

Alaska

Medicine men

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The Yakima Republic (AP dispatch) Oct. 24, 1925.

Alaska

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Alaska

Boxer

Seattle, Nov. 10(AP)-The schooner Boxer, operated by the United States bureau of education in the Far North, was in Seattle harbor today after returning from the annual Alaskan summer cruise.

A \$30,000 cargo of reindeer meat, fox furs and ivory and eight passengers were aboard.

Near seizure by a Soviet gunboat ~~when~~ while ~~two~~ seeking shelter from a storm in Russian waters furnished thrills for the crew. The Russian vessel followed them into shelter behind Big Diomedes Island, September 25 and demanded to see their papers. "We showed them copies of Seattle and Nome newspapers," said Capt. S.T.I. Whitlam. "Then they wanted to know what we were doing in their waters without a permit. I told them we happened in there by an act of God, that we were a United States government ship on educational mission. The only one who could speak English said:"

"All right. Stay as long as you like.."

The gunboat was on the lookout for American trading vessels operating without traders permits. The natives in villages along the coasts of Northwest Alaska are well supplied for the winter, although the salmon run this year was short, Capt. Whitlam said. A big catch of whales and fur took the place of the salmon--
The Yakima Republic, ~~September 10~~ Nov. 10, 1925.

Alaska

Seattle, Dec. 30-Students of Alaska geography and history here today connected smoking of Mount McKinley reported last night with other volcanic activity this year in the extreme western part of North America.

McKinley, 20,300 feet high and the tallest peak on the continent is about mid-length of the Alaska range, a continuation of the mountains called Rockies in the United States and Canadian Rockies north of the international boundary.

The other volcanoes showing signs of life are in the Alaska range which runs out into the Alaskan peninsula continuing southwestward of the Aleutian islands and coming up on the other side of the Pacific ocean at Kamchatka, a peninsula in Siberia.

On November 11 Shishaldin on Unimak island in the Aleutians 800 miles southwest of McKinley erupted. Summerlike weather in southern Alaska followed. Anchorage, from which the report of McKinley's activity came, had a ~~recorded~~ temperature of 28 degrees on Christmas day. The peak is 100 miles north of Anchorage.

On November 3 returning from a cruise in northern waters as part of a summer coast guard patrol, Lt. Commander C.F. Howell, commanding the cutter Haida reported:

"I have been cruising in Alaska 23 years and never before have I seen the volcanoes in the Aleutian islands and Alaska so active. Katmai, Pavlof, Makushin, Shishaldin and Vesdivov are all smoking with mushroom halos hanging over their craters.₂

The activity has been followed or accompanied by earthquakes. Dutch Harbor on Unalaska island reported a shock Dec. 17; Anchorage Dec. 22 and Seward Dec. 23.

On January 15, 1924, the southern edge of Pavlof blew off. On June 6, 1912, the top of Katmai blew off with a roar heard 700 miles.

Simultaneously appeared the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes near Katmai. Once a wooded valley, this is a region of vents in the earth from which gases issue in myriad forms. .

Ashes emitted by Katmai in this eruption covered the decks of vessels hundreds of miles away on the Pacific ocean and fell three feet deep in the street of Kodiak, a town 50 miles distant--The Yakima Daily Republic, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1925.

Alaska

Anchorage, Alaska, Feb. 18-AP- 1926-One bull moose, properly butchered and delivered; ten mink skins dressed and stretched; five grey fox pelts or one silver pelt; together with 100 full-grown salmon delivered in season is the alimony Charlie Big Eyes must pay his squaw

This was the decision handed down in divorce proceedings by tribesmen who heard the case against the native of Ninilchick on lower Cook Inlet.

The judges decided that the foregoing constituted a fair share of the increment accruing to a well regulated native family whenever the husband drank up fifty skins at \$5 per pint, the prevailing price for the brand of volcano juice fabricated by the manufacturers on the inlet.

The defendant in the case was charged with having terminated his drinking marathon by pitching his squaw into the creek when she chided him.

Seattle, Feb. 22, AP-1926- Getting a college diploma in animal husbandry is different in Eskimo/land than it is in the states where there are comfortable class rooms, fraternity houses and social luxuries.

Eskimo college boys working for the degree of bachelor of herders must spend four years in the open learning how to manage a herd of reindeer before they can be graduated. But when they have triumphed over open air and class room hardships they get with their certification a legacy of fifty reindeer with Uncle Sam's compliments.

Education of the natives as herdsmen was started in 1900. The previous year every person in three villages on St Lawrence island died of starvation due to scarcity of walrus, seals and other animals. The government seeking a new source of food supply turned to reindeer.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general superintendent of the bureau of education in Alaska succeeded in buying sixteen deer in Siberia after traveling 1,500 miles in that country. He found the Siberian ~~people~~ Eskimo superstitious about selling. Later he was able to buy 167 more and at intervals for ten years animals were purchased and brought to Alaska.

Laplanders were imported to instruct the Alaskan Eskimo in the care of reindeer.

Congress appropriated needed funds for the educational work, providing ~~\$29,000~~ \$12,500 for the year. Reindeer have multiplied and have proven a valuable food source.

Nenana, Alaska, Feb. 15, 1926-Old-timers were skeptical here today as to whether snow motors transporting supplies to the a trans-polar expedition of Capt. George Hubert Wilkins can reach their goal.

The supply party headed by A. Malcolm Smith left Nenana Saturday on a 700-mile trip to Point Barrow on the Arctic coast.

Point Barrow is to be the supply base of the aerial expedition which plans to fly over the Arctic wastes. Smith, with two snow motors pulling five sledges each, gained only 18 miles in 12 hours. The trip was made up the frozen Tanana river to Old Minto.

From Old Minto the party departed on the second lap of its journey yesterday but returned. It was expected the expedition would get underway today.

The snow motors are said to make their greatest progress on frozen rivers.

Capt. Wilkins and Maj. Thomas G. Lamphier, assigned as an observer from the army air service to claim for the United States any land that may be found in the Arctic reaches are on their way northward on the steamer Victoria which sailed from Seattle Saturday.

Alaska

Seattle, May 15, 1926-M.B. Favor, a Seattle aviator, leaves here Sunday for Bristol Bay, Alaska in an aeromarine plane to scout waters in that vicinity and spot salmon schools for the Carlisle Packing Co.

Each morning he is to survey the waters of Bristol bay from the air and report the presence of Salmon as soon as they are seen.

From here he attempts a 700 mile non-stop journey to Ketchikan, Alaska.

Washington, May 19, 1926--President Coolidge has been asked by the Chairman Cummins of the senate judiciary committee to give further consideration to judicial nominations for Alaska which recently came under fire before that committee.

The nominations are those of Judge Thomas M. Reed of the First division; