel river itself are rather scarce.

Caribou are plentiful everywhere in the vicinity of the mountain ranges, some even being found on the plateau.

Bears, both black and grizzly, are plentiful near the summit of the divide, and numbers of them are seen all the way down the Peel river, and particularly on the Mackenzie delta and in the mountains to the west of it.

kenzie delta, and they are said to be abundant in the mountain range to the west of this.

Grayling in the mountain sections, and whitefish, inconnu and pike in the lower parts of the district are the common fish of the country.

The Peel river district is inhabited by the Loucheux tribe of Indians, who trade with the Hudson's Bay company at Fort McPherson. These obtain their living entirely by fishing in the summer, and trapping and hunting caribou in the winter. They make no attempt to build houses, and the cultivation of the ground is impossible, as the surface thaws out only during the summer for a few inches.

Wheaton District

Until within the past two or three years Wheaton district abounded in several varieties of big game, including moose, caribou, sheep and bear, and few places in North America would have been more attractive to sport-loving hunters. Since 1906, however, the prospectors and others frequenting the district have killed great numbers of the larger animals, and those remaining have been to a considerable extent driven back to the western and northwestern portion of the area and the adjoining territory, where, however, they are still to be found in great numbers. Fresh, well-worn runways are everywhere to be seen throughout the district.

Moose, and sheep (Ovis dalli), as well as black, brown and grizzly bears are still fairly plentiful, but caribou (Osborn's caribou, Rangifer osborni) are less often seen, having mostly migrated to the adjoining country to the northwest. Wolves, wolverine, beaver, otter, marten and lynx are common, and red, cross, silver and even black foxes are occasionally to be found. Ptarmigan are exceedingly plentiful and three varieties were noted: the rock ptarmigan (Lagopus rupestris), and white-tailed ptarmigan (Lagopus leucurus) are found above timber line, and during the summer months live mainly on the highest, often snow-capped summits; the willow ptarmigan (Lagopus lagopus) live during the summer months at about timber line.

Blue grouse or Richardson grouse (Dendragapus Richardsonii), fool hens or Franklin grouse (Canachites franklinii), willow grouse or Oregon ruffed grouse (Bonasa umbellus sabinii) are fairly plentiful, and occasional prairie chicken or northern sharp-tailed grouse (Pedicetes phasianellus) were also seen; these live mainly in the timber and preferably in the valley flats.

The streams are generally fairly well supplied with fish, chiefly grayling (Thymallus signifer); and in the lakes in this and the adjoining districts lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) and whitefish (Coregonus Nelsoni) abound.

White River District

Game is plentiful throughout most parts of Upper White River district, sheep, moose, and caribou being particularly numerous. In fact, were this locality only slightly more accessible and somewhat better known, few places on the continent would be more attractive to the sport-loving hunter.

The sheep are the white Alaskan variety (Ovis Dalli); these feed during the winter months in the main valleys, but with the approach of summer, they work farther and farther back into the higher mountains, and choose especially the lofty, rugged craggy summits, and are frequently found in the vicinity of glaciers. They rarely return to the valleys during the summer except in crossing from one mountain to another.

The moose are the large giant moose (Alces gigas); these magnificent animals range the lowlands in considerable numbers and are particularly plentiful in the flats border-

ing White river. Caribou are also somewhat numerous, and are frequently seen on the low open hills in different parts of the district. They are, when seen, the least difficult of any game to procure, as their curiosity is greater than their fear, and they will follow a horse or watch a man until scent gives them warning. Black and grizzly bears are sufficiently numerous to make it unsafe to leave a cache unprotected for more than a day or two, and they have been known to disturb provisions in the presence of the owner. Rabbits also abound throughout the district. Lynx, mink, marten, wolverine and red fox are fairly numerous, and cross, silver and black foxes are occasionally found.

The chief game birds noted are rock ptarmigan (Lagopus rupestris Gmelin), willow ptarmigan (Lagopus lagopus), Alaska spruce partridge (Canachites canadensis osgoodi Bishop), fool hens or Franklin grouse (Canachites franklinii), willow grouse or Oregon ruffed grouse (The rock ptarmigan are found above timber line, and, during the summer months, live mainly on the highest, often snow-capped summits; the willow ptarmigan live during the summer season at above timber line. Both varieties are very plentiful in Upper White river district as well as in adjoining portions of Yukon and Alaska. These birds are very easily obtained and can often be secured with sticks or stones.

Big game is plentiful throughout a great part of this belt between Yukon and Porcupine rivers. In fact, were certain localities within this belt only somewhat more accessible and slightly better known, few places on the continent would be more attractive to the sportsman. Moose, caribou and sheep occur throughout the district and are very numerous in certain localities. The moose are the large giant moose (Alces Gigas); these magnificent animals are very plentiful, particularly to the south of Black river. One specimen secured, and which was far from being a record animal for the district, had a spread of antlers of just 60 inches and was estimated to weigh at least 1,500 pounds live weight. The caribou are of two varieties, the Barren Lands caribou and the giant or Osborn caribou (Rangifer osborni). The giant caribou is frequently seen either one or two at a time or in small herds of 20 or 30 individuals. Between Porcupine river and the Arctic ocean there are also vast herds of Barren Lands caribou which trek to the south of the Porcupine after the "freeze-up" in the autumn.

The sheep have been thought to be all Dall's mountain sheep, the variety common to Yukon and Alaska, and, undoubtedly some, if not all, are of this species; numerous individuals are seen, however, in different places and within distances of 100 yards or less, which appeared to be smaller and lighter in color than Dall's sheep. The sheep live in the summers on the high limestone mountains, and are sometimes found in flocks of 60 or 70 or even more. Black, brown and grizzly bears are also plentiful throughout the belt and with wolves, wolverine, marten, lynx, ermine and fox, constitute the chief fur-bearing animals of the district.

The rivers are generally well supplied with fish, mainly a variety of grayling, whitefish, king salmon and pike. The smaller streams as a rule contain only the grayling which, however, are very plentiful in most places.

We do not wish to encourage knocking, but at the same time it must be admitted, as any carpenter or blacksmith will tell you, that to complete a tidy job you have to use a hammer now and then.

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EDUCATION IN YUKON TERRITORY

A superintendent of schools for the Yukon Territory was appointed in 1902, and in the same year a general system of education was inaugurated throughout the territory. The course of study prescribed is similar to that adopted by the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. No teachers are employed unless they hold at least a second-class certificate, with normal training, and efforts have been made to employ only specialists in the Dawson public school. The teachers in this school have been selected from some of the best educational institutions in Canada.

The high school branch of the Dawson public school was instituted in 1903. There are two teachers in charge of this branch, one a specialist in classics, modern languages and history, the other a specialist in mathematics and science. In 1904 a laboratory was established with apparatus and materials for the prescribed work in physics and chemistry.

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

A considerable number of Dawson graduates have taken or are taking successful courses in arts, law, medicine or engineering at various universities, for example, Toronto, McGill, Chicago, Leland Stanford, Colorado, Nevada and Yale.

There are eight rooms in the Dawson public school, three of which are devoted to high school purposes, and one to the kindergarten, the latter being supplied with complete equip-

ment for this work. Fire exits are provided for every room, and a regular fire drill is practiced by the pupils, who can vacate the building in half a minute after the sounding of an alarm.

In certain districts, where the number of children does not warrant the establishment of a regular school under the provisions of the school ordinance, regulations have been made by the commissioner for the establishment of "assisted schools," but the average attendance must be at least five pupils between the ages of six and sixteen, and the course of study prescribed by the council of public instruction. Teachers of "assisted schools" are also appointed subject to the approval of the commissioner and superintendent of schools.

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Quartz Deposits in Yukon Territory

Lode deposits are widely distributed throughout the explored portions of Yukon, and embrace a considerable variety of types, including gold quartz veins, gold-tellurium quartz veins, gold-silver quartz veins, antimony-silver veins, silver-lead veins, copper veins, and contact-metamorphic deposits which are mainly of importance for the copper ores they include.

The principal areas in which lode deposits of importance occur, include the following, which are mentioned in order commencing at the north and proceeding southward: Klondike district, Stewart River district, Williams and Merritt Creeks area, Upper White River district, Klunane district, Aishihik Lake district, Whitehorse copper belt, Wheaton district, and Windy Arm district. Of these, the Klondike, Stewart River district, Aishihik Lake district, and Whitehorse copper belt, are somewhat widely separated, and are distributed throughout the Yukon plateau. Upper White River, Klunane, Wheaton, and Windy Arm districts, however, are situated along the eastern edge of the mountains of the Coastal system, and constitute portions of a well mineralized belt which appears to follow all along the inland boundary of this mountain terrane, at least throughout northern British Columbia and Yukon. Of these numerous districts in which

lode deposits are known to occur, only the Klondike, Whitehorse copper belt, and Windy Arm district have been or are producers, ore having been shipped from Whitehorse copper belt and from Windy Arm district, and a limited amount of quartz has been mined in Klondike district. As an indication of the extent of the lode mining industry in Yukon, the number of quartz claims in good standing during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, aggregated 908, of which 151 were crown granted.

In Klondike district, quartz occurs very plentifully distributed throughout the schistose rocks which are there so extensively developed, and although the greater number of the deposits are small and non-persistent, the aggregate amount of quartz is very great. Occasional very encouraging assays are also obtained, but the average returns from all the deposits so far sampled, have been low. The quartz is practically all free-milling, and is very slightly mineralized, the only metallic constituents apparent being pyrite, and rare particles of magnetite, chalcopyrite, galena, and native gold. Considerable development work has been performed in places, but only one property, the Lone Star, can in any sense be considered a producing mine. Since 1909 more or less mining and development work has been in progress on this prop-

erty, and a certain amount of ore material has been treated in a small stamp mill belonging to the Lone Star company, as a result of which gold to the value of a few thousand dollars has been recovered. The gold obtained would not nearly pay the total cost of the mining operations and equipment to date, nevertheless it has now been demonstrated that portions of the quartz and adjoining wall rock on this property contain sufficient gold to pay for treatment. It is consequently hoped that a great amount of the similar appearing material which occurs not only on this property, but which is so extensively developed throughout the Klondike, may yet prove to be profitably exploitable. At present, however, it is uncertain whether or not any considerable tonnage of gold-bearing quartz occurs in the Klondike which can be treated at a profit under existing conditions.

In Stewart River district, a number of promising lode deposits have been discovered on Dublin gulch, on Galena creek, and elsewhere, the more promising of which are veins of the arsenical gold-quartz, gold-silver, or silver-lead types. These veins are in places highly mineralized, and are reported to contain considerable amounts of valuable ore. Very little definite information concerning these deposits is, however, available. Merritt creek empties into Lewes

river on its left limit, five miles below Yukon Crossing. Williams creek joins the river one mile farther downstream. In the vicinity of these creeks, there occur a considerable number of veins of quartz impregnated with copper minerals, chiefly bornite and chalcopyrite. The veins range in thickness from a few inches or less, to five or six feet or even slightly more in thickness, and in places appear to be fairly persistent. Average samples of these veins show them to contain from less than one per cent. to over four per cent. copper, as well as small amounts of gold and silver, generally amounting to less than one dollar in the combined value of these two metals.

Bedrock in this locality is in most places obscured by superficial deposits, so that the discoveries that have been made are more or less accidental, and due to the overburden having been removed by some fortunate natural cause. Since so much mineralized quartz has already been found in this vicinity with so little of the rock formation exposed to view, it seems probable that were the superficial deposits removed a great amount of quartz would be revealed, and as mineralization is here so general, it is quite possible that some of the quartz found would carry sufficient amounts of ore minerals to make it profitably exploitable.

COAL-BEARING FORMATIONS IN YUKON

The coal-bearing formations of Yukon are all of either Tertiary or Jura-Cretaceous age—the mineral fuels in the Tertiary beds throughout the territory being lignites, characterized in most places by the presence of considerable amounts of fossil resin or amber, while those of Jura-Cretaceous age range from high-grade lignite to anthracite.

Tertiary coal-bearing beds do not cover very extensive areas, but have a somewhat wide distribution and, in places, apparently constitute remnants of once larger areas now infolded with other terranes; in most cases, however, they represent deposits laid down in separate basins of deposition. The fossil plant remains found in these beds, show that most of them, at least, are of fresh-water origin. These lignite-bearing Tertiary beds appear to belong to the Kenai series, which is the oldest known Tertiary in Yukon and Alaska and is generally referred to the upper Eocene. These rocks are, in most places, but little disturbed, although locally they have suffered considerable deformation. They consist, typically, of light-colored, slightly coherent conglomerates and

sandstones and dark to light-colored, soft shales and clays. In places volcanic materials occur associated with these sediments.

The Jura-Cretaceous sediments consist mainly of conglomerates, quartzites, sandstones, greywackes, arkoses, tuffs, shales, and slates, having a wide range of color and differing greatly in the amount of metamorphism they have suffered. In general they are considerably more indurated, and the beds have been much more disturbed than those of Tertiary age. The Jura-Cretaceous beds appear to be remnants of former extensive areas which were originally all connected but have been reduced by erosion to their present proportion. In southern Yukon where these beds have been studied, the uppermost member, the Tantalus conglomerate, is composed dominantly of cherty conglomerate beds which have an aggregate thickness of at least 1,000 feet (300 m.). The underlying Laberge series has an average thickness of about 3,800 feet.

In the Jura-Cretaceous beds, two distinct coal horizons have been recognized. The upper horizon occurs well up in the Tantalus conglomerates, and the lower horizon is in the Laberge rocks, within a zone 200 to 300 feet (60 to 90 m.) below the Tantalus conglomerates.

The beds found to be coal-bearing in Yukon occur in at least eighteen distinct areas. In thirteen of these, coal of economic importance has been discovered, and may yet be found in the remaining five.

The following table gives the extent of these rocks:

Extent of known Tertiary beds in Yukon—2,090 square miles (5,410 square km.).

Extent of known Jura-Cretaceous beds in Yukon—4,110 square miles (10,650 square km.).

Totals—6,200 square miles (16,060 square km.).

Probable extent of Tertiary beds in Yukon—4,500 square miles (11,600 square km.).

Probable extent of Jura-Cretaceous beds in Yukon—19,700 square miles (50,900 square km.).

Totals—24,200 square miles (61,900 square km.).

At only five points in Yukon has coal actually been mined, viz., on Cliff creek, on Coal creek, tributary of Yukon river; on Coal creek, tributary of Rock creek; at Five Fingers mine, and at Tantalus mine. The first three of these occur in the Rock Creek Tertiary basin, and the last two are situated within the Tantalus-Jura-Cretaceous area. At two or three other points the measures have been prospected. The only two mines that have been in operation

since 1898 are the Sour Dough mine on Coal creek, tributary of the Yukon, and the Tantalus mine, situated on Lewes river, about midway between Whitehorse and Dawson.

DIFFICULTIES FACING STUDENTS OF MINING

CALCUTTA.—H. Hayden, director of the geological survey of India, occupied the president's chair at the last annual meeting in Calcutta of the Mining and Geological Institute of India, and his presidential address dealt, among other interesting subjects, with the difficulties confronting the Indian student of mining.

On all sides, said Mr. Hayden, we hear the cry for technical schools and technical education in India, but so far as mining is concerned, it is not the technical school we want so much as the practical apprenticeship. The universities supply the technical knowledge, but, except in coal, the practical experience acquired from daily labor is not to be had. Even where it is to be had the tendency of the Indian graduate is still rather to go through in an English university the courses that he has already completed in his own country, thus improving his theoretical, but acquiring little or no practical knowledge. If, after taking his degree in this country, the grad-

uate either entered a colliery with a view to taking a manager's certificate through the sweat of his brow, or went through a similar apprenticeship in an English mine, we should less frequently hear the complaint from the man who has spent five years or more over his books and has taken degrees in geology and mining, that he can find no employment in India. He comes back without the practical qualifications necessary to get him a managership of a mine, and he is usually unwilling at this stage to begin at the beginning and work his way up until he

acquires them; he, therefore, sets up as a consulting geologist, a career for which he possesses the necessary theoretical acquirements, but for which he lacks the practical training that can be gained only by experience, extending over many years of concrete economic investigation. Mr. Hayden expressed the belief that the Mining and Geological Institute could do much to help the present situation in India by enlisting the sympathetic co-operation of the mining community in the country towards the training of would-be mining engineers.

Many Claims for Exemption
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Claims for exemptions in the selective draft are running heavy. Initial examinations here and in other places where men are being called show a higher percentage of claims.

Standard Oil Man Suicides
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—D. G. Schofield, former president of the Standard Oil company, committed suicide in this city last night. No reason for the action is known.

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DAWSON REMINISCENCES OF BARD OF YUKON

Robert W. Service, the noted author of Yukon stories, who has been with the Red Cross service in France since the beginning of the war, is the Klondiker of whom all tourists and other visitors to this realm want to know. Nearly all travelers coming here want to see the little cabin where he made his home in Dawson and wrote many of his best lines. On Saturday, August 4, of this year, the Klondike chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, comprised of the budding young women of the city, held a Robert Service Tea at the Service cabin, and amid the leafy trees and on the spacious grounds about the place, hundreds of his Klondike friends and admirers gathered. The proceeds went to patriotic purposes. The place was gaily decorated with flags, bunting and Japanese lanterns.

Dr. Alexander J. Gillis, perhaps the most intimate friend of Service in Dawson, delivered at the tea the following address reminiscent of the author:

Dr. Gillis on Service

As a personal friend and admirer of Robert W. Service, I feel grateful to the members of Klondike chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, for arranging this brilliant and delightful affair tonight, and associating it with Service's name, thereby honoring the poet, and further perpetuating kind remembrance of him in the Yukon, and refuting the old charge, "A poet is without honor in his own country," although I am inclined to believe that this phrase was coined at a time when poets were not held in the high esteem in which they are held at the present time.

To those of you who do not enjoy the privilege of Mr. Service's acquaintance I desire to say, he is of a very modest and retiring nature, always preferring the association of a few personal friends to the din and bustle of society, which he frequently said hores him. He is not what might be called a hale-fellow well meet, as he is rather distant at first, and is at his best only with personal friends, of whom he never has very many.

From reading Mr. Service's writings you know that he possesses marvelous powers of observation. No detail is too small to escape him. Where you or I can see only one phase of a situation he can at once see every point from all possible angles. From the vivid descriptions of trail scenes, in his "Trail of '98" one would conclude that he had actually passed through the trials of the trail himself, that he had participated in the rush of '98, while, as a matter of fact, Mr. Service se-

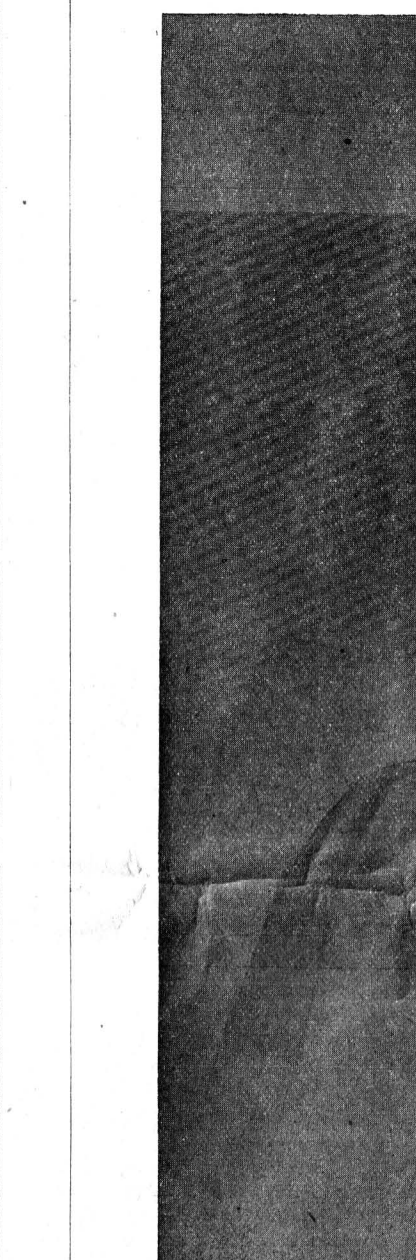
cured all of his data for that work from Dawson and Whitehorse friends.

When among intimate acquaintances he is a brilliant and entertaining conversationalist. A rather quaint humor especially pervades his graphic descriptions of his own peregrinations on first landing on this continent. The opening pages of the "Trail of '98" delineate his own personal experience, although some of the most amusing incidents are omitted from that work.

After a short time spent in the Northwest he journeyed to San Francisco, where he was enjoying the gay city sights immensely until one evening, wandering a little too far afield, he was set upon by footpads, who not only deprived him of consciousness for a time, but departed with all his movable property as well. After this experience he was compelled to conserve his resources, and became a daily attendant at the employment offices. During the period that followed he was engaged at almost every conceivable employment. At one time in a railway construction camp, next a sandwich man, carrying a front and back sign through the streets of Frisco; an orange picker, in the hop fields, a farm hand, and, finally, like that distinguished writer, Jack London, Service essayed the role of a knight-of-the-road. Through all this varied experience his keen, active mind was at work, studying and analyzing every phase of human existence, with which he came into contact, and in this way he gathered up a vast store of valuable material on which to draw in after years.

Tiring of this career he went to Seattle, and on to Vancouver, where he secured employment as a clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and after a time was transferred to Whitehorse. Here for the first time he gave serious attention to rhyme-making, at first for amusement, or, as he used to explain, "My head was full of the stuff and I had to write it down simply to get rid of it."

Nearly all of the "Songs of a Sourdough" were written at the foot of the famous Miles canyon, at a point near the Whitehorse rapids. To this place he would go on evenings and Sundays to write his pieces. When his first manuscript, "The Songs of a Sourdough," was completed he forwarded it to various publishing houses, including, I believe, William Briggs, who afterwards became his publisher. All of them returned the manuscript with the usual note that they could not use the work. Believing that the pieces possessed some merit, he decided to publish a few copies himself



Hon. William James Roche, M. D., LL.D., Minister of the Interior for Canada, under whose department the affairs of Yukon Territory are administered by the Dominion Government

and present them to his friends at Christmas time, and also to enjoy the satisfaction of having his name on a book as author. With this end in view he communicated with various publishers, and finally decided to give the contract to publish, I believe, twenty-four copies, to Wm. Briggs, of Toronto, for the sum of \$100.

About the time that the book was off the press one of Briggs' western traveling men happened to be in the office and noticed a copy of the book. He took the book home that night and read it. The next morn-

ing he came to the office and told the manager that the book contained "some damned good stuff," and that he believed it would go like hotcakes in the West. Leaving for the West in a few days, he took a copy of the work with him, which he showed to friends along the route, with the result that they went wild over the book, and besieged him with orders, which he forwarded to the head office. Orders for the work commenced to pour in on every mail

to resign his position in order to devote his entire time to writing. He then rented this little log cabin, where, as you know, he resided for a number of years, and where he wrote a number of his works.

During the winter of 1908-9, while he was writing one of his books, I used to visit him frequently. He always worked at this north window. When I would open the door I could not see him for tobacco smoke. Knowing that I did not use the weed, he would open the doors and the smoke soon would clear away, when he would show me the progress he was making with his work. He

wrote his verses on wrapping paper, smooth white paper about eighteen inches wide. On this he wrote with a crayon pencil in very large letters, probably two to three inches high, these strips of paper containing the verses were tacked on the walls of the front room. Walking up and down the floor, he would revise, change or rewrite the pieces until they sounded exactly right. In some cases he wrote new ones and tacked them over the old piece. The entire four walls of his front room were covered with these strips of paper. "The Trail of '98" was written at a spot near the hill overlooking this cabin, where a small garden is now planted. To this place, with its magnificent view of Dawson and the mighty Yukon, he would go every summer night, and work until 3 and 4 in the morning.

This little log cabin, in front of which we are assembled tonight, will, as time rolls onward, become more and more an object of curiosity and interest to those who visit the metropolis of the North for the first time, because, as we all know, no Canadian writer of the past or present is more universally known and

admired on this continent than our Yukon bard, Robert W. Service.

Wireless

Sure, 'tis little I care
How she flirts on the screen!
When the kiss flung to air
(A-ah, she knew I'd be there!)
Was for me, straight an' fair,
Ye can catch what I mean
Of how little I care
When she flirts on the screen!

Every curl of her hair,
An' each laugh in her cen
(Och, an' aren't they the pair?
I-ue as heaven, I swear!)
Cries her message: "I dare
Play to you, naught between!"
Sure, 'tis little I care
Though she flirts on the screen!

**COPY OF SPEECH
GIVEN TEACHERS**

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Charles W. Keble, former lord mayor of London, yesterday presented 21,600 school teachers with a copy of President Wilson's memorable address made in congress upon the entry of the United States into war.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Palatial Steamers
Princess Alice and Princess Sophia
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12-gauge STELLAR VIGMITE SHELLS, per box	\$ 1.00
U. M. C. 12-gauge, ARROW BRAND	1.50
16-gauge U. M. C. SHELLS, per box	1.00
20-gauge U. M. C. SHELLS, per box	1.00
WINCHESTER LEADER	1.75
.22 SHORTS, per box	.25
.22 LONG, per box	.40
.22 LONG RIFLE	.40
A few 12-gauge WINCHESTER PUMP RIFLES at	30.00
.22 SINGLE SHOT SAVAGE or WINCHESTER, each	6.00

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CHAS. KAISER
GENERAL HARDWARE

QUALITY GROCERY

High Grade Staple and Fancy

Groceries

We Make a Specialty of OUTFITTING
and Have a Large and Varied
Stock to Choose From

E. SCHINK PHONE NO. 1



Robert W. Service

from the West, and the William Briggs company got busy, hit the wires to ascertain what royalties Service would accept. As they had several thousand orders for the work, Service was able to make very satisfactory arrangements with them. Anything written by Service since that time William Briggs wanted to publish.

After a time Service was transferred to Dawson, where he worked with the bank for a considerable time, and while here finally decided

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Daughters of the Empire of Dawson--Their Work

By Elizabeth Calvert Lee, Secretary of the Dr. George M. Dawson Chapter.

The organization of the Daughters of the Empire was created in England at the time of the Boer war, and resolved itself into the Victoria league at the termination of the war. Mrs. Clarke Murray, of Montreal, was the founder of the order in Canada, and the first meeting was held in Montreal on Tuesday, the thirteenth of February, 1900. Headquarters were established there, with sub-executive centers at the various provincial capitals. The first chapter was formed on Ladysmith day, 1900, by Mrs. Murray, and other chapters were quickly formed at Hamilton, Ont.; Cambridge, Mass., and Fredericton, New Brunswick. A similar order called "The Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa" was organized, and the two orders worked together, caring for the graves of Canada's brave volunteers who had fallen during the war. So well and faithfully have they worked that not a grave has been neglected, and every Christmas and Easter they are re-decorated with flowers and re-consecrated by high officials.

The Imperial Order of Daughters of the British Empire in the United States of America was founded and incorporated by Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff in 1910, the first qualification for membership being British birth. In less than seven years this organization has grown to seventy-six chapters, and inquiries are constantly being received about the formation of others. It is proposed to establish chapters in every state of the Union.

Aims of Order

The aims and objects of the order are as follows:

1. To stimulate and give expression to the sentiment of patriotism which binds the women and children of the Empire around the throne and person of their gracious and beloved sovereigns.
2. To supply and foster a bond of union among the women and children of the Empire.
3. To provide an efficient organization by which prompt and united action may be taken by the women and children of the Empire when such action may be desired.
4. To promote in the motherland and in the colonies the study of the history of the Empire and of current imperial questions; to celebrate patriotic anniversaries; to cherish the memory of brave and heroic deeds; and the last resting places of our heroes and heroines, especially such as are in distant and solitary places; to erect memorial stones on spots which have become sacred to the nation, either through great struggles for freedom, or events of heroic and patriotic self-sacrifice.
5. To care for the widows, orphans and dependants of British soldiers or sailors, during war, in time of peace, or under sickness, accident or reverses of fortune.

6. Members are pledged to promote unity between the motherland, the sister colonies and themselves; to promote loyalty to king and country; to forward every good work for the betterment of their country and people; to assist in the progress of art and literature; to draw women's influence to the betterment of all things connected with our great Empire, and to instil into the youth of their country patriotism in its fullest sense.

Dawson Chapters

On March 6, 1913, a number of women of Dawson met, at Mrs. George Black's invitation, in Government House, to discuss the formation of a chapter in Dawson. The Dr. George M. Dawson chapter was duly formed with Mrs. Black as regent and seventeen members on the roll. The motto chosen was "Semper Imperio." The operations of the chapter were mostly of a social nature, with the exception of a few local charities, and the giving of prizes for essays written by the public school children.

A second chapter, composed of unmarried ladies, was formed on January 17, 1914. It was named the Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald chapter, in memory of Inspector Fitzgerald of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who lost his life while on patrol duty in the Far North. The last words written in the inspector's diary—"God bless all"—were adopted as their motto.

At the commencement of the war membership of both chapters increased considerably, and each member was on the qui vive "to do her bit."

The first call for help was a telegram received on August 9, from the national president, Mrs. Mary Gooderham, asking all the women of the district to unite with the I. O. D. E. in an effort to raise money to equip a hospital ship for use at sea in the present conflict. In a few days the two chapters, with the generous assistance of the public of Dawson and outlying districts, collected the sum of \$6,000. This sum was immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Gooderham as the Dawson contribution to the Canadian Women's Hospital Ship Fund. An additional amount of \$450 was collected and forwarded on August 24.

On September 9, 1914, a request came from the governor-general of Canada, asking the assistance of the Daughters of the Empire in raising money for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. In response to this appeal, on September 16 and 17 collections were made all over the town and the adjoining creeks by the two chapters, with other willing help. The total amount collected was \$6,668.66.

A third chapter of the Daughters was formed January 29, 1915, called the Klondike chapter, with the

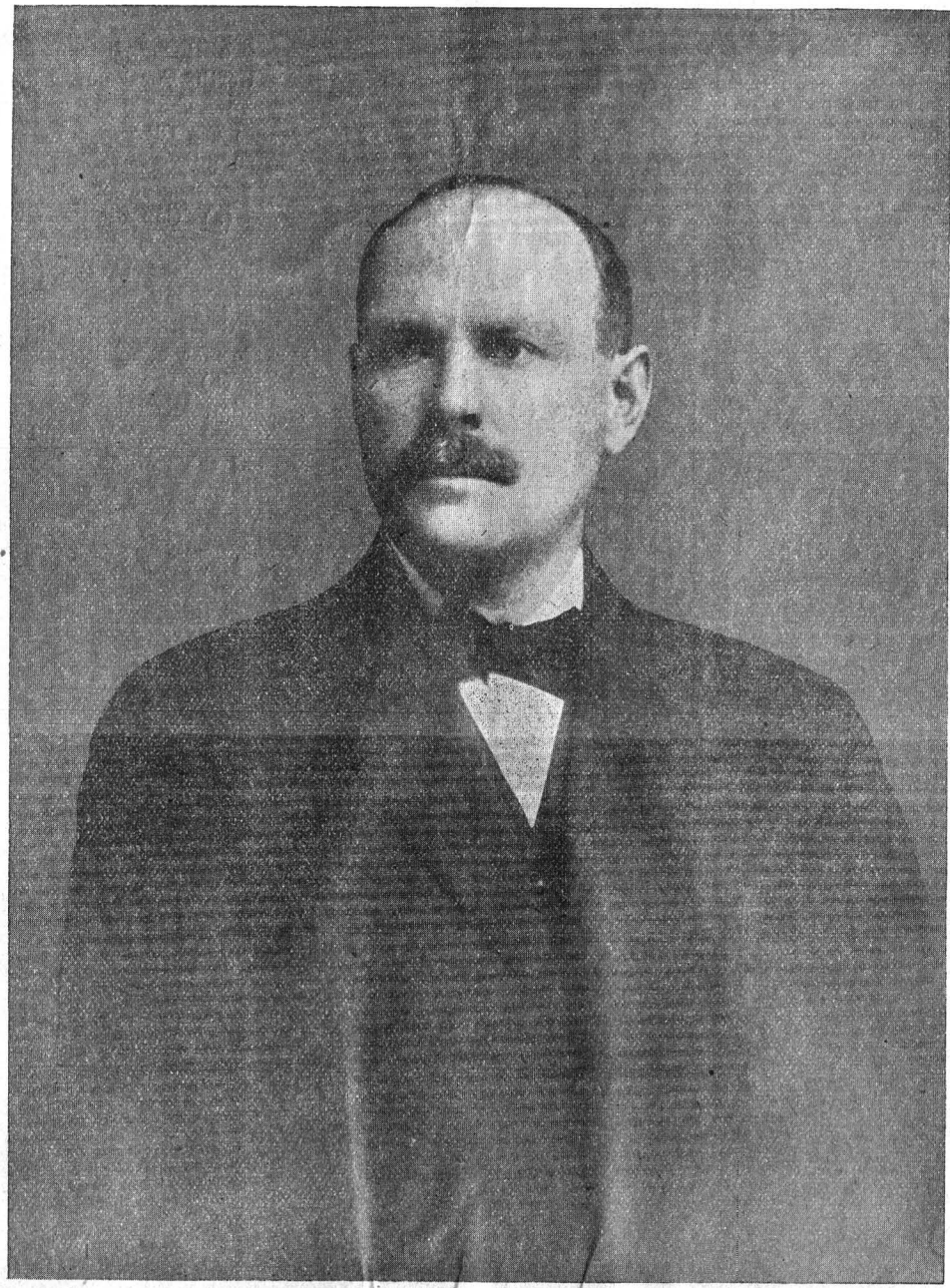
motto, "Not for Ourselves, But for Our Country." The members of this chapter must be under twenty years of age, with other proper qualifications.

A fourth and last chapter was organized February 1, 1916, and named the Martha Munger Black chapter in recognition of the untiring efforts of Mrs. Black in organizing and carrying on patriotic work in Dawson. This chapter commenced with a membership of ten, which has since grown to fifty-six. They have been very active in making garments and hospital supplies for the Red Cross

Year ending Jan. 31, 1917...	2,877.16
Total	\$21,560.54
Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald Chapter	
Year ending Jan. 31, 1915...	213.00
Year ending Jan. 31, 1916...	1,967.99
Year ending Jan. 31, 1917...	1,567.22
Total	\$ 3,748.21
Klondike Chapter	
Year ending Jan. 31, 1916...	1,605.99
Year ending Jan. 31, 1917...	1,307.44
Total	\$ 2,913.43
Martha Munger Black Chapter	
Year ending Jan. 31, 1917...	2,935.31

Educational secretary, Mrs. Richard Gillespie.
Standard bearer, Mrs. J. Austin Fraser.
Councillors—Mrs. Jack Glenn, Mrs. Robert Douglas, Mrs. Harry Downer, Mrs. Andrew Baird, Mrs. Turner Townsend.

Jews in Canada
NEW YORK.—Israel Zangwill suggests that after the war a portion of Canada shall be set apart for colonization by Jews. We do not think the proposal a good one. There are many Jews in the Dominion now; they live where they choose, and no



Lieut.-Col. Dr. Alfred Thompson, Member of Parliament for Yukon and Superintendent of Canadian Hospitals for Returned Soldiers

society. The most faithful of the members meet every Friday, and spend the whole afternoon sewing for this worthy object. Besides sewing for the Red Cross, members who knit have sent to the men at the front 298 pairs of socks. The Dr. George M. Dawson chapter also has knit up to date about 300 pairs of socks, besides numerous wristlets and other articles.

On the departure of the Black contingent for Victoria, the Martha Munger Black chapter presented each of the 265 men with a "housewife" made and fitted out completely by the members of the chapter. As a souvenir, each man was given a regulation maple leaf cap badge, with the name "Yukon" on it, by the Dr. George M. Dawson chapter. Many entertainments, socials, and the like have been given by the various chapters at which they have raised in the aggregate large sums for patriotic purposes.

The total amounts raised by each chapter since organization till the year ending January 31 of the present year are as follows:

Dr. George M. Dawson Chapter	
Year ending Jan. 31, 1915...	14,434.91
Year ending Jan. 31, 1916...	14,434.91
Year ending Jan. 31, 1916...	3,924.97

Recapitulation

Dr. George M. Dawson...	\$21,560.54
Insp. F. J. Fitzgerald Chap.	3,748.21
Klondike Chapter	2,913.43
Martha Munger Black Chap.	2,935.31

Grand total

Grand total	\$31,157.49
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The officers of the four different chapters for the present year are as follows:

Dr. George M. Dawson Chapter
Honorary regent, Mrs. Geo. Black.
Honorary vice-regent, Mrs. I. O. Stringer.
Regent, Mrs. W. E. Thompson.
First vice-regent, Mrs. G. P. Mackenzie.
Second vice-regent, Mrs. George N. Williams.
Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Lee.
Treasurer, Mrs. S. F. Chamberlain.
Echoes secretary, Mrs. Edw. Madocks.
Standard bearer, Mrs. Chas. Hines.
Councillors—Mrs. C. D. Macaulay, Mrs. E. A. Wert, Mrs. I. O. Stringer, Mrs. R. S. Knight and Mrs. T. A. Firth.
Insp. F. J. Fitzgerald Chapter
Honorary regent, Mrs. Geo. Black.
Regent, Miss Annie Robinson.
First vice-regent, Miss Gertrude Macfarlane.
Second vice-regent, Miss May Cameron.
Secretary, Miss Hazel McIntyre.
Echoes secretary, Miss Blanche Paulson.
Treasurer, Miss Hilda Potter.
Standard bearer, Miss D. Warrilow.
Councillors—Miss Evelyn Beckett, Miss Gertrude Jackson, Miss Geraldine West, Miss Elaine McKay, Miss Jean Clark.

Klondike Chapter
Honorary regent, Mrs. Geo. Black.
Honorary vice-regent, Mrs. Larry O'Keefe.
Regent, Mrs. N. E. Culbertson.
Vice-regent, Miss Lily Townsend.
Secretary, Miss Victoria Faulkner.
Echoes secretary, Miss Margaret Sinclair.
Treasurer, Miss Phyllis Kelly.
Standard bearer, Miss Hazel Boutillier.
Pianist, Miss Edna Tremblay.
Councillors—Miss Edna Tremblay, Miss Boutillier, Miss Marjorie Hall.

Martha Munger Black Chapter
Honorary regent, Mrs. Geo. Black.
Regent, Mrs. Frank Osborn.
First vice-regent, Mrs. Gus Bradenburg.
Second vice-regent, Mrs. Joe Corcoran.
Secretary, Mrs. Archie Black.
Treasurer, Mrs. Jack Pickering.

complaints have ever been made by them that they are not extended every right or privilege accorded to people of other races. If a colony of European Jews should come to the Dominion and ask to be allowed to settle in some special locality, we do not suppose any objection would be

raised, but between that and the setting apart of an area for Jews exclusively there is a difference that the people of the Dominion would not tolerate.

The desirability of race fusion may be an open question not only as respects Jews, but other races as well. This must always be a matter for the exercise of individual discretion; but, leaving this aside, the object of Canadian statesmanship ought to be to bring about as complete a fusion of interests as is possible between the various races that may dwell in the Dominion.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The government has started a nation-wide search for slackers.

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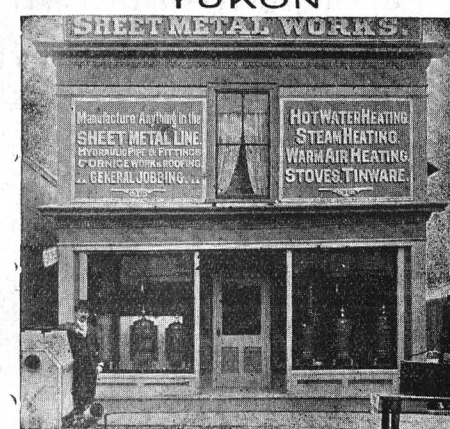
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For the past ten years the Great West Life Assurance Co. has written MORE business than any other insurance company in the Dominion of Canada

O'BRIEN & RENWORTH
SOLE AGENTS FOR YUKON TERRITORY

Vast Operations of Canadian Klondike Mining Co.

Klondike has been before the world twenty years, and in that time has produced upwards of two hundred million dollars in virgin gold. Contributing to this wealth has been thousands of energetic individuals who have brought to bear the best of brawn, brain and energy possessed by a type of progressive people who strode over continents to this goal of the golden lure. It is a singular fact that most of the men who shared this great work came for a season and passed on. Some few who came early still remain, but the vast majority have had indifferent success and were inconspicuous. To find one who has been foremost in the big actions of the region through all its history and active in large undertakings elsewhere is an exception. But there are such, and perhaps none are so prominently identified with Klondike history in this respect as the founder, president and general manager and likewise chief owner of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, Limited, and the Canadian Klondike Power Company, Limited—Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Whiteside Boyle.

"Joe" Boyle, as he is and has been known to all Klondikers since the throbbing days of the great gold discovery in this region two decades ago came here as a stamper, starting with not a dollar in his pocket, and by sheer force of personality and ability has acquired the largest single gold dredging, power and timber properties controlled by any one individual in all this vast territory of Alaska or Yukon. His career could be woven into a romance rivaling that of the heroes of ancient epics, but it is sufficient here to chronicle briefly what has been and is being accomplished in this realm and elsewhere today by this man of remarkable talents and energy.

Shrewd, energetic and magnetic, "Joe" Boyle has hewed his way through mountainous obstacles and has won for himself a name that makes him the most noteworthy of all the "Sourdoughs" who have remained identified with this camp throughout its history, and whose possessions here promise to keep him to the fore-front of Yukon operations two decades more.

Of exceptional physique and mentality, he has dealt always in enterprises on the same broad scale. Coming here after a wide experience as traveler in various parts of the world in many pursuits, from cruising the seven seas, and eventually colonizing large ranching ventures in the southwest of the United States, he saw here the wonderful wealth being extracted by the lucky stakers of the individual Bonanza gold claims. Working a short time on those properties with others, he soon followed his bent to be doing for himself, and hurried to Ottawa, where he acquired the extensive properties known as "The Boyle concessions," including a grant to a wilderness extending fifteen miles along the Klondike river valley. The first six and three-quarters miles of that stretch, from the mouth of Bonanza creek up the Klondike valley, was leased to him by the government for mining purposes on extensive scale, and within its total bounds were forty-five square miles. The remainder of the distance, extending to the mouth of Rock creek, gave him the right to the timber thereon. From this vast wooded area already has been cut tens of thousands of cords of wood, and there remains on it no less than 60,000 more cords.

From the mining area mentioned giant dredges constructed by Mr. Boyle have extracted millions of dollars, and the gold operations alone on that tract have, his engineers declare, no less than seventeen years of active operations ahead. The equipment used in dredging, and the auxiliary power plants, pumping plants, ditches, hydraulicicking and other works represent an investment of no less than eight million dollars. As high as 600 men have been engaged at one time on these works during the construction periods, extending over years, and now a steady operating crew of no fewer than 200 men is on the payroll.

The mining tract on the main valley was a dense forest when Mr. Boyle secured the grant, in 1898. Today the valley has been shorn entirely of the heavy timber along that stretch where the known gold values exist, and early arrivals who departed years ago, were they to return today, would think they were looking at some farming or grazing region were they to view the treeless areas under preparation for dredging. Along one side of this long stretch, where the huge dredges have cut their first swaths, are turned topsyturvy the alluvial gravels which have been first to yield their golden wealth. The denuding of the timber on the remainder of the tract leaves the ground open to attack by the sun's rays and the consequent dissipation, say the company's engineers, of the frost which is in the ground back from the thawed area which flanked the Klondike river. Dredge Canadian No. 2 has been

operating for the last three months, piling up high yardage, in ground which three years ago was frozen from grass roots to bedrock.

Col. Boyle's company pioneered the way into Klondike with the first practical dredge, Canadian No. 1, and that pioneer dredge today is operating an extensive area of the company's alluvial gravels on upper Hunker creek. Before it was moved to that locality, a dredge especially designed by Mr. Boyle for the Klondike river bottom was erected and put into operation. It is known as Canadian No. 2, then considered by many dredge experts as too large to be practicable. The judgment of Mr. Boyle has been established by the fact the dredge continues its successful operations on the tract, after having turned over millions of cubic yards of gravel annually. Furthermore, it has become the standard type of dredge used in many of the biggest gold fields of California and in Siberia. Two more dredges of similar design, with some improvements originated by Colonel Boyle, are operating on the Boyle properties of the Klondike today, and are known as Canadian No. 3 and Canadian No. 4. Evidence of the favor with which they are viewed is that instanced in the action of the Bucyrus company, one of the oldest dredge building firms of America, which is constructing a similar dredge of 17-cubic foot bucket capacity for the Lena River district of Siberia.

On dredges Canadian No. 3 and Canadian No. 4 Mr. Boyle introduced a notable feature in the way of a double set of gold saving tables and sluices, one above the other. He likewise erected the full length of the ship a powerful skeleton work in the way of an overhead traveling crane, enabling the speedy removal of the heaviest dredge parts, in repair work, in a minimum of time, and thus reducing lost time due to repairs to a minor item. An instance of what can be done in this respect occurred here a few days ago when a lower tumbler, one of the heaviest parts of the huge craft, was removed and another substituted with a loss of only 16 hours and 40 minutes between stop and start. The tumbler removed was lifted from the boat direct to a wagon on the shore, and the other from a wagon to its working position as easily as a bale of hay might be slung about by a block and tackle. The work was done under the most difficult conditions, as the dredge was operating in the Klondike river in mid-channel, when the replacement was made. Under more favorable conditions such a repair would involve considerably less lost time.

Until the middle of last summer Col. Boyle had personal charge of all the detail and management of the big operations in this field. He then left for London, where he has been actively connected with work on behalf of the British and the American governments, and where he also devotes his time to the direction and management of the large affairs of the big company. Since his departure last year all the work of executive nature in this region and the field operations have been in the able charge of his son, Joseph W. Boyle, Jr., a mining engineer, whose technical training was gained in the Michigan College of Mines in Houghton, Michigan, and at Columbia University, New York.

"Joe Boyle Junior," as he is best known in Yukon, has spent several years associated with the work in the Klondike, and knows the conditions thoroughly, and has won the confidence and the esteem of his large staff of expert operators and all on the extensive force. His steady application to the work and the uniform technical success he is meeting characterizes him as one of the most successful of the young dredge managers of the mining world. He is constantly evolving new ingenious plans to increase the efficiency of the extensive operations under his charge.

One of the innovations by the junior Boyle has been the plan of making all repairs possible during the winter, instead of in the spring. This plan keeps the expert employees on the payroll the year round, and is a double inducement for them to remain in this region of high wages and where they receive many other splendid considerations which make this a field preferred to them above all others.

"We intend to continue this policy of winter repairs," says Mr. Boyle, "and to give the men thereby as much work as possible. We want them employed with the least possible interruption. It is much better for them and for us also if they can be constantly employed, as the constant employe is least restless, much more efficient and earns more for his own needs." He states that a contented employe is a splendid investment.

The Boyle companies here are famed for their constant consideration of the comfort of their men. The cleanest and best of steam-

heated living quarters, with shower baths and other such comforts are provided, and the company deems it a good stroke of policy to keep all the men in the best of health and spirits, and to in every possible way improve their general condition and ability to render the best of service. It has been found to pay well, Mr. Boyle says, to treat every employe with the consideration of one of a big family, as thereby the loyal support and best of goodwill as well as the fullest co-operation are secured, and every man feels he is working for his own welfare as well as that of the company when doing the best that is in him and receives a mutual consideration from the company.

The company also has a far-famed name for setting for its employes as good a table as is to be found anywhere in Klondike, with the best the market affords. This likewise is a big factor in getting the best of results. The company maintains over 40 acres of gardens and grain fields and a large pigery, and cows, whence fresh rich products of the farm are constantly provided for the employes. Greenhouses are provided at every camp, and the men are supplied with lettuce, celery, tomatoes, cucumbers and the like without stint for many weeks of the year. Col. Boyle laid down this pol-

motor-driven pump in the North. The pumping station is situated on the much-traveled Hunker road and receives the admiring attention of all who pass. The equipment consists of one four-stage Kingsford turbine pump driven by and direct connected to a 1,200-horsepower General Electric motor. The pump has a capacity of 6,000 gallons a minute against a static head of 600 feet and does this 24 hours a day from the middle of May to the middle of October with an efficiency of 86 per cent.

Water from the pump is discharged through an electrically-welded and riveted steel pipe twenty-two inches in diameter, 3,000 feet long, into a ditch 600 feet above the elevation of the pump. This ditch, which is known as the Last Chance ditch, conveys the water around the head of Henry gulch and around the hills for a distance of seven miles, to Gumbo hill, where the present hydraulic mining operations are being carried on.

CANADIAN KLONDIKE POWER COMPANY

All the power used by the Canadian Klondike Mining Company is furnished by the Canadian Klondike Power Company, Limited, from its

2,300 volts to 33,000 volts, 60-cycle, water-cooled, single phase transformers, delta connected. Each transformer is housed in a separate concrete vault.

The switchboard is made up of six panels, on which are mounted all the necessary instruments and switching devices, including graphic recording volt meter, watt meter, power factor meter, frequency meter and Tyrell regulator. All switches carrying over 125 volts are located in a concrete vault in the basement of the power station.

Transmission Lines.—There are two lines of transmission from the North Fork power station.

1. The Dawson line, which runs to the City of Dawson, a distance of 22 miles from the power house, and supplies power to:

(a) Canadian Klondike Mining Company's large centrifugal pumping plant at the mouth of Hunker creek, at which point is situated a sub-station with 1,850 K. W. transformer capacity.
(b) Dredge Canadian No. 2, Canadian Klondike Mining Company's machine shops, and the main camp of the mining company are supplied through Bear Creek sub-station, which has 1,850 K. W. transformer capacity.
(c) Dredges Canadian Nos. 3 and

inches to two feet of solid ice has formed—or sufficient to remain up in the form of a bridge—when the water is dropped two to three feet, leaving an air space between the bridge of ice and the surface of the water in the ditch.

Electric heaters are installed at the intake, at intervals of about two miles in the ditch and at the pressure box at the head of the pipe lines, through which approximately 90 K. W. of heat are used, enabling the plant to operate the entire year and throughout temperatures extending to over 80 degrees below zero; in one instance operating through a week with average temperatures of over 60 degrees below zero without any difficulty.

The pipe line has been covered, there being a roof built for the upper part of the pipe, leaving an air space; the roof consisting of poles covered with about one foot of moss and one foot of gravel.

Number of dredges supplied with power and cost of power, etc.—A total of 12 dredges have been supplied with power from the plant. The cost of power varies with the quantity supplied, the highest price charged being 8 cents per kilowatt hour, and the lowest 2 cents per kilowatt hour.

Proposed scope of operations of

prospecting has been done to positively establish the values.

Operations were commenced on the Boyle concession in August, 1905, with dredge Canadian No. 1, a 7½-cubic-foot dredge, electrically driven with power developed with a steam driven turbo-generator plant of 400 K. W. capacity. Both dredge and power plant were erected on the flat of the Klondike valley directly opposite the mouth of Bear creek.

This dredge operated on the Boyle concession during the open season of each year from 1905 until 1912, inclusive. In the fall of 1912, dredge Canadian No. 1 was dismantled at a point on the Klondike valley about two miles below Bear creek. In the spring of 1913 this dredge was reconstructed on claim No. 21 below discovery on Hunker creek and worked claims Nos. 22 and 23A below discovery. The dredge then worked up stream on Hunker creek continuously during the open season of 1913 and 1914 and is now operating on claim No. 13 above discovery.

A general description of the hull and equipment of dredge Canadian No. 1 is as follows:

General
Make of dredge—Manufactured by Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio.

Number of years in commission—Twelve.

Type of dredge—Elevator dredge with close-connected buckets.

Capacity of dredge, per day (actual)—5,000 cubic yards.

Power—Three-phase, 60-cycle, 210-volt hydro-electric.

Hull
Length—100 feet.
Width on water-line—38 feet.
Depth—7½ feet.
Draught—4½ feet.

Mechanical Equipment

Weight of bucket—1,700 pounds.
Capacity of bucket—7½ cubic feet.
Number of buckets in line—67 feet.
Design of digging ladder—Open truss girder type.

Length of digging ladder—78 feet.
Weight of ladder and fittings—45,000 pounds.

Upper tumbler is pentagonal.
Lower tumbler is hexagonal.
Diameter of journals—Upper 12 inches, lower 10 inches.
Dimensions of revolving screen—(Striped type).

Length of stacker ladder between centers of drum—30 feet.

Dimensions of conveyor belt—52 inches by 190 feet.

Dimensions of steel spud—24 inches by 30 inches by 56 feet.

The electric motor equipment installed on dredge Canadian No. 1 is distributed as follows:

Main drive motor—Horsepower, 100; speed, variable; R.P.M., 580; volts, 440.

Twelve-inch pump motor—H. P., 50; speed, constant; R.P.M., 685; volts, 440.

Ladder hoist motor—H. P., 35; speed, variable; R.P.M., 900; volts, 440.

Swinging winch motor—H. P., 30; speed, variable; R.P.M., 900; volts, 440.

Screen drive motor—H. P., 30; speed, constant; R.P.M., 850; volts, 440.

Stacker drive motor—H. P., 20; speed, constant; R.P.M., 850; volts, 440.

Four-inch pump motor—H. P., 20; speed, constant, R. P. M., 840; volts, 440.

Stacker hoist motor—H. P., 10; speed, constant; R.P.M., 1,120; volts, 440.

Eight-inch pump motor—H. P., 50; speed, constant; R.P.M., 685; volts, 440.

Dredge Canadian No. 2, a 16 cubic foot dredge, was erected in the summer of 1910 at a point on the flat of the Klondike valley about one mile below the mouth of Bear creek. This dredge was completed and commenced operating on the 4th of November, 1910, and continued operations until the 4th of December following. It was also operated continuously during the open season of each year from the spring of 1911 until the 10th of October, 1914.

A general description of the hull and equipment of dredge Canadian No. 2 is as follows:

General
Make of dredge—Manufactured by the Marion Steam shovel Company, of Marion, Ohio.

Number of years in commission—Seven.

Type of dredge—Elevator, with close-connected buckets.

Capacity of dredge, per day (actual)—10,000 to 16,000 cubic yards.

Power—Three-phase, 60-cycle, 2,200-volt (hydro) electric.

Hull
Length—130 feet.
Width on water-line—48 feet.
Depth—12 feet.
Draught—9 feet.

Mechanical Equipment

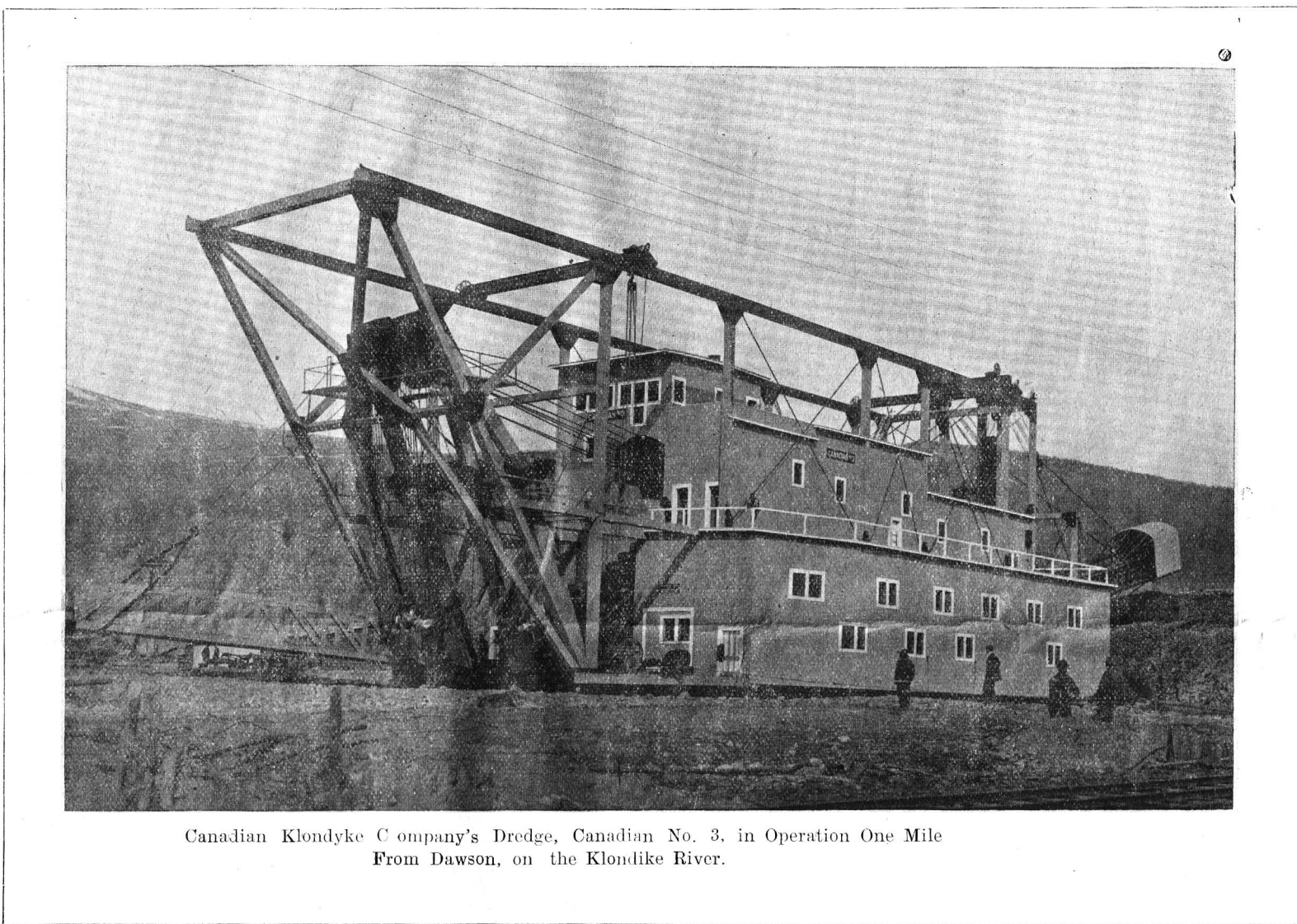
Weight of bucket—4,600 pounds.

Capacity of bucket—17 cubic feet.

Number of buckets in line—68.

Design of digging ladder—Plate girder type.

Length of digging ladder—97 feet.



Canadian Klondike Company's Dredge, Canadian No. 3, in Operation One Mile From Dawson, on the Klondike River.

ley, and has arranged to co-operate with the federal authorities in giving the results of his extensive farming to the experimental farm chiefs at Ottawa, to enable them to promote the general introduction of the great industry of farming in the Yukon.

Col. Boyle always has been a public-spirited citizen, taking part in every big civic, national and patriotic movement. At the outbreak of the war he subscribed \$2,500 to the first patriotic fund, and later equipped and sent to France the Boyle Yukon Motor Machine Gun Contingent of fifty men, now the most famous machine gun battery of the Empire. Later he desired to also offer his own talents, and went to London last year, where he tendered his services to the war office, and has been invaluable as an adviser. He recently headed the American commission to Petrograd, on railway construction and other expert work. Fred T. Congdon, K. C., just back from London, says that Mr. Boyle is the most noted and influential Canadian in England, and so generally esteemed there that beyond doubt he will be knighted before the war ends. He already has been made lieutenant-colonel by the imperial authorities out of recognition of his services, and his machine gun battery is commonly known as "The Yukon Army." Three of its officers have been awarded the military cross, and ten the military medal, and the boys still are fighting on the French front. At Vimy Ridge they were among the most formidable factors in the historic engagement.

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CANADIAN KLONDIKE HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS

For the last two years extensive hydraulic mining operations have been carried on by the Canadian Klondike company on Younkens and Gumbo hills, on Last Chance creek. Water for this purpose is brought from the Klondike river by means of a ditch six miles in length to a point on Hunker creek a little more than a mile above its mouth. At this point is located the largest

hydro-electric plant, situated 26 miles from Dawson, on the Klondike river.

In a report made to the Commission of Conservation by J. W. Boyle, general manager, the following description of this hydro-electric development is given.

Water Grant and Ditch.—The water diverted for power purposes is obtained under authority of three water grants from the Canadian government, which provide for a total diversion of 30,000 miner's inches (equivalent to 45,000 cubic feet of water per minute) from a point on the North Fork of the Klondike River about four miles from its confluence with the main channel thereof.

The water is conveyed from the point of diversion by means of a ditch six miles in length. The ditch has a minimum of 18 feet in width at the bottom and 28 feet in width at the top, with a minimum depth of five feet in hard ground and a minimum depth from top of bank of approximately 12 feet, with a grading throughout of four feet to the mile. No flume is used. The ditch conveys the water from the valley of the North Fork around onto the hillside facing the main valley of the Klondike river, and is delivered to the water wheels through two lines of pipe graduating from 72 to 66 inches in diameter, each 1,676 feet in length, and with an effective head of 228 feet.

Date of Starting Construction and Date of Completion.—Construction work was commenced in June, 1910, and the plant started generating power on May 6, 1911.

Plant and Transmission Lines.—The equipment comprises:

One 5,000-horsepower I. P. Morris reactionary turbines direct connected to two 3,000 K. V. A. Westinghouse alternators, 2,300 volts, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 514 K. P. M.

One 85 K. W. exciter, direct connected to a 36-inch Pelton impulse wheel.

One 85 K. W. exciter, direct connected to a 110 H. P. induction motor.

Two banks of transformers, each bank consisting of three 1,250 K. W.,

4 of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company's equipment, which receive power from Bonanza Basin sub-station of 3,700 K. W. transformer capacity.

(d) The City of Dawson, for the purposes of the Dawson Electric Light & Power Company, Limited, and the Dawson City Water & Power Company, Limited, which furnish the City of Dawson with all power, light and water services (including fire protection service), all of which is electrically operated. This power is also furnished from Bonanza Basin sub-station.

The Dominion line, which runs to the head of Dominion Creek, 20 miles distant from the power house. Fourteen miles out on this line there is a branch line four miles long to the Hunker sub-station of 300 K. W. capacity.

The transmission is 3-phase, 33,000-volt. Wooden poles are used, which are a minimum of 35 feet above ground and are spaced 32 to the mile. Lightning arresters are installed at the power house and at all sub-stations.

The plant employs a station foreman, two operators and two oilers. The Bonanza Basin sub-station has a day and a night attendant. The other sub-stations are cared for by electricians in the employ of the dredging corporation using same.

The electrical repair shop is operated at Bonanza Basin sub-station, in which the two said station attendants are employed, making a total of seven employes of this company in connection with the operation of the plant and sub-stations.

An average of four men are employed in connection with the intake and ditch operations. Approximately one and one-half miles of the ditch are in gravel and four and one-half miles through muck and glacial silt.

The entire lower bank, excepting the gravel cuts, has been faced with a plaited brush made with small spruce saplings from 16 to 30 feet in length.

As soon as the cold weather sets in and ice starts to form, the ditch is filled bank full, allowed to freeze over until a coating of from 18

company.—The company proposes to extend its plant as and when necessity occurs for the purpose of supplying any and all power required in the district, and with this end in view has started the construction of a large storage dam.

There is ample water during all of the open season, from early in May until about November 1, for any possible requirements the district will have, but during the month of April and after about November 1 and until late in December—up to which time dredges are capable of working—there is not sufficient water for the company's needs, and the storage dam referred to is for the purpose of retaining water for the early and late season operations.

The uninterrupted operation of this power plant during the severe winters has attracted the attention of many engineers throughout the world and has had a most beneficial influence in the development of water powers in countries of similar climate.

The Canadian Klondike Mining Company, Limited.—The original company from which the present company has been evolved was incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada in November, 1904, and commenced operations in August, 1905, on Hydraulic Mining Lease No. 18, which is known as the "Boyle Concession" on the Klondike river. J. W. Boyle, Dawson, Y. T., is general manager of the company.

The approximate area of dredging ground within the Boyle concession, in so far as physical conditions are concerned, consists of approximately six and three-quarters square miles, being the entire flat of the Klondike valley within the confines of the concession. It is estimated that this area contains 250,000,000 cubic yards of material, of which approximately 120,000,000 cubic yards have been proven by drilling and sinking of shafts to contain values which will be profitable for dredging. Prospecting is still being conducted on the undeveloped portion of the concession, and there is every indication that approximately 50,000,000 additional cubic yards will prove valuable, although at present insufficient

Weight of ladder and fittings—216,000 pounds.
 Upper tumbler is hexagonal and weighs 38,000 pounds.
 Lower tumbler is hexagonal and weighs 28,000 pounds.
 Diameter of journals—Upper 20 inches, lower 17 inches.
 Dimensions of revolving screen—(Stripped), diameter 9 feet 9 inches, length 49 feet 6 inches.
 Weight of revolving screen—126,000 pounds.
 Length of stack ladder between centers of drum—115 feet.
 Dimensions of conveyor belt—Width 48 inches, length 238 feet.
 Weight of steel spud—62,000 lbs.
 Dimensions of steel spud—38 inches by 54 inches—65 feet long.
 The electric motor equipment installed on dredge No. 2 has a rated capacity of 1,045 horsepower, distributed as follows:
 Main drive motor—H. P., 300; speed, variable; R.P.M., 345; volts, 2,200.
 Ladder hoist motor—H. P., 200; speed, variable; R. P. M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Screen drive motor—H. P., 150; speed, variable; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 14-inch pump motor—H. P., 150; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 12-inch pump motor—H. P., 75; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 4-inch pump motor—H. P., 35; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Winch motor—H. P., 50; speed, variable; R. P. M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Stacker drive motor—H. P., 50; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Stacker hoist motor—H. P., 35; speed, variable; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Dredges Canadian No. 3 and Canadian No. 4 were constructed in 1912 and 1913.
 Dredge Canadian No. 3 commenced operating on the 10th of May, 1913, and has since operated continuously during the open season of each year.
 Dredge Canadian No. 4 commenced operations on the 20th of May, 1913, and since that time has operated continuously during the open season of each year.
 A general description of the hull and equipment of dredge Canadian Nos. 3 and 4, is as follows:

General
 Make of dredge—Manufactured by the Marion Steam Shovel Co., of Marion, Ohio.
 Number of years in commission—Four.
 Type of dredge—Elevator dredge, with close-connected buckets.
 Capacity of dredge, per day (actual)—10,000 to 16,000 cubic yards.
 Power—Three-phase, 60-cycle, 2,200-volt (hydro) electric.
Hull
 Length—136 feet.
 Width on water-line—56 feet six inches.
 Depth—Bow 14 feet 6 inches, stern 12 feet.
 Draught—8 feet 6 inches.
Mechanical Equipment
 Weight of bucket—4,600 pounds.
 Capacity of bucket—17 cubic feet.
 Number of buckets in line—32
 Design of digging ladder—Plate girder type.
 Length of digging ladder—97 feet.
 Weight of ladder and fittings—216,000 pounds.
 Upper tumbler is hexagonal and weighs 38,000 pounds.
 Lower tumbler is hexagonal and weighs 28,000 pounds.
 Diameter of journals—Upper 20 inches, lower 17 inches.
 Dimensions of revolving screen—(Stripped), diameter 9 feet 9 inches, length 49 feet 6 inches.
 Weight of revolving screen—126,000 pounds.
 Length of stack ladder between centers of drum—115 feet.
 Dimensions of conveyor belt—Width 48 inches, length 238 feet.
 Weight of steel spud—62,000 lbs.
 Dimensions of steel spuds—38 inches by 54 inches—65 feet long.
 The electric motor equipment installed on dredges Canadian Nos. 3 and 4 has a rated capacity of 1,120 horsepower, distributed as follows:
 Main drive motor—H. P., 300; speed, variable; R.P.M., 345; volts, 2,200.
 Ladder hoist motor—H. P., 200; speed, variable; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Screen drive motor; H. P., 150; speed, variable; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 16-inch pump motor—H. P., 150; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 14-inch pump motor—H. P., 150; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 4-inch pump motor—H. P., 35; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Winch motor—H. P., 50; speed, variable; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Stacker drive motor—H. P., 50; speed, constant; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.
 Stacker hoist motor—H. P., 35; speed, variable; R.P.M., 600; volts, 2,200.

Notes on Dredge Construction
 From experience gained by the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company in connection with No. 1 dredge, alterations were made on dredges Nos. 2, 3 and 4, for the purpose of overcoming the difficulties

of operating in cold weather, and the result is that these dredges have been operated without difficulty through temperatures exceeding 50 degrees below zero, and have lengthened the dredging season (which was formerly accepted as being about 150 days per season) to about 240 days during an ordinary season.
 The principal alterations made to effect this change were:
 (a) Construction of a box girder type digging ladder with raised sides and a heating compartment in the ladder to prevent ice from forming thereon.
 (b) Tailing stacker built in the form of a box girder with the return rollers placed inside of (instead of underneath) the stacker, the whole being enclosed during cold weather with canvas housing stretched over steel angle arches. The interior of this is steam heated, and the only exposure of the belt to cold weather is where it passes over the drum at the outer end of the stacker.
 (c) The construction of a carefully built double boarded house enclosing all machinery and stairways, steam heated throughout by means of a 70 H. P. boiler installed within the hold of the dredge, from which hot water is used to keep ice from forming on the exposed sheaves in use on the bow of the dredge.
 Owing to the difficulty experienced in handling heavy pieces of machinery on board the dredge first constructed, alterations were made in dredges Nos. 3 and 4 by erecting an overhead framework upon which a 20-ton traveling crane is operated, thereby eliminating all doors in the

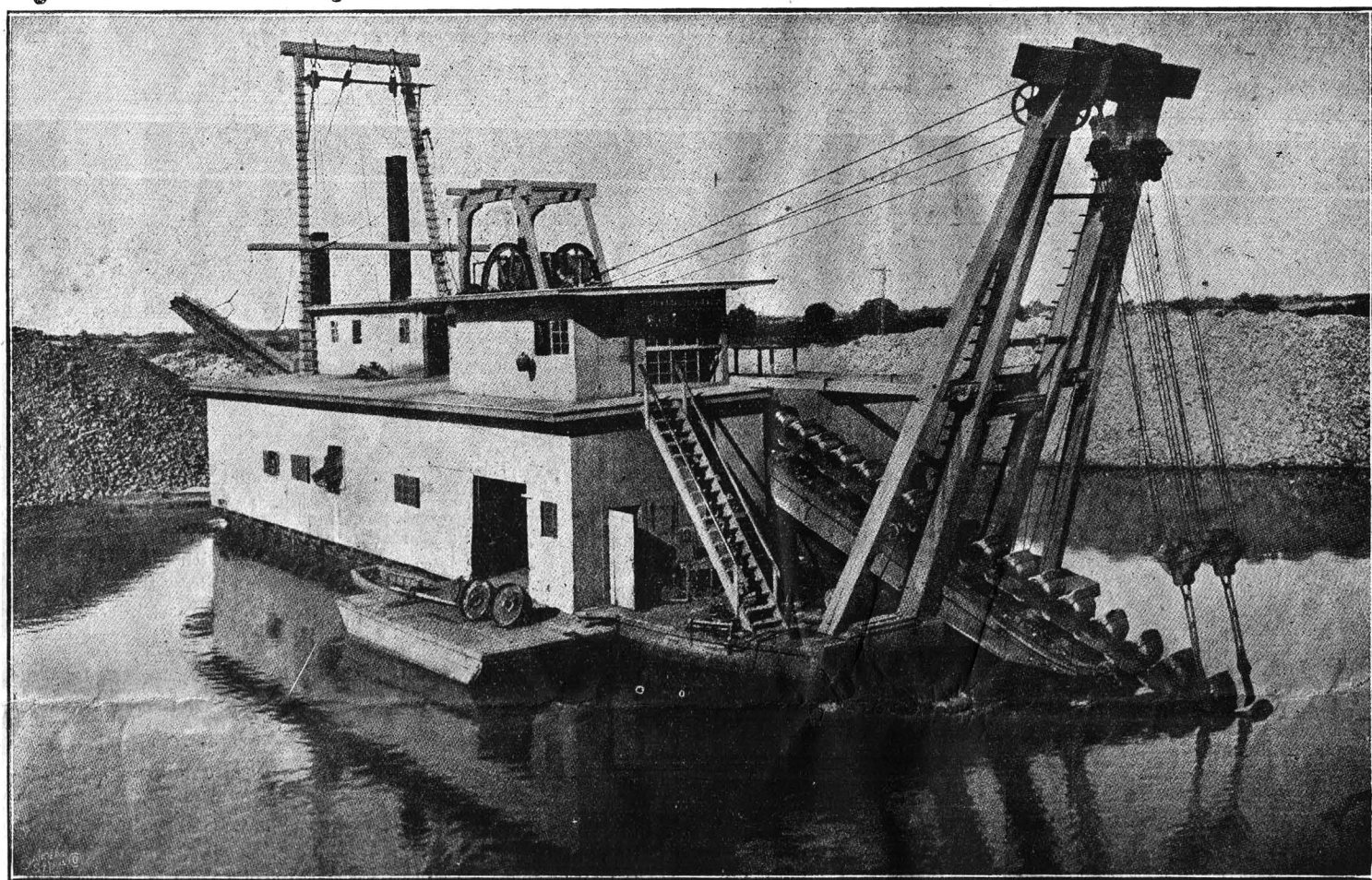
shape, the chief difference being in length of pitch, angle of lips, depth and width.
 The bucket is cast in a single piece in so far as the bottom or base and the hood are concerned, and except where there is a flaw in the casting it has a minimum life of about 600 days. Both high-carbon steel and manganese have been used in the construction of buckets. Where high-carbon steel is used an inserted plate of manganese steel is placed just back of the lower end or single eye of the bucket where it is subjected to the greatest wear, in order that this part may be renewed when the bucket wears down. This practice was found unsatisfactory, however, and since 1912 in all buckets constructed for the company's use manganese steel has been used.
 The lip is composed of manganese steel, 2 3/4 inches in thickness, and 16 inches deep, with an average life of from 180 to 200 days.
 The buckets for the 16-foot dredges have given considerable trouble due to the enormous amount of friction on the pin and bushing, and after many experiments the company adopted the use of manganese steel in its buckets, lips and bushings. The heavy duty exacted from bucket pins is overcome and efficient service rendered by a chrome-nickel pin, oil-tempered, the product of the Yuba Manufacturing Company, of Marysville, California. The size of the pin has been increased from its original diameter of 7 inches to 7 1/2 inches.
 The bucket lip originally installed was 2 1/4 inches thick by barely 14

limit, is chiefly on account of the slippage and consequent wear.
 The chief considerations that control the shape of the upper tumbler, however, are those which make for the most efficient and thorough emptying of buckets when dumping into the screen-hopper, and the least wear on pins and bushings. To aid this, jets of water are often used, playing into the full buckets as it rotates over the upper tumbler.
 The dredges of the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company, Limited, have 6-point tumblers protected with manganese steel wearing plates at all points where they come in contact with the buckets, in addition to which the lower tumbler has a manganese steel tip wearing plate on each point, and the entire outside of the cheeks of the tumbler is sheathed with manganese steel wearing plates, which are replaced when necessary. All wearing plates on tumblers are designed with a view to wearing through an operating season (which with the company is approximately 240 days), for the purpose of avoiding lost time during the operating season, and new plates are installed during the general repairs, which are executed before starting the season's operations.
 Bow Gauntrees.—The bow gauntrees installed on the dredges of the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company are constructed of timbers fortified at all joints with steel plates, using a steel box girder type cap. The gauntrees are almost identically the same as those in use on large dredges in California. The stern gauntrees are constructed along the

a large cast-steel plate that forms the foundation for the main drive motor, a solid bed plate for the entire drive.
 The motor is mounted on the cast steel bed plate above mentioned and geared direct to the tumbler by means of a train of steel spur gearing, all gears having cut teeth. The upper tumbler shaft is 25 inches in diameter, reduced to 18 inches in diameter at the bearings, which are 30 inches long and hollow bored. The main drive gears are 14 feet in diameter, with a 12-inch face.
 The second intermediate shaft is 14 inches in diameter, with bearings 24 inches long. The intermediate gears are 1 1/2 inches in diameter with 10-inch face, and the pinions meshing with the main gears are 25 inches in diameter.
 The first intermediate shaft is 10 inches in diameter, fitted with a pinion at each end and near the middle carries a gear meshing with the pinion on the motor shaft. A friction clutch is mounted on this shaft for disengaging the motor and also acts as a slipping device.
 Equalizing Gear.—The equalizing gear consists of bushing firmly keyed at quarters into the hub of the intermediate gear, this bushing at one end of the shaft being firmly keyed to the shaft, while at the other end two flat-backed keys are driven back to back, one into a key-way in the shaft, the other into a key-way in the bushing, these keys being 4 inches wide on the face, 1 1/2 inches thick and 24 inches long.
 The gears are set as nearly perfect as possible and any slight inequality

quency the periods at which these cleanups occur vary from once a week to twice a month, and are to some extent influenced by the question of repairs.
 Immediately after the mats are changed and the oiling is completed, the dredge starts operating, and the clean-up crews proceed to wash the mats in the tubs set up on each set of tables, piling the mats on a platform prepared for the purpose, ready to replace on the following morning those then in use. The material washed from the mats is run through a long-tom suspended from the ceiling over the tables, and over two sets of under-current riffles, the tailings from which are returned to the sluice tables of the dredge.
 The long-toms are fitted with small cocoanut mats and expanded iron riffles, exactly similar to those installed at the head of the sluice tables, and after the material collected on the mats has been run through the long-tom, these mats are rolled up and taken to the cleanup room at the camp, where they are washed, and the gold panned and blown, after which it is melted into small bricks for shipment to the Canadian mint. The tailings from pannings and blowings are amalgamated in a muller or grinding barrel, and when fully charged, the amalgam is retorted and the gold melted into bricks.
 All sluices running athwart-stern on the dredges are 30 inches wide, stream-down sluices vary in width depending upon the number of athwart-ship sluices delivering into them, all sluices having a grade of 1 1/2 inches to the foot.
 Materials Resulting from Cleanup.—With the exception of the silver contained in the particles of gold recovered, no material of value has been found in the cleanup. A careful analysis was made of concentrates by fire assay and chemical and physical tests, and it was found that practically all of the gold was free; that the pyrites carried scarcely any gold; that the non-magnetic material consisted largely of quartz and ordinary alluvial rocky matter; and that the material which sank in bromoform consisted largely of cubes and fragments of yellow iron pyrites free from copper or arsenic. Small quantities of zirconium were also found. No fluor-spar was found. No topaz was found either by chemical tests or microscopic examination, and it was decided that, with the exception of the gold, the material carried no commercial values.
 Melting.—The treatment of gold dust is very simple as no attempt is made at refining the product, all of which is shipped to the Canadian mint.
 The gold is melted in a plumbago crucible, the ordinary small open top furnace with gasoline jet being used. A flux of sodium carbonate (one part) and borax glass (two parts) is used and the melted gold skimmed with a small iron skimmer and poured into small bricks, which are then shipped by mail.
 Efficiency of Gold Saving Devices.—It is impossible to say exactly what loss occurs in the process of winning the gold, but on one occasion it became necessary to dig through a considerable quantity of tailings already deposited by the dredge. Before entering the tailings the dredge was thoroughly cleaned and again carefully cleaned after reaching the other side. The recovery amounted to almost exactly 1-10 of 1 per cent. of the amount recovered by the dredge when previously digging the same ground in its virgin state, and as nearly all of the gold recovered from the tailings was coarse it was assumed that it was gold which had passed through the dredge in chunks of bedrock which had been practically pulped together by the bucket lips in digging. At this particular place the bedrock consisted of decomposed schist, carrying considerable graphite, which when dug closely resembles clay and in many instances did not disintegrate on the screen. In consequence any gold contained within lumps which did not disintegrate would be carried out on the stacker, but as this particular bedrock when exposed to the weather for a season dries out, decomposes and washes readily, any gold which it contained would then be recovered.
 Tests of tailings have been made by catching a tub of fine material from the stream-down sluices at the stern of the dredge, where they are returned to the pond, and with the exception of an occasional very fine color, no gold has been recovered, and in nearly every instance, although great care was taken in the panning, no recovery was made.

Treatment of Black Sand.—The black sand, and the very fine flour gold from which it is impossible to separate it by means of ordinary precipitation, are treated in a cleanup barrel, the material being heavily charged with quicksilver and allowed to run for several hours, after which the amalgam is removed, retorted and the gold melted as already described.
Prospecting Dredging Ground
 Experience and sound judgment are essential in the selection of property for dredging operations, and these qualities are particularly necessary in the details of prospecting for selection. To determine the character and value of gravel and of bedrock it is necessary to sink either shafts or drill holes.
 The beds of almost all the rivers (the dredging regulations define a river as "a stream of water the bed of which is of an average width of one hundred and fifty feet throughout the portion thereof sought to be leased") in the Yukon are unfrozen, and when dredging is confined to the bars and beds of rivers the most essential questions to be determined before the installation of the dredge are:
 1. The quantity of gold-bearing gravels in the property.
 2. The distribution and value of the gold contents.
 3. The depth and character of the bedrock.
 4. The cost of labor, transportation and supplies.
 5. The cost of power, operating expenses and maintenance.
 Dredging in frozen ground necessitates a further consideration of:
 1. The quantity, nature and cost of removing overburden.
 2. The cost of thawing gravels.
 3. The cost of installing a thawing plant.
 4. The cost of fuel, operating expenses and maintenance.
 The usual mode of determining the values contained in the gravels in the Klondyke district is by the operation of ordinary Keystone No. 3 traction machine. This drill is operated by steam power and the diameter of the hole bored is six or seven inches.
 The drill crew consists of four men; the driller, a helper for the driller, panner and fireman. This has been found to be the fastest and most efficient crew for prospecting work.
 The duties of the panner are to pan and rock all pumpings, and to keep a log showing depths at which pumpings were taken, the number of colors in each pan and the character of the formation drilled.
 Methods of testing ground vary greatly with the character of the property under examination. In drilling a narrow creek valley which has been worked more or less by drifting, lines of holes are put across the valley at intervals of 200 feet to 500 feet. The holes are spaced from 25 feet to 100 feet apart on the cross-cutting lines, depending on whether the ground is "spotted" or not, and also on the extent of worked areas.
 In estimating the gold content the worked out ground is given a value per cubic yard, the value depending upon the drill holes and the local conditions. The value of the virgin ground is figured from the results shown from the gold recovered by the drill. Values estimated from drill prospecting are close to the recovery, where the drill holes are properly interpreted, but in worked or "spotted" ground averages, in the ordinary sense, cannot be used.
 The operation of the Keystone drill consists of driving the casing, drilling and pulverizing the core, pumping out the core and panning. The casing is six inches in inside diameter with a cutting shoe on the bottom of 7-inch diameter. Casing is carried by considerable graphite, driven until friction makes further driving difficult, then the core is drilled out. The bit used in drilling has a 5 1/2-inch cutting edge and is screwed onto a stem, weighing about 900 pounds. This weight is sufficient to cut and break up the core so that it can be pumped.
 The churning action of the bit keeps the finely broken up core in suspension and prevents the sand from settling to the bottom and clogging the bit. The casing is always kept ahead of the bit in order to avoid drawing in gold from adjacent gravel when pumping out the core.
 The following table shows the method of estimating results and the comparison as between the results of though great care was taken in the panning, no recovery was made.



Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's Dredge Canadian No. 1

inches deep, of which approximately 10 inches were available for wear, since, when this portion was worn off, it became a matter of economy to discard the worn part and install a new lip.
 In 1914 an alteration was made by increasing the thickness of the lips half an inch, and the height approximately 2 1/2 inches in the middle, and in addition to the longer life and smaller percentage of waste in these lips they stand up much better under severe service, as a first lip in some instances gradually bent in the middle. The alteration of the lip in this manner has increased the carrying capacity of the buckets from 16.1 cubic feet to about 17.2 cubic feet.
 The principal difference between the shape of the buckets used by the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company and those of other companies is that the former are for the most part more rounded on the lip and have less pitch, with slightly more angle to the lips, which has the effect of preserving a thicker cutting edge.
 There are generally 68 buckets in a line, but the number varies from 67 to 71, depending upon the depth at which the dredge is digging and the play in the line caused by worn pins or bushings.
 Tumblers.—The tumblers are the heavy castings at each end of the bucket-line and around which the chain of buckets revolves. In discussing the number of sides in a tumbler, Weatherbe, in "Dredging for Gold in California," observes:
 "The question of increasing the number of sides in tumblers so that they more nearly approach a circle in section has been discussed many times, and the question has now been pretty well settled by practical experiment. The number of sides must remain limited for two reasons:
 "1. In the case of the upper tumbler, after increasing the number of sides to six, its essential duty of holding, pulling round and dumping the bucket-line is impaired and no practical solution in the shape of a sprocket arrangement, any more than is now formed by the lugs and bottoms, as has been suggested, has been evolved; nor is it likely to be, on account of the immensely increasing weights and consequent strains set up.
 "2. The objection to the lower tumbler-section being increased to more than six or seven sides as a

will adjust itself through the small allowance of slip by the keys and insures a perfect mesh of the gears on both ends of the shaft.
 Belts.—The belt conveyor stacker of the 16-foot dredges is 48 inches wide by 238 feet long. The stacker is 115 feet in length. A straight idler is used with small idlers set at an angle at either end thereof, so as to create a concave form in the belt when running throughout the entire length of the stacker while carrying material, the driving drum on the other end of the stacker being straight and the belt returning on straight idlers.
 The Canadian Klondyke Mining Company uses belts consisting of 8 plies of canvas with a convex reinforcement of rubber 5-16ths of an inch thick in the middle. When the belt shows appreciable wear in the middle, a 30-inch 7-ply belt reinforced with a 3-16ths-inch rubber face, is attached in the form of a pad belt, which while running over the same drum on the outer end of the stacker has a separate idler set up on brackets at the lower end, same being separately adjustable, thereby insuring continuous running in the middle of the main belt.
 Cleanup.—The gold saving system consists of a set of tables, made in the form of sluice boxes placed side by side on the foundation extending the entire length of the perforated portion of the screen, from the middle of the boat to each side, delivering into sluices running fore and aft and extending (in the case of the 16-foot boats) 30 feet beyond the stern.
 At the head of the tables, on both sides of the screen, the first 42 inches of each sluice consists of a cocoanut mat on which is laid an expanded metal riffle, held firmly in place with wooden wedges. Below this set of riffles all sluices are fitted with angle-iron riffles with the angle bent slightly beyond 90 degrees for the purpose of creating a riffle at each angle.
 The cocoanut mats are taken up each morning and replaced, which operation takes from seven to fifteen minutes, and is performed during the period in which the crew are oiling the lower tumbler, thereby causing no lost time.
 A general cleanup takes place whenever the angle-iron riffles become filled to an extent which would in any way interfere with their ability to save gold, and in conse-

quency the periods at which these cleanups occur vary from once a week to twice a month, and are to some extent influenced by the question of repairs.
 Immediately after the mats are changed and the oiling is completed, the dredge starts operating, and the clean-up crews proceed to wash the mats in the tubs set up on each set of tables, piling the mats on a platform prepared for the purpose, ready to replace on the following morning those then in use. The material washed from the mats is run through a long-tom suspended from the ceiling over the tables, and over two sets of under-current riffles, the tailings from which are returned to the sluice tables of the dredge.
 The long-toms are fitted with small cocoanut mats and expanded iron riffles, exactly similar to those installed at the head of the sluice tables, and after the material collected on the mats has been run through the long-tom, these mats are rolled up and taken to the cleanup room at the camp, where they are washed, and the gold panned and blown, after which it is melted into small bricks for shipment to the Canadian mint. The tailings from pannings and blowings are amalgamated in a muller or grinding barrel, and when fully charged, the amalgam is retorted and the gold melted into bricks.
 All sluices running athwart-stern on the dredges are 30 inches wide, stream-down sluices vary in width depending upon the number of athwart-ship sluices delivering into them, all sluices having a grade of 1 1/2 inches to the foot.
 Materials Resulting from Cleanup.—With the exception of the silver contained in the particles of gold recovered, no material of value has been found in the cleanup. A careful analysis was made of concentrates by fire assay and chemical and physical tests, and it was found that practically all of the gold was free; that the pyrites carried scarcely any gold; that the non-magnetic material consisted largely of quartz and ordinary alluvial rocky matter; and that the material which sank in bromoform consisted largely of cubes and fragments of yellow iron pyrites free from copper or arsenic. Small quantities of zirconium were also found. No fluor-spar was found. No topaz was found either by chemical tests or microscopic examination, and it was decided that, with the exception of the gold, the material carried no commercial values.
 Melting.—The treatment of gold dust is very simple as no attempt is made at refining the product, all of which is shipped to the Canadian mint.
 The gold is melted in a plumbago crucible, the ordinary small open top furnace with gasoline jet being used. A flux of sodium carbonate (one part) and borax glass (two parts) is used and the melted gold skimmed with a small iron skimmer and poured into small bricks, which are then shipped by mail.
 Efficiency of Gold Saving Devices.—It is impossible to say exactly what loss occurs in the process of winning the gold, but on one occasion it became necessary to dig through a considerable quantity of tailings already deposited by the dredge. Before entering the tailings the dredge was thoroughly cleaned and again carefully cleaned after reaching the other side. The recovery amounted to almost exactly 1-10 of 1 per cent. of the amount recovered by the dredge when previously digging the same ground in its virgin state, and as nearly all of the gold recovered from the tailings was coarse it was assumed that it was gold which had passed through the dredge in chunks of bedrock which had been practically pulped together by the bucket lips in digging. At this particular place the bedrock consisted of decomposed schist, carrying considerable graphite, which when dug closely resembles clay and in many instances did not disintegrate on the screen. In consequence any gold contained within lumps which did not disintegrate would be carried out on the stacker, but as this particular bedrock when exposed to the weather for a season dries out, decomposes and washes readily, any gold which it contained would then be recovered.
 Tests of tailings have been made by catching a tub of fine material from the stream-down sluices at the stern of the dredge, where they are returned to the pond, and with the exception of an occasional very fine color, no gold has been recovered, and in nearly every instance, although great care was taken in the panning, no recovery was made.

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Canadian No. 2, Klondike Valley, near Bear Creek.	Estimated value from drill (per cu. yd.)	Recovered by dredges (per cu. yd.)	Percentage Recovery
Week ending May 6, 1912	20.2 cts. (means of 2 holes)	14.1 cts.	70%
Week ending May 13, 1912	19.0 cts. (mean of 3 holes)	16.0 cts.	84%
Week ending May 20, 1912	13.2 cts. (mean of 3 holes)	18.3 cts.	139%
Week ending May 27, 1912	30.4 cts. (mean of 2 holes)	30.8 cts.	101%
Week ending June 3, 1912	24.5 cts. (mean of 2 holes)	16.4 cts.	67%
Week ending June 10, 1912	11.0 cts. (mean of 2 holes)	13.2 cts.	120%
Week ending June 17, 1912	16.0 cts. (one hole only)	18.5 cts.	116%
Week ending July 1, 1912	34.0 cts. (one hole only)	21.5 cts.	63%
8)168.3			
21.04 cts. Mean 16 holes		8)148.8	
		18.60 cts.	88.4%

Note.—The above sixteen holes were chosen because the drilling was done in one hundred foot by two hundred foot blocks and the washing and estimating most carefully done.

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ELECTRIC PADS AT AN OPERATING COST OF 1½c PER HOUR.	ELECTRIC EL BOILOS AT AN OPERATING COST OF 8c PER HOUR.
ELECTRIC ALUMINUM HEATERS AT AN OPERATING COST OF 1½c PER HOUR.	ELECTRIC EL PERCOS AT AN OPERATING COST OF 8c PER HOUR.
ELECTRIC IRONS, 6-LB. DOMESTIC, AT AN OPERATING COST OF 12½c PER HOUR.	ELECTRIC EL GRILLOS AT AN OPERATING COST OF 12½c PER HOUR.
ELECTRIC STOVES OF ALL KINDS AT AN OPERATING COST OF 6c TO 20c PER HOUR.	ELECTRIC EL GLOSTOVO AT AN OPERATING COST OF 12½c PER HOUR.
	ELECTRIC EL TOSTOS AT AN OPERATING COST OF 12½c PER HOUR.

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BILL THE BOMBER (By Robt. W. Service.)

The poppies gleamed like bloody pools through cotton-woolly mist; The captain kept a-lookin' at the watch upon his wrist; And there we smoked an squatted, as we watched the shrapnel flame; 'Twas wonderful, I'm tellin' you, how fast them bullets came. 'Twas weary work the waiting, though; I tried to sleep a wink. For waitin' means a-thinkin', and it doesn't do to think. So I closed my eyes a little, and I had a niceish dream Of a-standin' by a dresser with a dish of Devon cream; But I hadn't time to sample it, for suddenlike I woke; "Come on, me lads!" the captain says, "I climbed out through the smoke. We spread out in the open; it was like a bath of lead; But the boys they cheered and hollered fit to raise the bloody dead, Till a beastly bullet copped 'em, then they lay without a sound, and it's odd—we didn't seem to heed them corpses on the ground. And I kept on thin', thinkin', as the bullets faster flew, How they picks the werry best men, and they lets the rotters through; So indiscriminat'-like, they spares a man of sin, And a rare lad wots a husband and a father gets done in. And while havin' these reflections and advancin' on the run, A bullet biffs me shoulder, and says I: "That's number one."

Well, it downed me for a jiffy, but I didn't lose me calm, For I knew that I was needed: I'm a bomber, so I am. I 'ad me bunch o' bombs and knew that they was needed, so they was. We didn't 'ave no singin' now, nor many men to cheer; Maybe the shrapnel drowned 'em crashin' out so werry near; And the Maxims got us sideways, and the bullets faster flew, And I copped one on me flipper, and says I: "That's number two." I was pleased it was the left one, for I 'ad me bombs, ye see, And 'twas 'ard if they'd be wasted like, and all along o' me, And I'd lost me 'at and rifle—but I told you that before, So I packed me mit inside me coat and "carried on" once more. But the rumpus it was wicked, and the men were scarce yet, And I felt me ginger goin', but me jaws I kindo set. And we passed the Boche first trenches, which was 'eapin' 'igh with dead, And we started for their second which was fifty feet ahead; When something like a 'ammer smashed me savage on the knee,

And down I came all muck and blood. Says I: "That's number three." So there I lay all 'elpless like, and bloody sick at that, And worryin' like anythink, because I'd lost me 'at; And thinkin' of me missis, and the partin' words she said: "If you gets killed, write quick, ol' man, and tell me as you're dead." And lookin' at me bunch o' bombs—that was the 'ardest blow. To think I'd never 'ave the chance to 'url them at the foe. And there was all our boys in front, a-fightin' there like mad, And me as could 'ave 'elped 'em wiv the lovely bombs I 'ad. And so I cussed and cussed, and then I struggled back again, Into that bit of battered trench, packed solid with its slain. Now as I lay a-lyin' there and blastin' of me lot, And wishin' I could just dispose of all them bombs I'd got, I sees within the doorway of a shy, retirin' dugout Six Bochees all a-grinnin', and their captain stuck 'is mug out; And they 'ad a nice machine gun, and I twigged what they was at; And they fixed it on a tripod, and I watched 'em like a cat; And they got it in position, and they seemed so werry glad, Like they'd got us in a death-trap, which, condemn their souls! they 'ad. For there our boys was fightin' fifty yards in front, and 'ere This lousy bunch of Boches they 'ad got us in the rear.

Oh, it set me blood a-boilin' and I quite forgot me pain, So I started crawlin', crawlin' over all them mounds of slain; And them barstards was so busy like they 'ad no eyes for me, And me bleedin' leg was draggin', but me right arm it was free. And now they 'ave it all in shape, and swingin' sweet and clear; And now they're all excited like, but—I am drawin' near; And now they 'ave it loaded up, and now they're takin' aim. Hat!tat tat!tat! Oh, 'ere, says I, is where I join the game. And my right arm it goes swingin' and a bomb it goes a-slingin', and that "typewriter" goes wingin' in a thunderbolt of flame. Then these Boches, wot was left of 'em, they tumbled down their 'ole, And up I climbed a mound of dead, and down on them I stole, And, oh, that blessed moment when I heard their frightened yell, And I laughed down in that dug-out, ere I bombed their souls to hell, And now I'm in the hospital, surprised that I'm alive. We started out a thousand men, we came back thirty-five, And I'm minus of a trotter, but I'm most amazin' gay, For me bombs they wasn't wasted, though, you might say, "thrown away."

SONG OF WINTER WEATHER

(By Robert W. Service, while serving as ambulance man in France.) It isn't the foe that we fear; It isn't the bullets that whine; It isn't the business career

Of a shell, or the bust of a mine; It isn't the snipers who seek To nip our young hopes in the bud; No, it isn't the guns, And it isn't the Huns— It's the mud, mud, mud. It isn't the melees we mind, That often is rather good fun. It isn't the shrapnel we find Obtrusive when rained by the ton. It isn't the bounce of the bombs That gives us a positive pain; It's the strafing we get When the weather is wet— It's the rain, rain, rain. It isn't because we lack grit We shrink from the horrors of war. We don't mind the battle a bit; In fact, that is what we are for; It isn't the rum-jars and things Make us wish we were back in the fold; It's the fingers that freeze In the boreal breeze— It's the cold, cold, cold.

Oh, the rain, the mud and the cold The cold, the mud and the rain; With the weather at zero it's hard for the hero From language that's rude to refrain. With porridgy muck to the knees, With sky that's a-pouring a flood, Sure the worst of our foes Are the pains and the woes Of the rain, the cold and the mud.

A PATH OF GOLD

The cost of the war has now reached such a fabulous amount that the ordinary mind fails to grasp the significance of the millions of pounds which are daily mentioned in the papers. It has been announced that the interest on the debt created by the war loans of 1914-15 amounted to £38,445,856, or \$192,229,230 for the financial year which ended last March. Supposing it were possible to place a line of sovereigns which represented this amount close together, the line would about reach from London to Inverness. If a man were invited to pick up each sovereign separately, and he was able to lift thirty sovereigns every minute, and worked five hours a day, it would take him about twelve years to pick them up, working every day of the year. Or a footbridge could be built across the channel, from Dover to Calais, nearly two feet wide, the surface of which could be laid with sovereigns as close as possible, and this would represent only the amount of interest payable in one financial year for the loans created in 1914-15.

In a Bit of a Hurry

A very small boy was taken to a dental establishment to have some of his first teeth pulled. For a second or two, during which time four teeth disappeared, everything was fairly serene, and then came howls of objections. "I didn't want them teeth to come out," cried the young patient, suddenly recollecting something. "I want them to stay in." "That's all right," consolingly re-

sponded the dentist. "They will soon grow in again." "Will they?" quickly rejoined the boy, with a brightening face. "Do you think they will grow in time for dinner?"—Philadelphia Telegraph. **Object of Suspicion** Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, used to tell this one on himself. "I had an appointment to speak at a town in Eastern Arkansas on a Saturday, and I arrived on a late train the night before, carrying nothing but a small hand grip. I went to a hotel near the depot. There was no one on duty at the hour, except the night porter, and he was acting as porter, clerk and general overseer. I registered, and he

showed me to a room; but in a few minutes he came back and said: "Boss, my 'struction is, when a gemman haven't any baggage to collect in advance." "Why, I've got naggage," I replied, pointing to the little grip. "I know, sir, boss," he said; "but you've stayed too long on that already."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. There was a great charity ball in New York recently. It was hot stuff. The costumes would have driven Solomon in his prime to despair. The cost of the ball was \$75,000, and \$10,000 was raised for charity. Great things, charity balls and Patriotic concerts.

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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.

Locating and Recording

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

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

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 anyone relocating the claim, but the owner shall have the right to apply for cancellation of relocator'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 relocator'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 old Commissioner that proved to Gold Commissioner that 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 removal. 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 cancella-

tion 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 location. 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... 2.00
Registration of any document... 2.00
If it affects more than one claim.

For each additional claim... 1.00
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 feet 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.



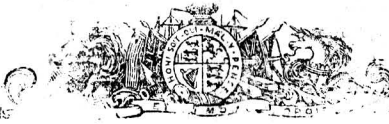
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS. Yukon Territory.

Every person who is the sole head of a family, and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to stake out and obtain homestead entry for an area of 160 acres of agricultural land which is not valuable for timber or water-power purposes, reserving to the Crown the mines and minerals, upon payment of an office fee of \$10.

At the expiration of two years from the date of entry the settler, upon having the land surveyed and furnishing satisfactory proof that he has resided upon and cultivated the land during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October for two successive years, and that he has brought at least ten acres under cultivation, and that he has erected upon the land a habitable dwelling, shall be entitled to a patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—11933.



Department of the Naval Service. Royal Naval College of Canada.

The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1917, successful candidates joining the College on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.

Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1917. Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. J. DESBARATS, C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, November 28, 1916.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE YUKON

Yukon reaches the coast only at the north, where it is bounded by the Arctic ocean. The extreme southwestern corner of the territory, however, extends very close to the Pacific, being separated from this ocean by only a narrow fringe of land, including portions of British Columbia and the "pan-handle" portion of Alaska. The most frequented route to Yukon is that via Skagway, which is situated at the head of Lynn canal, on the Pacific, 870 and 1,000 miles distant respectively from Vancouver and Seattle. From Skagway, the White Pass & Yukon railway passes over the Coast range of mountains, via the White pass, to the town of Whitehorse, which is 110 miles distant from Skagway, and is situated at the head of navigation on Lewes river. Another easy, though longer route to Yukon, is that via Bering sea and Yukon river, navigation being open during summer months from Whitehorse to St. Michael and Nome, two points situated on Norton sound near the mouth of Yukon river, 2,310 and 2,360 miles respectively from Seattle and 1,900 and 1,700 miles respectively from Dawson, as measured along

Yukon river. A number of other routes are also occasionally followed, the greater number of which head from Haines, Cordova, or Valdez, points on the Pacific coast.

Within Yukon, all points in the vicinity of the White Pass & Yukon railway, as well as along Yukon river and its main tributaries and headwaters are thus readily accessible. Quite a number of roads and trails have also been constructed throughout the southern portion of the territory, which greatly facilitate access to certain localities. In addition, throughout Yukon, there are a number of long, prominent valleys which are more or less connected, and traverse the territory in different directions. These will afford excellent routes for railway lines when it is found advantageous to build such. A company has been organized for some years for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Haines, on the Pacific coast, to Fairbanks, on the Yukon, via Chilkat river, Dalton post, Lake Dezadeash, Lake Klunne, Klunne river, Koidem river, Beaver creek, Snag creek, Mirror creek, and Tanana river. This route is quite feasible as far as location, grade, and ordinary problems of construction are concerned. A good grade and suitable location also exists from Whitehorse, the terminus of the White Pass and Yukon railway, westward to Lake Klunne. Also a series of connected valleys or depressions affords an excellent route from Whitehorse to White and Tanana rivers, via Ibbex river, Takhini river, Hutshi lake, Aishihik lake, Nisling river, Wellesley lake, Beaver creek, Snag creek, and Mirror creek.

Thus when the necessity arises, there need be no lack of railway transportation facilities throughout Yukon, and particularly throughout the southern portion of the territory. At present, however, the building of these railroads would not seem to be warranted, but, if instead, a number of good, trunk wagon roads were constructed, similar to the Whitehorse-Klunne road, which would crosscut and intersect the more promising portions of Yukon, and thus allow prospectors and others to prosecute their explorations and investigations with reasonable facility, such would be of great and immediate benefit to the territory.

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE STRIKES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—If labor situations in the West and Southwest show any further growth severe action will be taken by the government to investigate the disturbances which officials say are stirred by German propaganda.

A broad general inquiry is being made by the department of justice into intimations that United Mine Workers will be called out unless the government intervenes in behalf of the I. W. W.'s in their labor disputes in the West. Definite action has as yet not been formulated, but officials maintain everything possible will be done to prevent a tie-up of industries vital to the continuation of the war.

DISCOVERY TO AID SUGAR PLANTERS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana sugar experiment station, after careful research, has presented to the agricultural department at Washington a discovery which, through use of a by-product of rice growing, will make sugar planters independent of the huge sugar refineries, according to claims made in its favor. The station has shown that leaves of the rice plant, separated from the straw, will produce an excellent decolorizing carbon for refining sugar sirup to take the place of "bone black," a material which has made it more profitable to have the decolorizing process carried out in large refineries.

Five tons of rice leaves or hulls will produce one ton of the new decolorizing carbon. The material is first charred and then boiled with five to ten per cent. of caustic soda. The regeneration of the material

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after it has been used is accom- even greater porosity and decoloring plished by a simple reboiling with power than "bone black." The pro- soda, "Bone black," on the other cess of decolorization is simply one hand, is returned in a kiln. of filtration. The muddy-colored raw Rice hulls have been well known sugar syrup is filtered through huge' for their high—even obnoxious—sil- cylinders filled with the compound, ica content which makes them use whether of bone or something else, less for feeding. Silica, however, and reappears in crystalline white- makes a decolorizing compound of nass.

CLOSING OUT

The Largest Stock of

Shot Shells in Dawson At Before the War Prices

22 SHORT SHELLS at 25c box, and everything else in proportion

I am CLOSING OUT and my enormous stock of AMMUNITION and HUNTERS' SUPPLIES MUST BE SOLD. If you require any ammunition, it will pay you to communicate with me.

S. PACKER

FRONT STREET

DAWSON, Y. T.

JOE HANNA

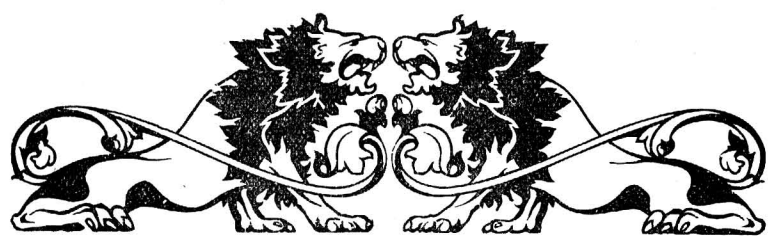
FRONT ST., Near Ferry Tower

—Dealer In—

Second Hand Lumber, Windows, Sash, Doors and Corrugated Iron

FURS

and Second Hand Goods Bought and Sold



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QUEEN STREET

PIONEER OF THE CITY

Newly Papered and Renovated Throughout. First-Class in Every Respect. Well Furnished, Comfortable Rooms

Bar Stocked With the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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Pioneers and the Man
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ED. STROM.

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BONANZA HOTEL

Headquarters for All the Old Timers Who Know
Where the Best Is to Be Obtained in the Line of

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS—WHEN IN FROM THE CREEKS OR WILDERNESS STAY AT THE BONANZA—ALL COMFORTS AFFORDED TO YOU

OPPOSITE ALL STEAMBOAT LANDINGS

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE, ETC.

T. DOYLE, Proprietor

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TELEPHONE 121

DAWSON, YUKON TY.

NEW EDISON

Diamond Disk Re-Creation

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The Phonograph With a Soul

Think of What a New Edison Means

1. No needles to change.
2. Perfect tone—only possible by Mr. Edison's system of hill and dale recording.
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SPECIAL TERMS, covering 8 months. Only a limited number of new Edisons will be sold on these special terms.

"Pack Up Your Troubles"—if you can't, come in and have the New Edison do it for you.

Every lover of good music is invited to visit the elegant new Dawson home and headquarters of the new Edison. Come and hear your favorite selections.

Handsome and spacious demonstrating room now ready for visitors, from 9 to 9 daily.

YOU ARE WELCOME. NO OBLIGATION

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Sole Agent For Yukon

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

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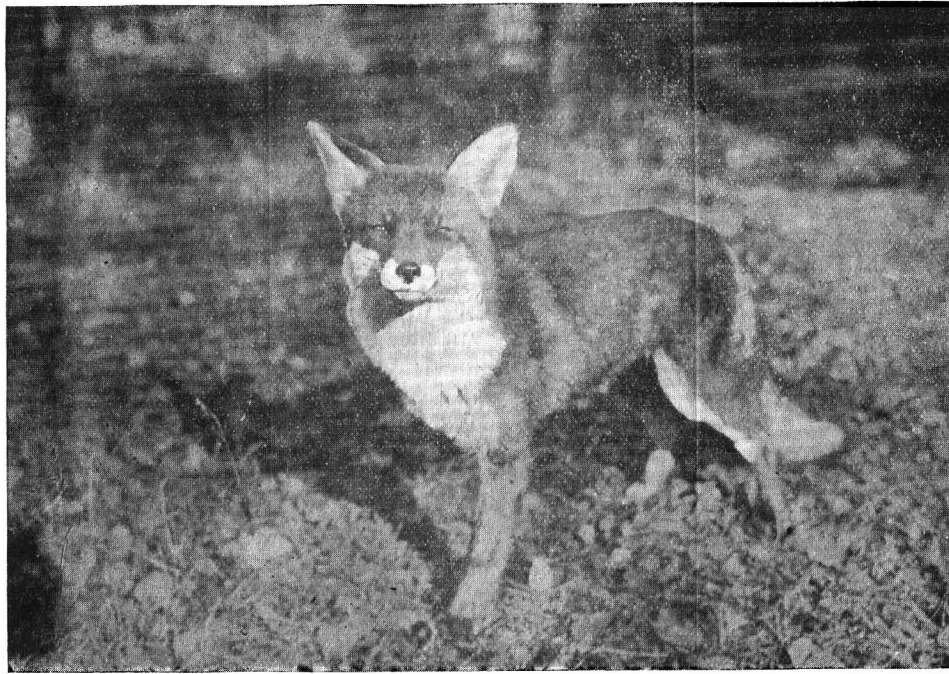
OAKDEN'S
Blacksmith and
Machine
Shop
THIRD AVENUE
For Expert Work

YUKON RIVER—GREAT SUMMER HIGHWAY

The Yukon river is navigable from Bering sea to Whitehorse, a distance of over 2,000 miles, and, during the summer, from about the 10th of June until the 5th of October, this river is the great channel of transportation from the coast to the interior of the Yukon and Alaska. The railway of the White Pass & Yukon route extends from tidewater at Skagway, Alaska, where connection is made with ocean-going vessels, to Whitehorse, Y. T., on the headwaters of the Yukon river, a distance of 110 miles. This railroad crosses the coast range of mountains and at 19.7 miles from Skagway attains an altitude on the White Pass summit of 2,887 feet. At this point the railroad crosses the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. The scenery between Skagway and White pass is of the most wild and rugged description. From White pass summit to Lake Bennett, B. C., the railway passes through the foothills of the coast range and then follows the shore of Lake Bennett, where it enters the Yukon Territory and reaches Carcross, which has an altitude of 2,171 feet and is 66.7 miles from Skagway. From Carcross the railroad runs direct instead of following the wide detour of the chain of lakes and rivers, on which are located both Miles canyon and Whitehorse rapids. From the head of the canyon the railway descends with a steep grade to the town of Whitehorse, which is situated at the head of navigation on Lewes river, the main tributary of the Yukon. Whitehorse is 110 miles from Skagway and has an altitude of 2,083.

The Lewes river flows through Lake Laberge, which is about 26 miles from Whitehorse, and has an altitude of 2,050 feet. This lake impedes navigation in the early summer as the ice on the lake does not break up until about three weeks after the general break-up on the Yukon river. Emergency traffic is hauled from Whitehorse to the foot of Lake Laberge and forwarded to Dawson on light-draft steamers. soon as the ice breaks up on Lake Laberge navigation is open between Whitehorse and Dawson and throughout the length of the Yukon river and its tributaries. The splendidly equipped fleet of steamers of the British Yukon Navigation company of the White Pass & Yukon system then ply on regular schedules between Whitehorse and Dawson, giving a service from the terminals about each alternate day, but depending to a considerable extent upon the volume of traffic to be handled. The trip between Whitehorse and Dawson is made in two days, down-stream, and Dawson to Whitehorse, up-stream, in four days.

Scientific Breeding of Foxes



Fox on Yukon Fox Ranch



Fox in Dawson Fox Ranch

Breeders are extremely reticent in giving information concerning their experiences in cross-breeding with reds, because of a great prejudice against such breeding on Prince Edward Island. The prejudice, no doubt, results from an ignorance of Mendelian principles in segregating types.

It is interesting to note that Rev. George Clark, of St. Catharines, Ont., has in his possession a black dog fox obtained near York Factory, Hudson bay, which, he asserts, has sired none but silver pups when mated with any vixen. Of course, the five or six litters sired by one dog does not provide sufficient data from which to form a general conclusion. It may be that many of the six thousand or more red foxes kept in captivity will yet be crossed so as to produce a proportion of silver stock. As the red foxes were generally purchased from districts which produce very ordinary pelts, it is quite probable that, in many cases, the resulting silver will not be of good quality. The climatic conditions of Canada, however, which are very favorable to the production of good pelts may improve exotic sub-species.

If a prepotent race of silver foxes can be developed which will produce silver young by mating to red, thus reversing the supposed dominance of the red color, the silver color could be more readily produced; but the red color would appear in the second generation. No record of such behavior, other than the case mentioned above, was obtained, so that it is probable that breeders cannot get possession of prime silver foxes by breeding them from red ones other than by the usual method of mating a silver male of polygametic tendencies with red females.

Breeders are generally better pleased if cross foxes are produced the first generation; but, as a rule, if cross foxes are bred out, the tendency to produce an occasional red pup will never be wholly eliminated. Having cross foxes in the ancestry of silver foxes means that a proportion of red gametes are thrown and, at any time, a red fox may appear among the other silvers in a litter. Some cases of red or cross pups bred out of silver parents were recorded, but general experience, together with some evidence produced, favors the opinion that the parent foxes were animals captured in the wilds and probably had cross or patch parentage. It may be declared generally, that the silver color is easily fixed and will practically always breed true after one or two generations of silver color. Silver foxes can be produced of good silver color by top-crossing cross foxes with silver for several generations and, if the silver foxes used in the crossing had ancestors of cross foxes, the probability is that a proportion of red, bastard, and cross foxes would appear among their offspring. All evidence tends

to show, however, that very few, if any, with red color on them are produced, and it clearly demonstrates that the blackness of foxes can be made practically permanent by top-crossing to silvers. After mixing red, cross and silver foxes for several generations, it is practically impossible to estimate the kind of pups that will come. Litters were seen that had red pups, cross pups and silver pups in them.

The following practical hints on mink-farming have been recently published in circular form by the

biological survey of the United States department of agriculture:

Minks should be kept in the proportion of one male to five or six females.

Each breeding female should have a separate pen. The male should be kept by himself except at mating time. The females begin to rut about the middle of February. The male should be admitted to the female for about one day. The young are born about the middle of April.

The females must be kept alone

or they will be likely to kill each other's young. The male would also kill them if he had an opportunity. The best steady food for minks is bread and sweet milk, corn-mush and milk, or corn-mush cooked with bits of meat in it. The animals should have meat or fish about twice a week. The meat may be a very cheap kind. Keep pens clean and feed only as much as the mink will eat up clean at each feeding. Feed once a day, except females that are suckling young. These should be fed twice. Provide fresh water regularly. Do not salt the food.

Pens should be five or six feet square, the sides of smooth, wide boards cut four feet long and set up with the lower end resting on a footing of stone or concrete eighteen inches in the ground. The floor of the pen should be the bare ground. The pens can be built economically in groups of four or more. The sides can be of heavy wire netting instead of boards, but, in that case, the top would need to be netted or the animals would climb out.

Boxes about 2 feet by 1 1/2 feet by 1 1/2 feet in size should be provided for nests. They should have hinged lids so as to allow their being opened and examined. Five straw or hay should be provided. The boxes may be outside the pens, bolted to the fence; a hole in the fence and box admits the animals, the box to be 3 or 4 inches above the ground. The boxes should be as dark as possible, with a hole 4 inches in diameter for the entrance of the minks.

In 1913, continued reports of success in breeding minks, were circulated and prices rose until they ruled at from \$80.00 to \$200.00 a pair, according to quality and disposition. Ranch-bred minks are reputed to be more tractable than old wild ones and bring double prices. The rapidly growing interest in mink-ranching might, at first blush, be ascribed to the enthusiasm in eastern Canada for fox-farming and to the successes achieved in that industry. A visit to one or two ranches, however, furnished conclusive evidence that, when the initial difficulties have been overcome, mink ranching will become an important industry.

Tail Lights on Mules

Ludicrous as it may seem, necessity has demanded that a Los Angeles drover equip his mules with tail lights. Without being facetious, it may not be amiss to point out that the devices he employs are literally the first real tail lights ever used. Some time ago, when a number of the man's mules were being driven along a highway at night, a motor car plunged into the drove without disastrous results. This caused the dealer to resort to the warning lights so as to avoid similar accidents in the future. The devices, which are identical with those used on many bicycles, are strapped to the mules' tails.—Popular Mechanics

F. S. NEILL

B. M. VOLKMAN

Yukon Saw Mill Co.

Manufacturers of NATIVE FLUME, SLUICE, BUILDING and MOULDING

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BARTON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail

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Prompt Delivery Made to All Points in Yukon Territory. Immediate Attention to Mail or Wire Orders

DAWSON, Y. T.

PHONE 33

How Gold Was Discovered in Klondike

In the summer of 1882 twelve miners crossed Dyea pass and spent the winter at Fort Reliance. One of these miners was Joe Ladue, who later became identified with the development of Yukon Territory and who subsequently occupied the trading post at Ogilvie. In 1886 about 100 miners were rocking bars along the Stewart river, the average per man for the season, according to Mr. Ogilvie, being about \$100 per day. In the autumn of 1886 coarse gold was discovered in the Forty-mile river, and as soon as the news of the discovery reached the Stewart the usual stampede occurred. In this year the number of miners in the Yukon basin may be stated at 250, there being 200 on the Forty-mile and about 50 on the Stewart.

In 1894 Robert Henderson, of Nova Scotia, and a small party arrived in the territory. They prospected along the bars of the upper Yukon and rocked out \$54 in fine gold at the mouth of the Pelly. When they reached the trading post at Ogilvie, Joe Ladue contributed the latest information respecting the strikes or discoveries which had been made. As a result of the information furnished by Ladue, and after a short stay at Ogilvie, Henderson started for Indian river. He prospected along this stream to the mouth of what is now known as Quartz creek, up which he proceeded to the divide on Hunker. No large prospects were found, and Henderson returned to Ogilvie for provisions. During the following year Henderson prospected on various creeks in the watershed of Indian river. After cleaning up about \$600 for the season on Quartz creek he crossed the divide to Gold Bottom, where he found a two-cent pros-

pect. During the summer of 1896 Henderson made a trip to Ladue's post at Ogilvie for supplies. The water in Indian river was low and he knew that it would be almost impossible to proceed up that stream. He came to the conclusion that Gold Bottom flowed into a tributary of the Yukon some distance below Ogilvie so he proceeded down the Yukon to its confluence with the Tron Deg, which is the Indian name for the Klondike, where he found George W. Carmack and two Indians named "Sookum Jim" and "Tagish Charlie" who were fishing for salmon. In accordance with the usual custom, Henderson announced the discovery he had made, and invited Carmack to stake on Gold Bottom. A short time afterwards Carmack and the two Indians proceeded to Gold Bottom and staked claims near to where Henderson and his party were working. Henderson stated that he advised Carmack and the Indians to cross the divide and prospect in the gravels of what is now known as Bonanza creek. He asked Carmack to advise him, by sending back an Indian, if good prospects were discovered.

As a result of this trip rich prospects were discovered on Discovery claim, which Carmack staked as well as No. 1 below. "Tagish Charlie" staked No. 2 below and "Sookum Jim," the other Indian, No. 1 above. Carmack and the Indians at once proceeded to Fortymile and filed their applications with the recorder for the district. Up to this time the majority of the miners in the territory had been working on Fortymile, but as soon as the discovery on Bonanza became known all the miners in the Fortymile district stampeded to the new strike and in a short time Bonanza creek was

staked from end to end. Meantime, Henderson and his party were working on Gold Bottom, and did not hear of the new strike until all the creek had been staked. Extensive prospecting at once commenced at Bonanza, and in a few months was revealed the remarkable wealth contained in the gravels of Bonanza and Eldorado creeks. As soon as the news of the rich strike reached the outside world, thousands of gold seekers immediately started for the Klondike. Probably never before in the history of gold mining camps has there been such a rush of people from almost every country in the world and of almost every vocation in life, as was seen in that irresistible stream of fortune-seekers, who climbed the Chilkoot pass and pressed on to Lake Lindeman, where the most primitive boats and other flimsy craft were hastily constructed for the journey of 500 miles down the Yukon river to Dawson. One of the saddest events in the history of this great stampede occurred one morning on the trail between the summit of the Chilkoot pass and Sheep Camp. For some distance between these two points the trail leads along the bottom of a steep mountain, and a long line of gold seekers were laboriously toiling along this stretch of the journey, some bearing their heavy burden of supplies in packs and some on sleds, when suddenly down the mountain side, striking the line of travelers and burying between 50 and 60 men. Those who escaped the avalanche at once commenced to dig for their comrades, very few of whom were rescued, and some of the bodies were not recovered until the snow disappeared in the spring. Such is an instance of

the dangers which confronted in the early days the thousands of adventurers who contracted the gold fever, and who were unaware of the innumerable hardships and dangers to be encountered and the obstacles to be overcome, on the journey to the new diggings.

As soon as the gold seekers began to arrive they at once staked claims and by the spring of 1899 all the creeks of any importance in the Klondike had been staked. There was no time to prospect; as it was assumed that the other creeks in the district were as rich as Bonanza, and that it was only necessary to acquire a claim in order to obtain a fortune. Those who had little or no experience staked hill and bench claims to the amusement of the more experienced miners, who considered that it was ridiculous to think of ever locating a paystreak at such an elevation. A story is told of a Swede, who had been imbibing too freely at Fortymile and who was induced by two old prospectors to buy a hill claim on Eldorado for \$600, his whole savings. Next morning the Swede awoke repentant, and begged that his money be returned, but his appeal was of no avail. He traveled all the way to his claim, commenced to dig; reached bedrock, and found a fortune. In this way the famous White Channel gravels were discovered.

Between 1898 and 1905 upwards of \$100,000,000 were taken from the placers of Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur and their tributaries. Many of the famous creek claims on Bonanza and Hunker are now being worked by the dredging process, and the terraces of the equally famous White Channel are being washed down by hydraulic methods.

valley, and is only found at one point on the left bank.

The granite in this area is grayish in color when fresh, and coarsely granular in texture as a rule, although in places it becomes distinctly porphyritic. It is usually unfoliated but is slightly sheared in places. Microscopically, it consists essentially of quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase (mostly oligoclase), bleached biotite, and some hornblende, mostly altered into chlorite. The feldspars are usually decomposed and include scales and grains of sericite, and calcite. Almandine garnet is a frequent accessory mineral.—McConnell.

Edison says that he would rather work than attend a banquet. He is probably trying to avoid mental indigestion. He would not have to eat, but he would have to listen to the speeches.

PECULIARITIES OF KLONDIKE GOLD

Klondike gold varies greatly in grade, not only on different creeks but also along different portions of the same creek. The difference of grade is due to the gold being in all cases alloyed with silver in varying proportions. In the lowest grade gold the silver almost equals the gold in volume, the ratio being 1 to 1.4. In high grade gold the ratio is 1 to 5 and the general average is 1 to 2.3. In value the ratio of silver to gold is very small, the proportion calculated from a number of returns being approximately 1 to 150. While the grade of the placer gold is supposed to conform in a general way with that of the original vein gold, some changes are evidently produced by the leaching out of a portion of the silver contents. Evidence of loss of silver is afforded by the fact that fine gold which would necessarily be affected more by leaching than the accompanying coarse gold invariably carries a smaller percentage of silver. Nuggets also assay higher as a rule on the surface than in the center.

The two main factors in the transportation of coarse gold by natural causes are grade and bedrock. With steep grades and smooth bedrock transportation is comparatively rapid, while little movement takes place when the grades are moderate and the valleys are floored with the tilted flaggy schists characteristic of the district. The Klondike slopes are everywhere mantled with a thick covering of broken and partially decomposed schist fragments easily moved when not frozen and ever tending downwards towards the creek and gulch levels. The downward movement is slow and intermittent at present on account of the perpetually frozen condition of the surface, except on sunny slopes. During the period of the White Channel gravels—the period of the great gold accumulations—climatic conditions were less severe and the movement must have been much more rapid. The slide material carries with it the gold and gold-bearing quartz released by the breaking up of the auriferous quartz veins, and when running water is reached the gold is sluiced out and remains behind, while the rock fragments are ground up and carried away.

The distance traveled by the gold after reaching the waterways, neglecting the time element, depends on the grades and bedrock. The upper portions of the creeks and the steep gulches, except where they cross the paystreak of the White Channel gravels and are directly enriched from them, have not proved rich and are only occasionally productive. The gold washed down into them moves slowly on, and all the great accumulations occur on portions of the creeks with grades of 150 feet or less to the mile. Evidence of the tardy movement of coarse gold down streams of moderate grade, even where the latter are actively engaged in eroding their channels, is furnished at many points along Bonanza and Hunker creeks. The paystreak of the ele-

vated White Channel gravels has been destroyed in places along both these streams. Whenever this occurs the creek bottoms directly opposite the destroyed portions are immediately enriched, showing that the gold, or a large portion of it at least, has remained almost stationary during all the time the creeks were employed in deepening their channels from 150 to 300 feet. The complementary relationship existing between the creek and the hill pay gravels has been recognized by the miners, and whenever the creek gravels are lean, pay is confidently expected on the hills, and in the productive portions of the creeks is usually found.

The influence of bedrock in retarding or accelerating the progress of gold down stream is almost as important as that of grade. The common bedrock of the district is a light colored flaggy sericite schist of unequal hardness and usually tilted at high angles. The sericite schist alternates in places with bands of dark graphitic schists and is broken through by numerous porphyritic dikes and stocks. The light colored flaggy schists when had, form an excellent bedrock from the miner's point of view, as they weather unequally into irregular rock ripples, which arrest the progress of the gold. The partings also open out under the influence of the alternate freezings and thawings to which the rocks are subjected and the gold descends along them, and continues to descend as the surface is gradually lowered by erosion. Its progress down stream when caught in this manner is indefinitely delayed. The porphyritic rocks when shattered, as is often the case, also arrest most of the gold. The soft varieties of the sericite schists and the dark graphitic schists, on the other hand, offer small resistance to the passage of the gold. They weather to a smooth surface along which the gold moves easily, and the portions of the creeks underlain by them are usually lean.

TRADER OF THE FARTHEST NORTH

Everyone in the North has heard of Dan Cadzow. He is one of the biggest traders of the far north. Cadzow is content to live almost all alone in the wilds. His home is 200 miles from the nearest white settlement. It is about 150 miles south of the Arctic ocean, a little farther from Fort McPherson, on a branch of the Mackenzie, and 225 miles from Fort Yukon. Nevertheless, he likes it. He said to me today: "I am mighty glad to get back from the outside. I am tired of the crowd, and I want to be where it is quiet again."

I asked him to tell me about his home in the wilderness. He replied: "It is about sixteen by forty, with wings at the side. It is made of logs and lined with the best beaver board. We have double windows, and our wood stoves keep us as hot as toast notwithstanding that the thermometer sometimes goes down to seventy degrees below zero. I have one of the best cellars of the far north."

"Tell me something about your store." "It is just over the boundary in Canada, and I take my goods there in my own steamer up the Porcupine river. The most of the freight on this ship belongs to me. My stock is worth about \$20,000. I use it to trade with the Indians, Eskimos and white trappers who hunt here for furs. We have the best of goods and get high prices." "What prices, for instances?" "Sugar and rice cost 25 cents each a pound and bacon and lard 50 cents. A fifty-pound sack of flour brings \$8 and tea is \$1 a pound. We get cash for the goods and we pay cash for the furs. We buy thousands of dollars' worth of furs every season. The most of them come from the Indians. There are

not half a dozen white men in the whole country. We are so far away that we did not know there was a war in 1914 until we came out in 1915. You see, our nearest mail station is here at Fort Yukon, and we have to go 450 miles every time we call at the postoffice."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

GRANITE IN THE YUKON

Granite occurs on the Yukon river about three miles below the mouth of Indian river. The area has a width, where cut by Yukon river, of less than two miles, but widens out towards the east. The boundaries of the area as shown on the map are only approximate, as its contact with the surrounding schists is seldom seen. Good exposures occur on the right bank of the Yukon, but the area narrows crossing the

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DAWSON, Y. T.

Character of Klondike

Gold-Bearing Gravels

Low Level Gravels.—The low level creek gravels are the most important gravels in the district. These gravels floor the bottoms of all the valleys to a depth of from four to ten feet. They rest on bedrock usually consisting of decomposed and broken schists, and are overlaid by a sheet of black frozen muck ranging in thickness from two to thirty feet or more. They are local in origin and consist entirely of the schists and other rocks outcropping along the valleys. The schist pebbles are usually flat round-edged discs measuring one to two inches in thickness and two to six inches in length. They constitute the greater part of the deposit, but are associated with a varying proportion of rounded and sub-angular quartz pebbles and boulders, and, less frequently, with pebbles derived from the later eruptive rocks of the region. The pebbles are loosely stratified, are usually embedded in a matrix of coarse reddish sand and alternate in places with thin beds of sand and muck.

The creek gravels frequently inclose leaves, roots and other vegetable remains, and also the bones of various extinct and still existing northern animals, such as the mammoth, the buffalo, the bear, the musk-ox and the mountain sheep and goat.

The gulch gravels occupy the upper portions of the main creek valleys and small tributary valleys. They differ from the creek gravels in being coarser and more angular. A considerable proportion of their material consists of almost unworn fragments of schist washed down from the adjacent slopes. They contain the same vegetable and animal remains as the creek gravels.

The only river gravels of the district proven, so far, to contain gold in paying quantities occur in the wide flats bordering the lower portions of the Klondike river below the mouth of Hunker valley. The river gravels consist of quartzite, slate, chert, granite and diabase pebbles largely derived from the western slopes of the Ogilvie range. They are harder and better rounded than the creek gravels, a necessary result of the greater distance traveled.

Terrace Gravels.—Rock terraces occur at various points cut into the steep slopes of the present valleys. They were produced during the deepening of the valleys, and are simply remnants of former valley bottoms. They are small, seldom exceeding a few yards in width and a few hundred yards in length, irregular in distribution, and occur at all elevations up to the bottoms of the old valleys. The terraces support beds of gravel, usually from six to fifteen feet in thickness, very similar to that in the creek bottoms, but showing somewhat more wear. The terrace gravels, like the creek gravels, are overlaid, as a rule, with muck, and at one point on Hunker creek were found buried beneath a hundred feet of this material.

High Level Gravels.—They consist, principally, of ancient creek deposits, overlaid near the mouths of some of the valleys by gravels laid down by the Klondike river, when it ran at a much higher level than at present, and occupied a somewhat wider valley. These gravels occur at various points along the Klondike river. In the Klondike district they are found covering the small plateaus in which the ridges separating Bonanza and Hunker creeks from the Klondike river terminate. They rest in both places, on high level creek gravels at an elevation of about 450 feet above the present valley bottoms. They have a thickness of from 150 to 175 feet, and consist principally of well-rolled pebbles, of quartzite, slate, chert and granite, diabase and conglomerate embedded in a matrix of gray sand, and derived, like those in the present stream, from the western part of the Ogilvie range.

bedding planes, as a rule, are inconspicuous, and there has been no sorting of the various constituents into separate beds. The deposits, unlike the creek and gulch gravels, appear to be destitute of vegetable and animal remains. The thickness of the White Channel gravels varies from a few feet to 150 feet, and the original width from a couple of hundred yards to over a mile.

The white compact gravel deposit described above is overlaid in places by loosely stratified gravels known as the yellow gravels. The latter are of a rusty color, are more distinctly stratified than the white gravels and consist mainly of flat schist pebbles lying loosely in a coarse sandy matrix.

The White Channel bench or hill gravels are the oldest in the district, and, excepting the present creek gravels, the most important from an economic standpoint. They were originally creek gravels, deposited in a similar manner to those occupying the low levels at present, and their elevated position is due to an uplift which affected the whole region bordering the Yukon from the Stewart river northwest to the Alaska boundary and for a considerable distance beyond. This uplift, and a small depression which proceeded it, produced many notable changes in the topography of the country. It is probably, although not conclusively proved, that during the White Channel period the lower portion of the Klondike valley, the portion into which the principal gold-bearing creeks discharge, was occupied by a small local stream and that the Klondike itself flowed either into the Stewart or into Twelvemile river. The White Channel deposits are remarkable in this respect that even when completely destroyed their portion is marked by a trail of gold. They are traceable in this manner from the present mouth of Hunker, Bear and Bonanza creeks far out into the present valley of the Klondike, showing that the old valley was small, smaller than that of Hunker creek and unlikely to have contained a large rapid river such as the Klondike. At the close of the White Channel period the district was depressed and it was during this depression that the Klondike is considered to have broken into its present valley. It brought down an immense quantity of material from its upper reaches, and rapidly built up a wide gravel bed fully 150 feet in depth. These gravels at the mouth of Hunker and Bonanza creeks rest on the White Channel deposits and at other points, where not destroyed, are distributed along the hillsides at the same level. The depression was followed by an uplift of approximately 700 feet, which gave new life to all the streams by increasing their grades, and they immediately commenced to deepen their channels. This process was continued not only through the old gravel deposits but down into the bedrock to a depth of from 150 to 300 feet. The new valleys are sunk as a rule, through the bottom of the old ones, but in a few places, as at the mouth of Bonanza creek, they deviate from them and have carved out independent courses. The difference in character between the old and new valleys is striking. The old ones represent the product of long continued stable conditions, and are characterized by wide flats and gently sloping sides, from which all traces of angularity have been smoothed away. The flats of the old Hunker creek valley have a width in places of over a mile. The new valley, on the other hand, while opening up into occasional basins, are generally narrow, steep-sided and angular. This applies only to the creeks, all of which are small, as the Klondike river has cut a huge trench through the district since the uplift.

Only a portion of the deposits of the old valleys was destroyed during the excavation of the recent valleys, as the latter are much narrower and do not follow exactly the same course. The undestroyed portions constitute the White Channel gravels of the miners.

Considerable development has been performed on a number of properties in the Wheaton district, a number of promising ore bodies occur. These include mainly gold-silver, antimony-silver, and silver-lead veins. No ore other than small test lots have been shipped from this district, but in most places very little development work has been performed. As a result of the prospecting and exploratory work to date, however, it is evident that there occurs within the district a number of ore-bodies which will some day be developed, and which could now be profitably exploited were conditions of transportation more favorable.

The area generally known as Windy Arm district extends northward from the 60th parallel, the British Columbia boundary, to Nares and Tagish lakes, a distance of from 10 to 12 miles, and reaches from Lake Bennett east to Windy Arm, a distance of about 10 miles. Throughout this area, a large number of quartz veins occur, which range from a few inches or less to 10 feet or even more in thickness. These occur mainly in a group of semi-basic rocks which are dominantly andesitic in character, but one vein—that on the Big Thing property—occurs in a granitic rock. These veins are composed mainly of

quartz which carries quite a variety of ore minerals the chief of which is, in most places, argentiferous galena. In addition to galena, there also occur argentine, Freibergite, pyrrargyrite, stephanite, tetrahedrite, native silver, native copper, lead carbonate, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcocopyrite, zinc blende, and Jamesonite.

From the Venus mine, 450 tons of ore have been shipped to the smelter, giving returns of over \$50 per ton in gold and silver, and averaging nine per cent. in lead. Close to 200 tons more are now ready to ship. Fifteen men are employed on this property. A metallurgical engineer is at present engaged examining the various ore deposits on these properties as to their suitability for concentration and subsequent treatment by the most modern methods.

The Big Thing mine, near Carcross, after having been closed down for several years, is now being put in shape for working on a large scale by Col. W. L. Stevenson and associates.

A number of promising bodies of ore occur in Windy Arm district, which will doubtless some day be exploited. In fact, except for the depressing financial circumstances due to the war, there would appear to be no reason why, even under present conditions, certain of these ore veins could not be worked, if the mining operations were conducted under skilled and careful management. There is every reason to believe that at least hundreds of thousands of tons of gold-silver ore will yet be mined in this district, and it is hoped this will be realized in the somewhat near future.

The following are the figures as to the opening and closing of navigation on the Yukon river at Dawson since any records have been kept:

Freezeup
 1898—November 4.
 1899—October 23.
 1900—November 2, 5 a. m.
 1901—November 12, 11:40 a. m.
 1902—November 5, 1:15 a. m.
 1903—November 10, 1:45 a. m.
 1904—November 8, 8:50 p. m.
 1905—November 9, 12:50 p. m.
 1906—November 7, 1:15 p. m.
 1907—November 1, 1:15 p. m.
 1908—October 26, 3:00 a. m.
 1909—November 11, 12:25 a. m.

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Gold Dust Purchased. Collections Made and a General Banking Business Transacted

Dawson Branch, Corner Second Avenue and Queen Street
 E. O. FINLAISON, Manager

1910—November 4, 11:40 p. m.
 1911—November 8, 6:30 p. m.
 1912—November 8, 9:30 a. m.
 1913—November 7, 8:10 a. m.
 1914—November 15, 10:56 a. m.
 1915—October 28, 7 a. m.
 1916—November 7, 2 a. m.

Breakup
 1896—May 19, 2:35 p. m.
 1897—May 17, 4:30 p. m.
 1898—May 8, 8:15 p. m.
 1899—May 17, 4:10 p. m.
 1900—May 8, 6:00 a. m.
 1901—May 14, 4:13 p. m.
 1902—May 11, 8:45 p. m.
 1903—May 13, 11:38 a. m.
 1904—May 7, 9:44 a. m.
 1905—May 10, 5:21 p. m.
 1906—May 11, 7:45 a. m.
 1907—May 5, 6:52 p. m.
 1908—May 7, 5:27 p. m.
 1909—May 11, 9:46 p. m.
 1910—May 11, 4:06 p. m.
 1911—May 7, 12:27 p. m.
 1912—May 9, 10:03 p. m.
 1913—May 14, 5:11 p. m.
 1914—May 10, 9:11 a. m.
 1915—May 3, 5:55 p. m.
 1916—May 3, 10:03 a. m.
 1917—May 15, 4:00 a. m.

Lieut.-Gen. L. G. Korniloff
 Lieut.-Gen. L. G. Korniloff, victor in the recent fighting in Galicia, is Russia's new idol. Korniloff, who is now 46 years old, was born in a log cabin and it is wholly through his own efforts that he has risen to the position he holds. As a colonel in the Japanese war he was assigned the difficult task of covering the retreat from Mukden of one of General Kuropatkin's broken armies. Early in the present war he was wounded and was taken prisoner by the Austrians. He escaped and returned to the service. Following the revolution, he took command of the Eighth army, the recent successes of which in Galicia are said to be due primarily to him.

Teacher (to a small boy)—So you have come to school without a pen, eh? What would you say if one of our soldiers went to France without his gun?
 Tommy—Please, sir, I should say he was an officer.

own efforts that he has risen to the position he holds. As a colonel in the Japanese war he was assigned the difficult task of covering the retreat from Mukden of one of General Kuropatkin's broken armies. Early in the present war he was wounded and was taken prisoner by the Austrians. He escaped and returned to the service. Following the revolution, he took command of the Eighth army, the recent successes of which in Galicia are said to be due primarily to him.

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♦ AGRICULTURE IN YUKON TERRITORY ♦

Grasses of various kinds grow well and even luxuriantly in certain parts of Yukon, particularly throughout the southern portion of the territory. Along many of the main lowland depressions, also, including portions of the valleys of Nordenskiold, Hutshi, Takhini, Dezadeash, Duke, and Nisling rivers, extensive valuable meadows occur. In fact, in most places, where the underbrush and moss have been burned off the lower hillsides, and the bottoms of the main valleys, grasses, particularly of the "red-top" varieties, spring up rapidly and thickly, growing in places to a height of over three feet. This rapid growth immediately after a fire is partly due to the fact that the grass roots already there remain uninjured by the fire, and, furthermore, the grass seeds which may for years have accumulated over the surface, gradually work down through the moss where they are preserved, and wherever the moss is removed by fire or otherwise the grass seeds germinate at once. A luxuriant growth unobstructed by moss and underbrush thus results from both roots and seeds. These "red-top" grasses are not only excellent pasture grasses but in addition furnish a good grade of hay, and are particularly valuable to stock wintering out, as the grass heads retain their seed which remains quite preserved and consequently highly nutritious. Thus animals can readily live on the grain heads where snow is too deep for the grass stocks and blades to be reached.

These meadows should thus yet prove of considerable value. Nowhere perhaps were most beautiful or attractive stretches of these grass lands noted by the writer than occur along the upper portion of the south branch of Nisling river, where for several miles a tall, fairly thick growth of grass extends everywhere over the wide valley lowlands of this stream and some of its tributaries in this neighborhood.

Grass suitable for horse feed is thus available in favorable localities throughout the entire year, and commencing the latter part of May or early in June becomes quite plentiful, and from then until October, pack-horses, if well cared for and not worked too hard, will in most parts of southern Yukon, at least, subsist on what natural fodder is available. Horses also will winter out safely without artificial shelter or without being fed, if they are in good condition when winter sets in, and if they are left in suitable localities.

Throughout southern Yukon, also, where careful gardening has been attempted, such has in most cases been attended with very gratifying results. In the vicinity of Dawson, for instance, vegetables and flowers grow luxuriantly, the flower gardens being particularly beautiful and a never ceasing source of surprise to those visiting Yukon for the first time. Also from their gardens the people of Dawson are supplied with celery, rhubarb, radishes, lettuce, onions, turnips, beans, parsnips, carrots, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, Scotch kale, and many other pot-herbs. These have all passed the experimental stage and compare very favorably with vegetables grown elsewhere, and the celery as well as perhaps other varieties, surpass in quality those from most districts farther south. Nothing is now necessary to success in growing these vegetables but care in cultivation. Potatoes quite comparable with those from the "outside," are also grown if care is taken in selecting the seed and if they are planted in suitable ground. At many points along Yukon and Lewes rivers, farther south, gardening is quite as successful as at Dawson, but has not been so extensively practiced. Various grasses and hays have also been very successfully grown at a number of points.

During the summer of 1902 Professor John Macoun of the geological survey, visited southern Yukon, and his report contains a great amount of valuable information on the climate and flora of this district. He states, "There is no reason why all the oats, barley and fodder of all kinds with every vegetable required in the home should not be grown around Dawson." He also adds, speaking of southern Yukon in general: "With the facts learned last season (1902) and my former knowledge of the Peace River country, the Mackenzie River valley, and northern British Columbia, I am quite within the mark when I say that all the land having a suitable soil within this immense area will in the future produce enormous crops of all the cereals, wheat included. It is well within the memory of us all that growing wheat was for many years considered a doubtful matter at Edmonton and Little Slave lake. These points have passed the experimental stage and now good crops of wheat are secured every year. Two factors combine to make this success. The wheat itself is gradually conforming to its environment and ripening earlier, and local frosts are becoming rarer as the land comes more under the plow. The same changes will take place farther

to the north, and when wheat is grown as winter wheat and can start at once after the snow is off, it is hard to state how far this may be, at any rate as far as Dawson in latitude 64°19' where we know there are three months without frost."

to potatoes grown at the Fairbanks station, Professor Georgeson states, "Some of the merchants who have handled the station potatoes stated that their customers would ask for them and take them in preference to potatoes from the States."

ered to be a very important step and of the greatest significance. Among the most important works performed at these stations are the hybridizing or breeding of new varieties of grains, by crossing and selection, and the propagation and cultivation

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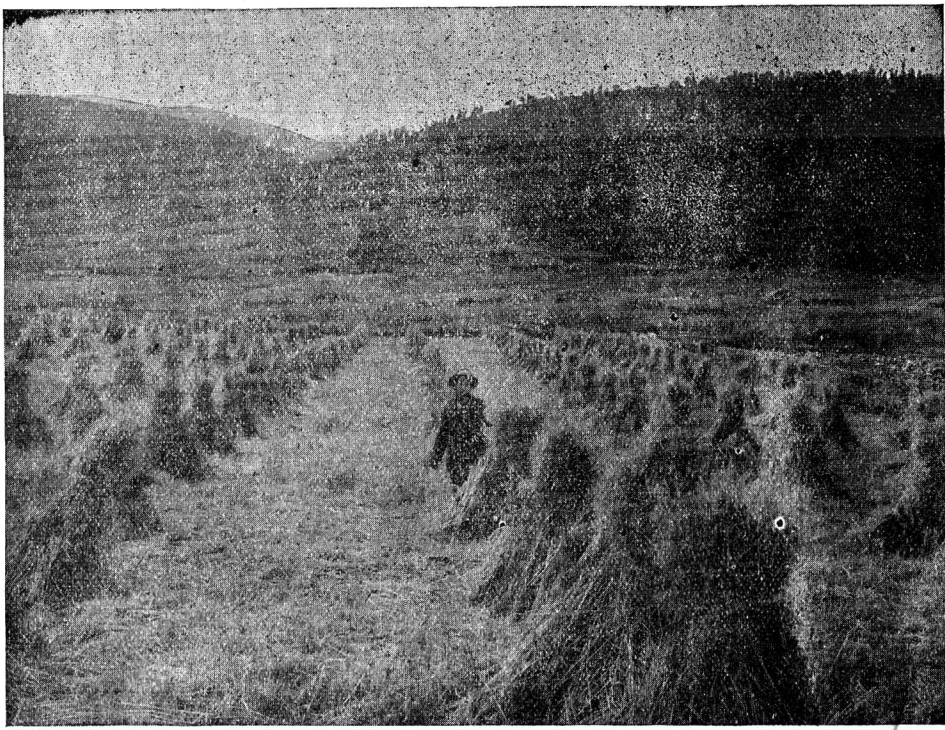
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BUD SIMPSON AND HIS OAT FIELD ON HUNKER CREEK, NEAR DAWSON



CORNER OF A POTATO FARM NEAR DAWSON—POTATOES LYING ON GROUND

The United States department of agriculture, also, has established experimental stations at Fairbanks and Rampart, in central Alaska, where the general climatic conditions are very similar to those in portions of southern Yukon, and at these stations it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, that farming can be made to pay in Alaska. Referring

Spring wheat also has been completely matured at the Fairbanks station, and when spring wheat matured it follows as a matter of course that all varieties of barley and oats also matured. Alfalfa and red, white and alsike clovers also all made satisfactory growth at Fairbanks, and seed has been matured on certain species of alfalfa, which is consid-

of various hay grasses, fruits and vegetables.

If similar government experimental work could be performed in Yukon it would undoubtedly be of considerable benefit to the territory, but in any case the people of Yukon may greatly profit by the work already done in Alaska, which is sufficient at least to demonstrate that eventually

southern Yukon will be of importance as an agricultural district. In certain localities where a first crop has been more or less a failure, this has unfortunately discouraged future attempts. It is now known, however, that such first crops are very liable to be unsuccessful, as the seed is in many cases unadapted to the climate, and the soil requires cultivation before really satisfactory results are attained. Thus, continued and persistent efforts are warranted, and if properly prosecuted are certain of remunerative returns. It is well known that stock raising, farming, and various agricultural pursuits are successfully conducted in Siberia and other northerly countries where the climate and general conditions are no more favorable and in some cases less so than in southern Yukon.

At present, however, while there is still considerable free land open to homesteaders in the Northwest Territories and in parts of British Columbia, the necessity of settling in Yukon has not yet arisen, but with the ever-increasing demand for land and homes, the extensive and beautiful valley tracts of southern Yukon must eventually be settled, and will undoubtedly some day support an agricultural population. Just how distant this time may be, it is now impossible to predict. In case, however, the mining industry should progress more rapidly, as is quite possible, a greater demand for agricultural products will arise, and the

early settlement of the district will follow. Even under present conditions, the stock-raising industry presents a very attractive field for immediate enterprise. Every year many carloads of cattle are shipped into and through Yukon to supply the beef markets of this territory and Alaska. Also there is always a certain demand for horses within these territories. It would thus seem that the many miles of fertile valley tracts in various parts of southern Yukon could be readily adapted to the raising of the stock at least to supply the local demand. Horses, it is known, can be easily and cheaply raised, and with an abundance of wild hay in places which could be put up for winter use, there would seem to be no reason why cattle raising could not also be made a success, particularly if hardy, northern breeds were selected. As with the agricultural products, however, stock-raising in the near future will also be largely governed by the demand arising from the development of the mining industry.

15 pans make 1 wheelbarrow.
10 wheelbarrows make 1 cubic yard.
135 pans make 1 cubic yard.
4 wheelbarrows make 1 bucket.
These do not agree exactly. A full pan will hold from 20 to 25 pounds, and it requires from 125 to 135 pans to make a cubic yard. A cubic yard is usually estimated to weigh 3,000 pounds or one and a half tons. If a pan holds 20 pounds and 150 pans equal a yard, then a cubic yard weighs 3,000 pounds. A loaded wheelbarrow will hold one-tenth of a cubic yard; this is the ratio recognized at Fairbanks and at Nome.

QUOTATIONS ON TUNGSTEN ARE MOUNTING FAST

NEW YORK, July 9.—In the market quotations for the week the most startling change in prices is the quotation on tungsten. This shows that tungsten jumped from \$21 per unit to \$35 per unit, and all within a week.

Antimony shows little change from last week. The last quotation was \$2.30 per unit and today it is \$2.20 per unit. Silver has dropped from \$77 7-8 cents per ounce to 78 3-8 cents. Tin went up slightly, the quotation being \$62 per unit, as against \$61.75 last week.

Spelter is at 9 1-8 cents per pound, the same as last week; lead dropped a quarter of a cent and is now at 11 1-2 cents. Copper also dropped from 32 cents to 31 cents per pound.

- ♦ ALLUVIAL MEASURES USED IN NORTH
- ♦ T. A. Rickard in his book, "Through the Yukon and Alaska," gives the following alluvial measures as being in common use in Alaska:
 - 1 pan holds 25 lbs. of gravel.
 - 6 pans make 1 cubic foot.

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MAYO, Yukon Territory, the Silver City of the Yukon

VAST UNEXPLORED PLACER AREAS IN YUKON TERRITORY

The late Dr. D. D. Cairnes, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who had spent more time than any other geologist in researches and explorations in Yukon Territory, prepared an invaluable review on "Economic Possibilities of the Yukon," and read the same before the Canadian Mining Institute. That portion referring to the placers of the Yukon says, in part:

Yukon Territory contains an area of 196,976 square miles. Thus it is considerably more extensive than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and is almost as large as the entire German Empire. The greater part of this great region is still practically unknown, even to the prospector, trapper or hunter: in fact, almost all exploration within the territory has been restricted to areas readily accessible from the main waterways. A glance at the map of Yukon Territory shows approximate positions of the various localities in which the more important deposits of economically valuable minerals have been found, and these are seen to be almost without exception readily accessible from the larger lakes or streams, and are in most cases in their immediate vicinity.

It is estimated that only about 32 per cent., or less than one-third, of Yukon has been at all explored; concerning the remaining 68 per cent., or about 134,000 square miles of territory, almost nothing is known even of a general topographical or geographical nature. Also, of the 32 per cent. of partly explored territory only about one-half, or approximately 17 per cent. of the entire Yukon, has been prospected, and of this 17 per cent. only a relatively small part has been at all closely investigated.

Up to the present, Yukon has been generally known mainly on account of its mineral resources, and particularly on account of its placer gold deposits. In addition, however, this territory has proved to be one

of great economic importance.

The principal natural resources of Yukon Territory, according to existing knowledge, include mainly mineral deposits and land suitable for agriculture and grazing purposes. In addition, the fur industry is one of considerable importance, and the forests, fish, and game are assets which must be considered. The mineral deposits are, however, of much the greatest present value; these include, chiefly, gravels containing placer gold, various types of lode deposits, and coal, as well as some native placer copper. The forest growth, though nowhere dense, is of considerable local value. The fur, fish, and game are of relatively slight importance when compared with the mineral resources, but are sufficient to largely, at least, support for many years to come, the few hundred natives in the territory, and a limited number of white men.

The time required to deplete the Klondike gravels of their gold involves a number of questions, and is thus only very approximately known. It would seem probable, however, if the present policies and methods of the various operators be continued, that the bulk of these gravels will become exhausted as far as this can be accomplished by the most up-to-date mining methods of the present day, in nine or ten years; but in places where exceptionally large amounts of low-grade gravels have to be handled, as in the valley of Klondike river, possibly as much as ten years more may be required, but just how far the operators there can go with their present equipment is problematical, depending largely on the amount of thawed ground remaining unworked. It is to be expected that the mining operations and production throughout the district will gradually diminish in extent and amount, as the task of exhausting the gravels of their gold content nears completion. New discoveries of more or less importance may be

ten million dollars might be expected from the creeks draining into Indian river, making a total from Klondike district of between sixty-one and sixty-four million dollars. Since that time the district has produced approximately \$36,000,000 and from all available data it would now appear that the Klondike will still produce between thirty and forty-five millions of dollars. The thirty millions check very closely with Mr. McConnell's estimate made nine years ago. In a district as large as the Klondike, however, new methods and new developments, as well as new discoveries, are always possible, and the forty-five millions is intended by the writer to cover such possibilities. These estimates as to future production have been made partly from the results of the operations and prospecting of the various mining companies, and partly from other data, all available information being employed. Since, however, the data upon which to base such an estimate is of necessity very incomplete, the estimate is consequently to be regarded as only approximate.

The future output of the other producing placer gold districts in Yukon is relatively even less definitely known than that of the Klondike, as in most localities comparatively little exploration has been conducted. The development and prospecting to date, however, would scarcely justify expectations from the explored gravels of these other now producing areas of more than from one to two millions of dollars. In case, however, certain of the old pre-glacial channels of Klondike district and elsewhere are discovered and prove to be exploitable, the gold from this source may add greatly to this estimate.

In addition to the areas that have produced, and are still yielding placer gold, encouraging prospects are believed to have been found along the streams of a number of other localities. Among the more promising of these streams, that have so far been found, are certain of the creeks of Upper White River district, as well as various tributaries of Nisling, Klwane, and White rivers. Gold is also reported to have been found on Albert creek, which

is a geological point of view. In the Klondike, two main conditions appear to account for the extreme richness of the placer deposits. In the first place, the country rock or general bedrock consists dominantly of the old, probably Pre-Cambrian

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GOLD MINERS SLUICING ON DOMINION CREEK

of the most important of the fur-producing sections of Canada; also agriculture is bound some day to develop into a prosperous industry. To the close of last year (1914), the placer gold production, alone, of Yukon is known to have amounted to \$157,475,908 and probably considerably exceeded this amount, and all the important deposits of economic minerals, including the known valuable gold-bearing gravels, have been found within the 17 per cent. of Yukon Territory that has been more or less prospected. It is thus only to be hoped that the remaining unprospected 83 per cent. will prove to be relatively as valuable as the better known areas which are situated along the main waterways. This hope is strengthened when it is remembered that the discoveries so far made, dominantly occur along the main waterways, as before mentioned, and it is scarcely to be supposed that the streams of the territory in originally choosing their courses, were able to select the only areas possessing mineral wealth, and thus traverse them with a view to enabling the future prospector of today to make his discoveries the more readily. It must be borne in mind, however, that the prospected portion of Yukon—the 17 per cent.—embraces the famous Klondike district which includes the richest gravels ever discovered in the world, and it is quite possible that no other area of similar extent may ever be found to contain gold in such phenomenal abundance. Nevertheless, the remaining portions of Yukon also contain valuable deposits of placer gold as well as other minerals, in fact, certain somewhat extensive belts are known to be quite highly mineralized. There thus seems no reason to suppose that the extensive, unexplored, interstream portions of Yu-

made, however, which will tend to somewhat lengthen the productive life of the district.

The question as to the amount of gold that will still be produced from the known gold-bearing gravels of Yukon is largely a matter of costs, and is thus also problematical. At the close of the season of 1906, Mr. McConnell estimated the future output of Klondike district, not including the Indian River creeks, to be \$53,642,620, and stated that an additional production of from eight to

drains into Sekulmun lake, as well as along various streams draining into Teslin lake and river, also along Big Salmon river, and on a number of the smaller tributaries of the Upper Yukon.

As concerns the future of the placer mining industry of Yukon, much is still to be expected from the as yet unprospected areas included in the vast unknown 83 per cent. of the territory. Of this 134,000 square miles, certain areas or belts are especially promising from

schists, which are much metamorphosed and highly mineralized; and secondly the district has not been glaciated, consequently whatever gold became concentrated in the stream gravels, whether old or recent, remained there until the miner arrived, and was neither swept away and scattered by glacial ice, nor became buried under boulder clay or other glacial accumulations. The old schistose rocks contain a great amount of irregularly distributed quartz, either in masses, veins, or

lenses of all shapes and ranging from microscopic to several feet in thickness; and the placer gold of the Klondike originally occurred in these old schistose rocks, associated largely with the quartz. As the hills and valley walls became worn down by subaerial destructive processes, the gold originally contained in the disintegrated rock material became gradually concentrated by the streams, and was accumulated in the gravels which are being mined today.

In various parts of Yukon where glaciation has been effective, including Klwane and other well known districts, the valleys have been invaded by vast masses of glacial ice which has scoured the sides

and floors of these depressions, and in some cases has transported and scattered the stream gravels with their gold content. Also whether or not the old gold-bearing gravels have been disturbed, the former channels with whatever of the original gravels and gold they may still have contained, became buried under vast quantities, often hundreds of feet in thickness, of boulder clay and other glacial accumulations.

FIGURES HERE THAT STARTLE, BUT WAR IS WAR

PARIS.—Some idea of the tremendous supplies which will be needed to keep General Pershing's Sammies in good health and good fighting

strength was indicated by announcement of the American headquarters today of contracts let.

It was stated that the largest dock firm in the United States had contracted to build dockage space for 50,000 tons of supplies daily. All machinery and all derricks for this great wharf plan will be transported from the United States.

In addition, General Pershing's experts have ordered 125 miles of four-inch pipe, 270,000 shovels, 300,000 picks, 60 steam rollers, and 300,000,000 board feet of lumber monthly from French forests.

This latter item, it was explained, is for the manufacture of portable barracks for the Sammies. No tents will be used at the front.

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A Tribute to the Yukon Soldier Boys

(By Arthur Coldrick, Secretary of the British Empire Club of Dawson.)

Some day the Yukon will awaken to the character of the great freewill offering that has been made by her sons in the war that is shaking Christendom to its foundations. It is too early yet to attempt an appreciation of these sacrifices or to compile a record of the gallant actions that have served to show the stuff of which the Yukon men are made.

A sense of duty, a soul of honor, a love of liberty and a hatred of tyranny and injustice animated the men who have left us to fight against the usurper of the civil rights of the world. They have gone from amongst us singly, in twos or threes and in companies, but a spirit of comradeship draws them together in one brotherhood, and as the dangers they face are faced in common, so do all their hearts turn to one place and their thoughts are daily of the land that has cast its spell over them and us.

The greater number of them, perhaps, at this time of writing have not yet been under fire and know only by hearsay of the terrific and ghastly nature of the battle line. Yet our confidence in them is perfect—they will acquit themselves when the supreme demand is made upon their courage and activity as bravely and nobly as those who have already been tested in the furnace of destruction. And how fearless and splendid that is we are only slowly learning. Already it is a record of which we who know and love them have every reason to be proud and profoundly grateful.

On the fields of Flanders they are defending our hearths and homes. They are placing their bodies between our liberties and the fierce pretensions of barbarism. Modern science has been put under command to work the will of the most ruthless and the most powerful states that have ever threatened the liberties of free people and all the rights so hardly won by our forefathers from generation to generation down the vast vista of slow-growing civilization from its early dawn to our own day, when the triumphs of peace, the diffusion of knowledge, the growth of co-operation and the widened aspirations of mankind had kindled in all countries the hope and determination of a brighter fu-



Capt. George Black, O. C.; Capt. G. Hulme, Lieuts. Chute, Radford and MacLennan, and an Instructor.

ture than the past had dared to dream of in the utmost extension of mutual aid, the more general distribution of wealth, with rivalry only in the friendly task of bringing the boundless potentialities of the earth in greatest abundance to every human being, so that the Brotherhood of Man, long sung by poets and dreamed of by sages,

might become a reality and war and hatred between the nations might cease to be and peace, with her handmaidens plenty and knowledge, might circle from pole to pole. But thus far hope stood in the way of the ambition of him who, assuming the power of a god, could say, "Him who opposes me I will utterly crush." Little Belgium stood

up, refusing to hand her liberties over to him and his gigantic and docile, well-trained, hosts, and dared to declare she was a nation of men and not a road over which he could trample with his armies to destroy her neighbors. She felt at once the full force of his mailed fist. Not, however, without return. With dignity and courage sublime she faced

the giant and the story of her glorious fight, her slow retreat, and subsequent enslavement fired the imagination of the whole world and raised a responsive chord in every breast in which the flame of liberty was not extinct. Nor was she alone in her magnificent protest against the claims of brute force to dominate the weak. Serbia, worn as she was by disastrous wars and suffering from the effects of centuries of repression and enslavement by the unspeakable Turk, after yielding to powerful Austria all the terms of an ultimatum so drastic that the diplomatic world stood aghast and described it as such as no nation had ever before addressed to another, reserving only the right to her own existence, refused to yield her soul as well as her body to the imperial bully, and so once more in the history of the world the shepherd boy confronted with calm courage the armed and overpowering giant. Freemen the world over leaped to arms at the sight of the unequal conflict. Wherever a love of fair play and admiration of gallant deeds still lived those men prepared themselves for battle.

Remote as the Yukon is from the scene of conflict, her men instinctively knew this was their fight as much as if an enemy's force were pushing over her frontiers and the cry from Britain for instant help from all her sons to hold back the tyrant and shatter his ambitions found immediate response at this the remotest corner of her wide dominions.

The confederation of self-governing countries that we know as the British Empire were as one in demanding the overthrow of this modern Atilla who was introducing in the twentieth century the methods and practices of remote antiquity. Honor to those who did not hesitate in choosing the way of self-denial and sacrifice. Some of them lie in alien soil, their duty done, the supreme sacrifice made. They are not forgotten and their example lives and bears fruit daily. From such gallant souls there breathes a flame that animates the dry bones of states and builds up all that makes a nation great. This is the righteousness that exalteth a nation to love Right and Truth, Honor and Good Name above all external wealth and power. Glorious is the example they set to the young who shall strive to follow in the path they point with their expiring breath and happy and prosperous will the people be who learn their lessons they teach and build their high principles and dauntless courage into their daily lives.

The Yukon badge is now a sacred

symbol, to be worn with gratitude and affection for those who have carried it into the midst of the fiercest warfare ever known upon earth in all its blood-stained history. One of our splendid men wrote shortly before laying down his young life for us, "I have never been without my Yukon badge, given us before we left. I wear it over my heart, pinned on my shirt. I look upon it as a mascot. It has been through everything with me." Surely we cannot read these words without a feeling of pride that our Yukon token is being borne by such gallant fellows and that they feel honored to wear it, to defend it and to die for it.

What can we say sufficient in praise of these men? How can we adequately show our gratitude? We cannot say enough of them or do enough for them, but what we can do we should and that with all our might. How modest these heroes are of their own achievements and how generous in their praise of others! Writing of one who had been killed he who is quoted above says, "He was a fine, dear, big-hearted fellow."

What a splendid tribute! Who could desire a better epitaph? Of another, who won promotion by hard work and fearless deeds, we read in a letter written by a contributor to the News whose interesting and frequent epistles should procure for him the title of chronicler of the Boyle Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery, and whose career has given him every right to judge of ability and courage in a comrade. "No braver man ever lived; he loved Canada and the Yukon." Rank and file are loud in their praises of their officers, and officers are proud of their men. Yukon has taught them many a stern lesson and they can laugh in the face of danger and plunge fearlessly into the very jaws of death. If promotion come they receive it with modesty, whilst their comrades rejoice in unselfish enthusiasm. Where supplies are short and hardships are borne they cheerfully accept the conditions. All they ask from the folks at home is that they will look after their dependents. Keep the home fires burning, send them the Dawson News and some tobacco and socks occasionally, and generally hold up their end here as they are doing out there.

Nor is it on the field of battle alone that they are distinguishing themselves. As we pray they may be victorious, happy and chivalrous, so they are. The civilian population wherever they have been quartered have nothing but praise for their conduct. They fight for honor and their actions are honorable.

Not in France and Flanders alone are the Yukon badge borne. There is not a battle front on which the Union Jack floats where Yukon is unrepresented. In East Africa, where lies the body of one of the first to answer the call; at Saloniki, where a Yukon-born boy is serving; in Mesopotamia men who piloted boats on the last of the rivers of the earth to be churned by a paddle wheel are now directing craft on the oldest rivers, where the civilization was cradled thousands of years ago; in Egypt, that ancient, wonderful land with its marvelous monuments and history—go where you will the Yukon badge is there and hearts turn daily to this land of the midnight sun with its beautiful summers and cold, bracing winters, its comfortable city homes and cabins on many a distant creek; its mountains and valleys, forests and lakes and rivers, the fishing and hunting, the driving with dogs, and the lure of its hidden gold, but, above all, the spirit of true comradeship that binds its people together and makes all who have once come under its spell and who have gone away ever wish to return.

CLIMATE OF YUKON

Professor John Macoun, in a report on the climate and flora of the Yukon Territory, described the effect of the coast range of mountains on the climate, as follows:

"Instead of the coast range being an injury to the interior, it makes the climate pleasant both in summer and winter. The Yukon district has two climates, a wet and cold one on the coast, which may be called the Alaskan climate, as nearly all the coast region belongs to the United States. The climate of the Yukon district in Canada is just the reverse, being dry and warm in summer and cold in winter, with a light snowfall. Owing to the moisture rising from the warm Japan current being carried inland by the upper southwest air current and striking the Coast range, this moisture is at once precipitated on the sea face of these mountains in the form of rain or snow, and the air freed from its moisture descends on the Yukon plain as dry air, and having an increased temperature. It follows that the rainfall must be light in summer and also the snowfall in winter."

PARIS. — The Greek destroyer Doxa, manned by French officers and the crew, has been blown up in the Mediterranean. Twenty-nine men, including all the officers, were lost.

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YUKON TERRITORY



YUKON INFANTRY COMPANY MARCHING TO STEAMER AT VICTORIA

Work of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police

There is a man here at Dawson who is military ruler of a country almost as large as Germany. It is a part of the Dominion of Canada, and is known as the Territory of the Yukon. It begins at the south within thirty miles of the Pacific ocean, and extends to Herschel island, near where the Mackenzie river flows into the Arctic. It is about a thousand miles long and several hundred miles wide, and it has a nomadic and settled population of Indians, Eskimos and white men. The army that keeps this great tract in order consists of less than fifty men, and the record of unpunished crime is proportionately less than that of the kaiser. It is known as the Yukon division of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and its commander is Major R. S. Knight, who came here from Regina to succeed Major J. D. Moodie, retired.

First let me give you a general idea of the territorial districts of Canada and commander-in-chief of the force. Colonel White's headquarters are at Ottawa, and it was in his office there some time ago that I met him and talked about this remarkable organization. At that time it consisted of less than 1,000 men. Since the war broke out in Europe the number has been increased to 1,500, but the most of the increase has gone to the southern parts of the Dominion, and the number in the Yukon remains just about the same.

Still 1,500 men is not many. It seems very few in comparison with the size of the territory in which it has to keep order. It has under its jurisdiction a district which is fully one-half as large as the main body of the United States, and the greater part of that country is wilderness. It runs from the boundaries of the United States to the Arctic ocean and it has its stations about Hudson bay, on the Peace river and along the banks of the Mackenzie. Its members patrol every part of the wheat belt where Americans and others are now taking up homesteads, and they gallop along the international boundary of our country and Canada, guarding against smuggling and cattle thieving and settling all minor troubles that arise between the two peoples.

The mounted police watch over the interests of the farmers of southern Canada. Every colonist is visited and his complaints investigated. Each policeman has a route, along which he rides from farm to farm and from town to town, asking whether anything wrong has taken place since his last visit. He has to send in a report of every settler and if misdemeanors are committed he has to arrest and punish the offenders. Where murders or other high crimes occur, he takes the prisoner to court, and he often acts as detective, keeping on the trail day after day until evidence is secured that brings the robber to prison or the murderer to the gallows.

The mounted police have made many of the trails of the far north. They cut the first road through the

wilds to the Yukon at the time of the gold discovery, and they opened up the Rocky mountains to prospectors. In their explorations they sometimes erect houses along the trails and leave supplies of provisions for other travelers who may come after. They have made a station on Hudson bay which is made of houses shipped there in pieces and the police there give reports about conditions prevailing about the bay and as to how the natives are treated. They have steam launches to patrol the bay and they go up the rivers in canoes, and across the country with sledges and dogs.

Major Knight tells me that the Yukon force is scattered all over the territory. Said he:

"We have one constable stationed 300 miles up the Porcupine river from Fort Yukon, Alaska. We have one on Herschel island, in the Arctic ocean, and another at Fort McPherson, which is 220 miles distant. We have a station at Whitehorse, and others scattered about here and there so as to cover all the mining camps of the territory."

"Tell me something of the duties of these men."

"Each constable has one or two men with him, and sometimes an Indian as well. Together they patrol the whole country. They make long trips visiting the mines and report what is going on among the prospectors. They administer justice as to small matters in the out of the way districts, and they keep order among the Indians and Eskimos. They also see that the poor and the

insane are cared for and brought to the asylums. In fact, they do almost everything except grant divorces. We have cases where they have performed the ceremony of marriage but their chief business is the keeping of order and the punishment of crime."

"But how can you keep track of the people in such a large territory? Your whole land is a wilderness and for more than half of the year it is all snow and ice."

"We manage to know pretty well where everyone is all the time," was the reply. "We have regulations by which every hotel and roadhouse is required to keep a daily record of all who stop there." The arrivals and departures are reported to the police and this is so in the towns as well as in the wilds. Every hotel in Dawson has a full list of its guests on the page of the hotel register every morning. This is so of those who have come days or weeks before, if they are still in the hotel. The register shows the name of every person in the house; and I may say that we know about where every man in the territory sleeps every night.

"We get reports of all the passengers who go up and down the river and from every telegraph station they pass on the way. When a steamer leaves Whitehorse for Dawson, the purser hands in the names of his passengers and they are telegraphed here. If anyone gets off on the way his name is telegraphed and we check up the list when the boats get in. If a man starts out in a canoe to go up or down the river, and if three start out and one is

missing we can see this from the difference in the report on that canoe as it passes the next telegraph station. The police also patrol the country from their various stations. They send in reports of just who come in and who go out of their respective districts, and also what they are doing while they are there."

"How many have you in jail at present?"

"Just seven. Of these, five are men, and two are women who are serving a year for picking the pockets of men who were in a state of intoxication. Two of the others are sneak thieves, one who is in for assault and another charged with having attempted murder while drunk. Indeed, we have so few bad characters under arrest that it is difficult to keep our barracks in order and our lawn properly mowed. We make the prisoners work."

"Have you many murders in the Klondike?"

"The records show that we have had altogether only fourteen since gold was discovered, and that the murderers were all hanged but one. He was shot. That covers a period back to 1895."

"Some of the murder stories of this part of the world are interesting," said the major. "Take, for instance, one that is said to have occurred in Alaska. The murdered man was a miner and he was killed by an Indian at the close of the season when the miners were about to leave until next year. They had not time to follow the Indian and arrest him, but they went to the chief and told him that he must catch the murderer and have him ready for them when they returned in the spring, as they intended to hang him. When spring came they went to the chief and demanded the man. He replied:

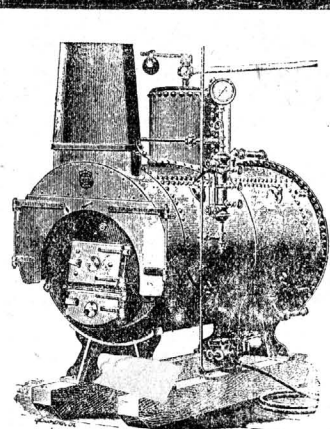
"'We got him all right. You come see.' He thereupon took them to the back of the camp and showed them a dead Indian frozen in a large block of ice. As they looked the chief continued: 'We got him last fall, so we shoot him in fall. What use feed him all winter.'"

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

the flesh might fall heir to. He cured a cold and fever; he set a broken leg or arm; he was the physician who treated troubles of the ear, throat and eye; he was the good Samaritan who walked with suffering woman through the valley of the shadow of death; it was he who took the little red bundle of humanity and announced, with patient smile, that to the world another child had been given.

The family doctor of old was a saint. He was a potent factor in the affairs of many homes. In his bosom he held sacred secrets of many men and women. His field of labor was a rugged one. He labored well and faithfully. But the old family doctor lived in an age which is passing rapidly.

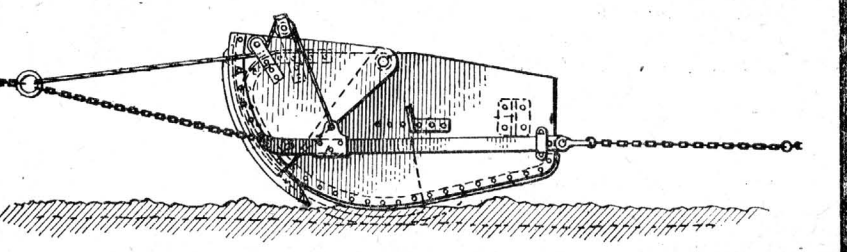
Two Brothers Drowned
CHATHAM, Ont.—James and Walter Brown, brothers, 19 and 17 years old respectively, who were employed on a farm in Raleigh township, were drowned late Sunday in a dredge cut on Concession five. The bodies were taken from the cut a short time after the fatality, but life was extinct.



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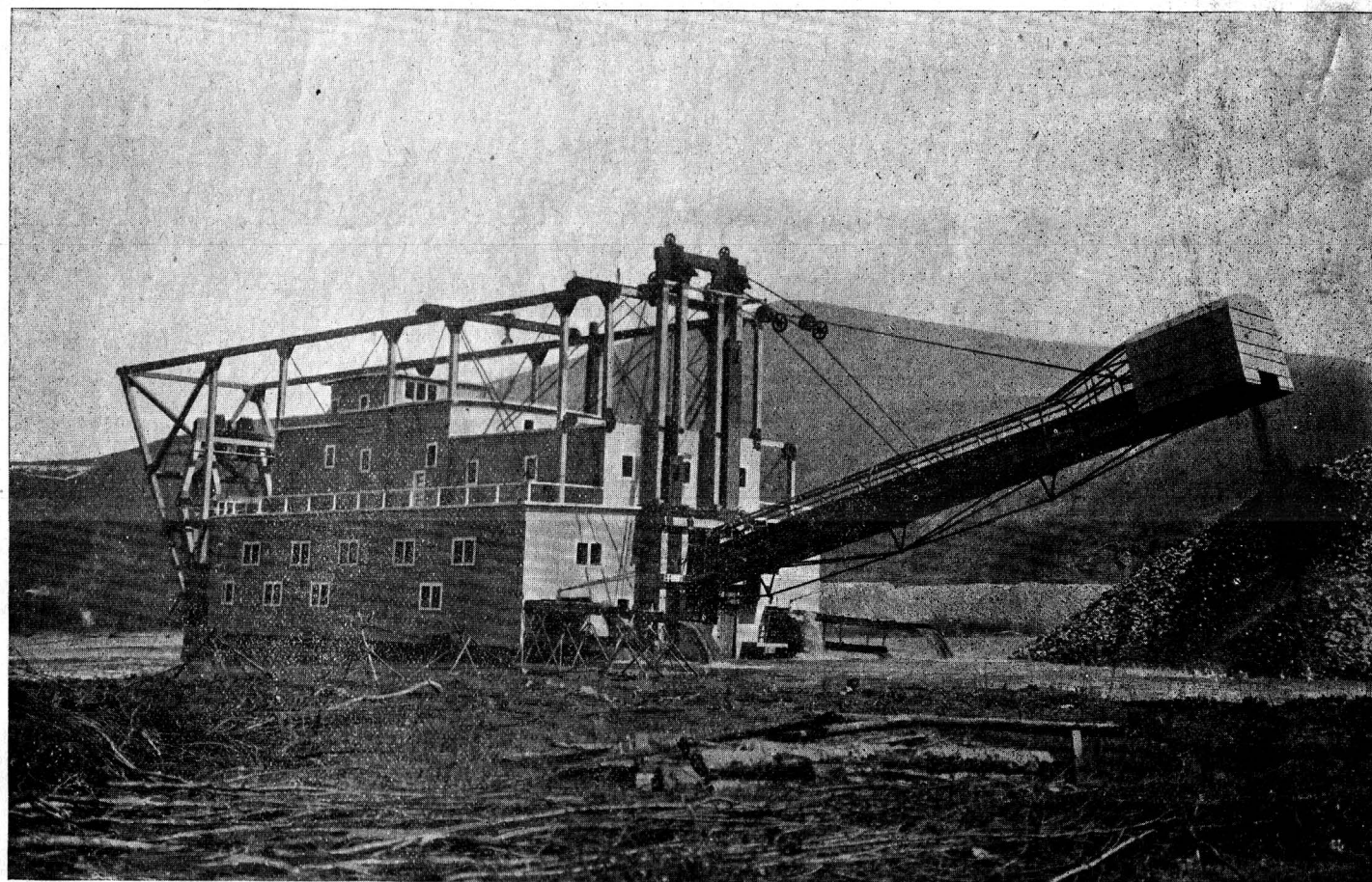
Canadian Klondyke Dredge Operates All Winter

The Canadian Klondyke Mining Company has from year to year increased the length of the operating season of its fleet of dredges. In 1913 Canadian No. 2 completed a successful dredging year on Christmas day. This record for sub-Arctic dredging held until 1915, when No. 2 worked through the New Year and continued to turn over the gold-bearing gravels of the Klondyke valley until the 25th day of January, 1916. The dawn of New Year's day, 1917 saw the realization of the Canadian Klondyke's determined efforts to overcome the physical difficulties that limit the dredging season.

In the last seventeen months every day, winter and summer, has been a dredging day with the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company. In commenting on the remarkable achievement, Acting Manager J. W. Boyle, Jr., says: "By preparing during the summer months for the winter work, we were enabled to give the dredge a most favorable strip of ground. All tree stumps, sticks and other matter which might encumber the dredge pond were burned during the warm season and a constant supply of clear water, which materially assisted in keeping the pond clear,

expense for materials is also increased by from two and one-quarter to two and one-half cords of wood which is consumed for steam heating and for keeping the decks and other exposed parts free from ice. On the other hand, the overhead charges, such as investment, management, superintendence and general administrative expenses are not increased by winter dredging and these charges are, accordingly, distributed over a greater yardage. The annual repairs to equipment are not appreciably more costly for a long season than for a shorter one and as replacements of wearing parts during the

tain and retain excellent workmen. Last winter I introduced a change in the manner of conducting the annual repairs necessary to prepare our equipment for a season's operations. In previous years the months of March and April saw repairs being conducted on all four of our dredges simultaneously. We have not sufficient compressed air equipment to permit a really efficient repair to be made in this manner and handling all the repairs at one time required crews of fifty or sixty men on each of the large dredges and about forty men on dredge Canadian No. 1. In all more than two



Stern View of Canadian Klondyke Company's Dredge Canadian No. 3

Dredges Canadian No. 2 and Canadian No. 4, heedless of the winter's call to hibernate, continued to operate with remarkable efficiency. The thermometer recorded fifty degrees below zero, and on January 4 had dropped to 62 below. Nevertheless, No. 2 and No. 4 continued operating, and on January 24 No. 4 closed down for the season and the work of preparing her for another year was commenced. No. 2 was operated through one of the coldest winters the Yukon has known, closing down on March 26 for her annual repairs, on which date Canadian No. 4 resumed operations.

was obtained by choosing for the site of winter operations a block of ground through which ran a small active slough from the river. "There are advantages and disadvantages in late fall and early spring operations. The surface frost renders it impossible to handle per operating day, as much material as is treated per operating day during the more favorable dredging of the summer months. The operating expense in so far as labor is concerned is increased during the colder months by the addition to the crew of two extra deckhands and two firemen for each dredge. The daily ex-

winter months are always made with second-hand or worn material which would not be used during the regular annual repair, the increased season makes for securing the utmost efficiency from wearing parts. The wood burned on the dredges for heating purposes is obtained from clearing ground in the path of the dredges and is composed chiefly of cottonwood, which compares so unfavorably with spruce that it is never hauled to points far distant from the place where it is cut. The long season is a great boon to the employe and renders it possible to improve his condition and enables us to ob-

hundred men. The work of repairing the dredges last winter was commenced in December, during which month No. 3 was made ready for 1917 operations. No. 1 was repaired and overhauled in January; No. 4 in late January and February, and the work on No. 2, which completed the annual repair, was done in late March and the month of April. A small crew was used on the repair work made up of our best mechanics and electricians and this crew included the dredgemasters, winchmen and oilers of all four dredges. The same crew handled each repair and all of our compressed air equipment

was devoted to each dredge in turn. The experience gained by the operating crews was invaluable to them and to the company and a substantial reduction of the cost of previous repairs was gained. The innovation proved an entire success and has, accordingly, been adopted as a permanent policy.

"The following table, indicating the percentage of time operated and lost, shows the remarkably efficient operating record made by dredges No. 2 and No. 4 during the cold months of the last winter:

Month.	Per-centage time Operated.	Per-centage time Lost.
December, 1916 ...	90.12	9.88
January, 1917 ...	91.02	8.98
February, 1917 ...	86.79	13.21
March, 1917 ...	91.88	8.12

WORK OF THE GIRL GUIDES OF DAWSON

The Girl Guides of Dawson, as a company, under the Dominion council, was organized in March, 1916, by John Hawksley, organizer of the Scout and Girl Guide movement. A local committee of representative women of the town was appointed, and also officers, namely:

Captain, Mrs. Frank Osborn; junior officers, Miss Hilda Potter and Miss Hazel McIntyre.

Some twenty Girl Guides have been enrolled, with three of the number as second class guides, since April, 1917. Several proficiency badges have been awarded.

Camping out is the great event of the year. Twenty Guides took advantage of the treat this year. The R. N. W. M. P. loaned the tents. A beautiful spot on a slough of the Klondyke river, thirteen miles from town, affords safe bathing and boating. All the girls have learned to handle a canoe.

A camp routine was observed, as follows:

A.M.—7:30, rising whistle; 8, hoisting flag, salute and drill; 8:20, Bible reading and prayers; 8:30, breakfast; 9:30, tent inspection; 9:30 to 10:30, hike; 10:30 to 11; knitting; 11:30 to 12, games; 12, lunch.

P. M.—1 to 2, rest; 2 to 2:30, knitting, sewing, etc.; 2:30 to 3, anything; 3 to 4, reading; 4 to 5, games; 5 to 6, tidying; 6, dinner; 7 to 8, games (fall-in from games, salute flag, etc.); 8 to 9, campfire, songs.

The girls of each tent took turns as orderlies. The camp affords an excellent opportunity for training the Guides. The Guide law is an incentive to work, and the motto is, "Be Prepared."

Every evening around the campfire proved the crowning event of the day, with impromptu programs. The year of 1915 was the first year in a camp. We remained nine days. The second year, 1916, eleven days; and this year, 1917, fourteen days.

The Guides were very grateful to the many friends who remembered them while camping.

August 17, 1916, the Guides entered a Red Cross float in the parade on Discovery day and won the first prize of forty dollars. This was donated to the Canadian Red Cross fund. In all \$60 devoted to that fund.

An entertainment was given of Girl Guide talent at which \$140 was cleared. The Yukon Infantry Company were guests. Their Comfort Fund received half of the proceeds.

What this great and beneficent movement needs is the hearty support and encouragement from every parent, and indeed, the public at large. For these Girl Guides are the women of the future.

HARRIETT E. OSBORN, Captain.

AMBULANCE CORPS OF DAWSON

The Woman's Ambulance Corps was organized this summer as a unit of the St. John's Association, with sixteen members present, under the leadership of Mrs. Frank Osborn.

August 6 twelve members of the corps went into the camp formerly occupied by the Girl Guides. A regular routine was followed, as follows:

At 8 a. m., rising whistle; 8:30, hoisting flag, salute and physical drill; 9, war prayer and breakfast; 10, tent inspection; 10:45, first aid lecture; 11:30, ambulance drill; 12, lunch; 1 p. m. to 3, rest and bathing; 3 to 4, first aid instruction; 4 to 5, knitting; 5 to 6, drill; 6, dinner; 7 to 9, games and so on; 10, lowering flag, salute and physical drill.

The corps occupies four tents. Each tent takes its turn as camp orderlies, doing the cooking and cleaning. They are exempt from drill that day.

Much enthusiasm exists in all branches of the work, from cooking to the last word in ambulance drill. As near as possible military discipline is followed.

The classes will be continued through the winter.

HARRIETT E. OSBORN.

Wilson Gives Advice
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Wilson yesterday took a hand in the government's plans for the regulation of food prices and conferred with officials who have the work in charge.

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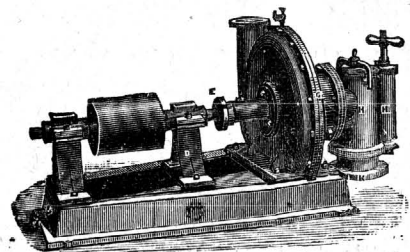
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Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Silk and Wool Sweaters

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New Carpets and Linoleums, Beds, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets and Sheets, Window Shades, Portieres, Curtains and Curtain Materials

In Women and Children's Footwear We Have the New Up-to-Date Styles and Our Prices Are Lower Than Charged by Outside Mail Order Stores

SCOUGALE'S

Corner Second Avenue and Queen Street

DAWSON, Y. T.

Prosperity Continues in the Great Yukon

While war spreads its wide desolation on embattled fronts, Yukon, the Empire's Farthest North, continues its great function of supplying that great essential of national stability—gold.

Yukon also continues its other worthy industries, of copper mining, silver mining, and the production of furs. Incidental to these fundamental industries, coal mining, farming, lumbering, fishing and transportation and trading are the leading spheres of human activity in the territory.

All things considered, mining is the first and most vital of all pursuits in this territory, and the one on which the bulk of the population

thrives, directly or indirectly. The prospector and the miner are first and foremost in the economy of the realm.

The minerals which this territory is producing enter direct into the matter of continued Dominion, Empire and Allied prosperity. Thus the healthy industrial condition of this territory is shared by all the nations of the Entente world.

The Empire and her Allied nations may well congratulate themselves on the present-day activity in this remote realm. At the same time they should appreciate that it is with no little strain that this country is able to bend to the task of producing its share of wealth for the Empire and

of Dawson girls gave an afternoon every third week for sewing, to raise money for our boys at the front.

The children denied themselves of a number of Christmas festivities and sent money thus saved to help feed the hungry Belgian children; also special Sundays were chosen in the churches for collections used for this purpose. Money was raised in the schools by the children earning small amounts for Red Cross work. Individual examples are known of girls and boys denying themselves money to help those in need. May such examples continue and the young people be brought more and more in touch with the importance of their share in the war need.

A mere passive interest in any organization will not contribute much to its success. So, to strengthen and help the young to practice the motto of one of our home chapters, "Not for ourselves, but for our country," let the elders continue, even more than in the past, to give interest, encouragement and aid to the good work.

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THE AURIFEROUS QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE OF INDIAN RIVER

This field was discovered, early in the spring of 1900, by Donald MacKinnon, who spent some years in South Africa, and who was well qualified to judge the value of "Banket" formation when found, although it took some time to connect up the extent of the deposit as it was then thickly covered with timber and moss, which have since been destroyed by fire, showing outcrops today where none were to be seen at the time of discovery.

This deposit is situated thirty miles from Dawson, on the Whitehorse stage route, and twenty miles from the Yukon river. The district is exceedingly well placed, being in a level country, along the valley of Indian River, and is abundantly supplied with excellent coal.

There are two creeks that cut through the conglomerate formation, exposing the rock on their benches from two to three hundred feet above the present level of the streams. There is also outcroppings of conglomerate along the Indian River bench two hundred feet in height above the present valley bottom, and in a continuous line for upwards of four miles. This, then, with the exposures of McKinnon and Banket creeks and on the surface of their respective benches, would give a tonnage of between two and three billions of conglomerate ore ready to be quarried. The deposit has been tested in different parts of the field and the values have been found satisfactory. The discovery property, known as the Britannia, has been sampled and has given an average value of \$7 per ton, and can be worked by open cut methods with steam shovels.

The treatment of the ore will be a simple matter, coarse crushing with straight cyanidation.

The cost of mining, milling and cyanidation should not exceed one dollar per ton of ore treated if worked on a scale commensurate to the properties.

Here, then, is found an ideal gold field of miles of conglomerate exposed and in some places millions of tons in sight that can be sampled without the cost of one dollar for development. The district has everything required to make the largest milling camp on the continent. Capital should find its way where such investments are to be got, and time will surely bring it about.

A. M'KINNON.

ELLINGSEN PHOTO STUDIO, OF DAWSON

The only complete photographic studio in Dawson is that of E. O. Ellingsen, on Third Avenue, near Princess street. It occupies large and commodious quarters, with camera supply and laboratory room in the front, and with the extensive and well-lighted portrait photographing room in the rear. An ample glass roof on the north side gives the best possible sunlight obtainable, anywhere, and for night work and dark days an extensive electric lighting system is installed, with a total of 1,750 candle power of nitrogen-filled lamps. The quarters also are elegantly fitted with hardwood furniture and otherwise artistically finished.

The workshop has the most modern large developing tanks and printing machine and other necessary equipment obtainable. This makes it possible to give the work the greatest dispatch. Films brought in any evening are developed then and are ready for delivery the next day. Each negative is made to give the best possible result. If one kind of paper fails to do it, another and another are used until the desired result is obtained. Eighteen rolls of films can be developed at one time. Three big tanks are in the shop.

Mr. Ellingsen uses the largest and best of cameras; has a fine electric printing machine; the largest quarters in the North, and, altogether, the largest and best equipped studio north of Vancouver. Neat dressing rooms also are attached.

Mr. Ellingsen has had many years

of experience in the work. He took over the Duclos studio for a time in 1906, during the absence of the owner, and later bought the equipment of the Duclos studio, and afterward the equipment of the Adams studio. He was the first here to realize the importance of the amateur photographer, and makes a specialty of carrying supplies for him and in developing his work.

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WARTIME WORK OF DAWSON'S YOUNG PEOPLE

(By Mrs. N. E. Culbertson, Regent of Klondike Chapter of Daughters of the Empire.)

The work of Dawson's young people is well worthy of notice. Who can help but feel proud of the boys and girls who give up of their own pleasures for those who are making the great sacrifice?

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides seem ready always, in their cheery way, to give assistance wherever an opportunity presents itself. A splendid spirit exists among both the girls and boys of responsibility in helping their companions live up to the noble principles of the organization.

During the winter months a club

Hotel Francis

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The Ideal Home for Miner
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New Peas, Spinach, Tomatoes
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Watch Repairing and Jobbing Finished in First-Class Shape

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LIST OF YUKONERS IN SCATTERED UNITS

(Continued from Page Two.)

son of Charles Macdonald, former clerk of court, Dawson.
McDonald, Jack A.—Rejected, medically unfit; was with Yukon Infantry Co.
McDonald, Hugh J.—79th Cameron Highlanders; wounded twice; born at Fort McPherson; son of Mrs. Archdeacon McDonald of Dawson.
McDonald, Kenneth—Battleship Victor; born at Fort McPherson; son of Mrs. Archdeacon McDonald of Dawson.
McDougall, A.—Unfit, discharged.
Macfarlane, Lieut. Athol—4th C. Battalion, "Tobin's Tigers"; died of wounds 15th Dec., 1916.
Hall, W.—47th Battalion, "Duke of Connaught's Own"; assistant wharfinger in White Pass; wounded Sept., 1916; care Mrs. Simms, 25 Clyde Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester, England.
Hama, R. T.—Transferred from Yukon Infantry Co. to Hospital Unit; from Fortymile.
Hartman, Fred—Trench Mortar Battery, Princess Pats, C. E. F.; son former Dawson postmaster.
Hanratty, E. B.—Left with Yukon Infantry Co.; transferred.
Hart, Andy—C. Co., 25th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; Dawson fire chief; care Mrs. James Millar, Achnaslie, 330 Blackness Road, Dundee, Scotland.
Harkin, Joe A.—Mechanical Transport Section, C. A. S. C.; Canadian Contingent; Dawson school boy; son of Mrs. Harry Hosking of Dawson.
Herper, K.—Cruiser Rainbow; B. of B. N. A. teller.
Harvey, Corporal H., 58452—R. E. Worcester Regiment; 113 Scholefield St., Neehells, Birmingham, England; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Harding, Charles—32 Surrenden Road, Morehall, Folkestone, England.
Harknett, G. E.—88th Regiment.
Hawksley, Stanley G. S.—61st Battalion, C. E. F.; invalided; son of Rev. and Mrs. John Hawksley.
Hayhurst, William—158th Battalion; died from wounds 8th Feb., 1917.
Hay, John Gilmore—47th Battalion, Machine Gun Battery; died of wounds Dec., 1916; Dawson lawyer.
Hayes, F. G.—Yorkshire Light Infantry; ex-R.N.W.M.P.
Hazen, Larry—Worked on Bonanza.
Hester, Arthur—Walked from Mayo to Whitehorse to enlist; rejected by reason of rheumatism.

Hester, —.—Engineers; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Hill, C. H.—Ex-R.N.W.M.P.; son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Gifford of Dawson.
Hosking, Sergt. Arthur J.—B. Co., Canadian Engineers, C. E. T. D., Crowborough, England; brother of Harry Hosking of Dawson.
Howard, Gatt—Artillery; from C. B. of C.; veteran of South African war.
Hull, F., gunner—R. H. Artillery, V Battery, Indian Expeditionary Force, France; R. N. W.M.P.; reservist; left Dawson August, 1914.
Hulme, Col. Herbert D. Hulme—62nd Battalion, "Hulme's Huskies"; founder of Yukon Volunteer Corps.
Iverson, Harry—154th Battalion; worked on Hunker and Sulphur.
Jarvis, Major A. M.—Ex-Capt. R. N. W. M. P., Dawson; South African veteran.
Jarman, W. H.—Inventor of devices donated to and adopted by the British War Office.
Johns, F.—Composite Co., Canadian Corps, B. E. F.
Johnston, R. G.—Unfit, discharged.
Jones, H. E.—Canadian Army Dental Corps.
Jones, J. A.—Fifth C. M. R.; formerly teller B. B. N. A.; athlete.
Keddy, Walter C., sapper—From Herschel Island.
King, Corporal Harry R., 620—21st Lancers; ex-R.N.W.M.P.; wounded in France; left Dawson Aug., 1914.
Kimber, H.—Eureka Creek miner.
King, Lieut. Bruce—C. C. T.
Kennedy, Miss S. C.—Nurse in France; formerly nurse at Good Samaritan Hospital, Dawson.
Knight, Lieut. Leslie—R. F. Artillery.
Knight, Tom—Driver, Sector Engineers; Crowborough, England.
Livingstone—Of Whitehorse.
Love—J. G.; 103 Battalion; miner of Sulphur.
Locke, Jack—W. P. & Y. R. dock.
Long, F. Stanley—In charge of a company of fifty men; was with the Bank of B. N. A.
Mahaffy, Lieut. A. F.—Canadian Machine Gun Corps, C. E. F., Crowborough, England; ex-Dawson school teacher.
Maitland, Jack—South African veteran; enlisted in Australia.
Marsden, Morris M.—Field censor No. 4794, Field P. O.; assayer for A. E. Co. in Dawson, 1898-9.
Martin, Captain—Of Whitehorse.
Matchett, Second Lieut. Henry J.—U. S. Army; 1416 Capitol avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; was agent for the Tantalus Coal Co.
Merritt, Capt. C. M.—72nd Highlanders; killed in France.
Milne, Lieut.-Col. C. D.—O. C., B. C. Regiment.
Milvain—Major Robert H.—10th Loyal Lancashire Regiment; wound-

ed; formerly manager Walker's Fork Mining Co.
Miskadoff, M.—Russian reservist.
Moir, Second Lieut. George—I. W. T. R. E., Mesopotamia.
Munro, G.—Discharged from naval service; working in munitions factory; Dawson school boy; son of Mr. and Mrs. George Munro.
Murray, Duncan—72nd Battalion.
Murray, Neil—Unfit, discharged.
Macaulay, Cameron—B. C. Regiment; son of Henry Macaulay, former mayor of Dawson.
MacBrayne, Capt. E.—156th; seven years sergeant R. N. W. M. P.; at Whitehorse and Dawson.
McCarthy, Michael—Killed in action Nov. 29, 1916; formerly of Yukon Gold Co.
McCarte—Second Lieut. Arthur B. McCartney—32nd Res. Battalion, M. Gun Co.; wounded July 24, 1917; son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McCartney of Dawson.
McClellan, Arthur G., 4386—First M. R., 8th Infantry Brigade; Dawson school boy; won military cross.
MacGregor, D. O.—47th Battalion; military medal.
McIntosh, J. W.—Engineers.
McIntosh, David—Unfit, discharged.
McKim, Capt. Samuel C.—O. C., 31st A. A. Co., R. G. A., Adderley Park, Birmingham, England; Dawson librarian.
McLean, R. S.—Engineers.
Mackinnon, Malcolm—Rejected, unfit; Dawson acting fire chief.
McLennan, Harry—B. C. Regiment; son of former mayor of Dawson and a Dawson school boy; killed in B. C. Battalion.
McLeanon.
McLennan, Kenneth.
McLelland, Pat—Of Whitehorse.
MacLennan, Fred, Jr.—231st Battalion; son of F. MacLennan of Whitehorse.
McLeod, David, alias "Gumboot"—Unfit, discharged; now in Glacier district.
McLeod, M. G., "You Know Me"—Engineers.
McLennan, Jack—Son of former Dawson mayor.
McLennan, Purvis—Son of former Dawson mayor.
McLennan, Harry—B. C. Regiment; killed in action; son of former Dawson mayor.
McLaughlin, Lorne—Ex-R. N. W. M. P. at Gold Run; decorated at Buckingham Palace.
McMillan, D. J.—Medically unfit, discharged.
McNeil, J. W.—Medically unfit, discharged.
MacPherson, Pete—51st Battalion.
McPhee, J. D., "Red Jack"—

Worked for Yukon Gold Co.; reported killed in France.
McPherson, J. A.—Engineers.
Macpherson, J. A.—Engineers.
McRury, Angus—Piper, Scottish Regiment; reservist; left Dawson August, 1914.
McSmart, Gunner Tom—68th Field Artillery Battery; No. 339376.
Newton, Corporal Harold—29th Vancouver Battalion.
Macaulay, Cameron—B. C. Regiment; Corporal J.—France; of Whitehorse.
Nichol, Rev., chaplain—Whitehorse; Nord, Amos—Transferred to Hospital Unit.
O'Grady, W. de C.—8th Canadian Battalion; ex R. N. W. M. P., 1903.
O'Keefe, Sergt. John H.—First Canadian Brigade, 47th Battalion; brother to Larry.
Olson, O.—Russian reservist; now in France.
Owen, Lieut. Wallace, "Kid Owen"—Ex-R. N. W. M. P.; mining recorder.
Overton—Strathcona Horse; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Owen, S.—Formerly B. of B. N. A. Panel, Maurice—Inland Water Service; ex-Dawson lawyer.
Pattullo, K. C., Capt. Paymaster J. E.—72nd Seaforth Highlanders; ex-Dawson lawyer.
Pearkes—Bombing officer, 4th C. M. R.
Penderbury, W.—Transport Service; Quartz Creek miner.
Perry, Major O. B.—U. S. Engineering Corps; general manager and consulting engineer of Yukon Gold.
Perkinson, J.—103rd Battalion.
Perry, Quartermaster Sergt. George—90th Winnipeg Rifles; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Peterson, H. E.—143rd Battalion; with Canadian Klondyke Power Co.
Phillips, Sergt. Chas., 15126—25th Battalion, R. F., B. E. F.; killed in action in East Africa.
Pilot, A.—Transferred from Yukon Infantry Co. to Foresters; had farm on Stewart River.
Phillips, Gerald, 160009—31st Canadian Battalion, C. E. F.
Pinder, W. J. B.—88th Victoria Fusiliers; on leave of absence.
Pinder, Lieut. Frank G., 2696—23rd Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, B. E. F.; wounded and prisoner in Germany; address, English Officer, Prisoner of War, Garrison Lazarett, Aachen, Germany.
Polley, Second Lieut. Frank—I. W. T. R. E., Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Busra; mate steamer Canadian.
Pomish, J.—Medically unfit, discharged.
Porter, James—7th Royal Scots, Vancouver; of Whitehorse.
Potter, Edwin Ernest, 8020—No. 1 Platoon, Grenadier Guards, B. E. F.; wounded; awarded military medal.
Pringle, Capt. Rev. George C. F.—

Chaplain 6th Can. Brigade, France; wounded June, 1917.
Pringle, Major Rev. John, D. D.—Chaplain Highland Brigade, Third Canadians.
Pringle, Lieut. John Pringle—Killed in action; son of Rev. John Pringle. "His act the bravest thing I ever saw," a writer in the Canadian Gazette. He killed a machine gun crew single-handed.
Putnam, Laurie C.—Died of wounds.
Pullen, Royal Rudolph—Flying Corps, U. S. Army; mining engineer with Canadian Klondyke Mining Co.
Ray, Philip, Paymaster—Flagship Rainbow, Canadian Navy; formerly Bank of B. N. A.
Ryley, Lieut. C. J.—Left with the Boyle Corps; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Roberts, Major C. N.—Formerly of Gold Commissioner's office.
Ross, Cyril J.—Signal Service.
Ryan, James, 2004605—C. F. C. Co., Central Group, B. A. in F., France.
Ryan, J., alias "Red"—Engineers; left with Yukon Infantry Co.
Ross, W. A.—Honorably discharged.
Ryder, G.—7th Royal Scots; formerly at Whitehorse.
Salvatore, Jimmy—7th Royal Scots; reported killed; of Whitehorse.
Saunders, R.—Discharged, medically unfit.
Scanlon, H. Douglas, 1089—M. G. S., C. Co., 22nd Battalion, 6th Brigade, A. I. F.
Salaman, Corana—Russian reservist.
Scharschmidt, Capt. Dr. Peter F.—Pioneer Battalion, C. E. F.; ex-supt. White Pass boats.
Scharschmidt, Lieut. Guy Hope—B. C. Regiment, 102nd.
Scharschmidt, Capt. H. B.—102nd Battalion; wounded at Ypres.
Scotland, Second Lieut. John—I. W. T. R. E.; Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Busra; second engineer steamer Casca.
Searth, Sergt. Walter—Instructor of machine gunners, Witley Camp, England.
Searle, George—47th Regiment.
Selfe, H. R.—10th Loyal Lancaster Regiment; killed in action; former Bank of B. N. A.
Service, R. W.—French Amulance Motor Service; "Bard of the Yukon," 32 Boulevard, Irouand, Paris.
Simons, H. L.—29th Vancouver Battalion, Tobin's Tigers; reported killed in France; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Sinclair, F., 466353—1st Southern General Hospital, Kingsheath Sector, Birmingham, England.
Slavin, Frank C., 1915749—2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, C.E.F.
Slavin, Frank P.—B. C. Regimental Depot, Seaford, Sussex, England; ex-boxing champion.

Smith, Lieut. A. W. H.—216th Can. Battalion, Railway Construction; care Army Postoffice, London.
Stone, Otis—7th Battalion; killed in Belgium on June 26, 1916.
Snyder, Katie—Driving ambulance, Smith—Of Whitehorse.
Steele, General Samuel Benfield, C. B., M. V. O.—Commanding at Shorncliffe; O. C., R. N. W. M. P., Dawson, 1898-9.
Stangroom, Corporal E. J., 1849—Princess Pats; decorated for act of great gallantry; address 69 Magpie Road, Norwich, Norfolk, Eng.
Stacy, Fred K.—Drilling Ambulance Corps; applied for overseas service, but discharged, unfit.
Stansfield, James W.—Canadian Army Dental Corps.
Stewart, Hugh H. T., "Ginger"—29th Battalion; killed in action in France.
Stepanovich, Ted.
Strang, Robert—Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders; Sulphur miner; Yukon poet.
Tanner, Lieut. Selwood—11th Hussars; of Dawson and Whitehorse.
Taylor, Jack—Borden's Battery; son of Judge P. M. Taylor of Whitehorse; killed in action.
Taylor, Lieut. Thomas—Son of Captain Taylor of R. N. W. M. P.
Tennant, Charles—Ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Thompson, Frank H.—Returned home through sickness; son of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Thompson.
Thompson, Miss Marie—Nurse; daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Thompson.
Thatcher, Col.—Of Yukon Field Force.
Thornback, Lieut. Charles Rodney—10th Cheshire Regiment; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Thompson, Lieut.-Col. Alfred M., D., M. P.—Supt. Military Hospitals.
Thurston—Lieut.-Col. E. H.—10th Loyal Lancashire Regiment.
Tobin, Lieut.-Col. Henry S.—29th Battalion, C. E. F., Tobin's Tigers; member of Dawson bar.
Totty, Elliott, 522817—C. A. M. C. Saloniki, Greece; son of Rev. B. Totty.
Torney, Major F. W.—Ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Troceaz, Edmund—6th Co., 111th Regiment, France; was awarded French military medal and died of wounds; former Dominion Creek miner.
Tyrrell, Garrett—Boer war veteran, Engineers.
Tweedie—Enlisted in South Africa; ex-R.N.W.M.P. Dead.
Upp, Lieut. D. Curtis—U. S. A. Army; Dawson school boy; enlisted at Stanford University; son of D. C. Upp of Dawson.
Varicle, Robert—Aviator; Dawson school boy; son of late Dr. A. Varicle.

Victor, Ed—Enlisted in Australia; formerly movie man in Dawson.
Volk, Corporal Edgar—158th Battalion, B. E. F.
Voss, A.—Medically unfit, discharged.
Watt, Jack—Trooper Lord Strathcona Horse, C. E. F.; killed in action Oct. 5, 1915.
Weatherly, Josiah—Formerly of Glacier Creek, now in France.
Welsh, Wm. H., Jr., 703426—102nd Battalion, B. E. F., No. 1 Co.; wounded at taking of Regina trench.
Welsh, Clifford T., 129654—Canadian Trench Warfare School, Dawson school boy.
Welsh, Emery J., 464380—Bugler, 15th Canadian Battalion, 3rd Brigade, No. 2 Co., 1st Division, France; three sons of late Wm. H. Welsh, detective, R. N. W. M. P.
Wheeler, Frederick, 15782—Smith Gunners, 61st Battalion, Siege B. G. A., Sheerness, Kent, England; one of first to leave Dawson for the war.
Whalley, Sapper C. E.—Third Can. Tunneling Co.; gassed.
White, Stanley—Can. Flying Corps, White, Eric.
Williamson—Strathcona Horse; ex-R. N. W. M. P.
Wilson, Corporal R. L., "Seattie," 103322—67th Western Scots, C. E. F.; ex-R. N. W. M. P., Fort McPherson Patrol, and Dawson Fire Hall.
Wilson, Claire—U. S. Army, Aviator.
Woodside, Henry J., "Niagara"—Wounded in action; editor Dawson Sun in 1901.
Wooler, Andrew Donald, 931581—C. Co., 25th Battalion, C. E. F., Kootenay Battalion.
Wright, F. N.—Wounded; first man to reach Yukon from the battlefield.
Wylie, Stewart—21st Battery, 6th Howitzer Brigade, C. F. A., France.
Young, J.—7th Royal Scots; of Whitehorse.

Evading Draft Service
WASHINGTON.—Justice department agents today directed attention of the war department to several big corporations that are demanding that their employees claim exemption from the draft.
Copies of circulars sent to employees urging them to claim their labor is "necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment" are in the hands of department officials for investigation. Officials say such claims by these corporations constitute an indirect evasion of the draft law.

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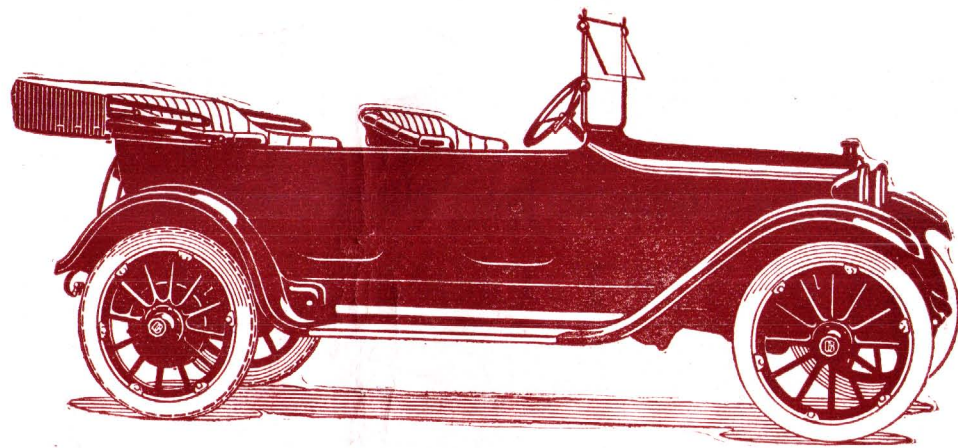
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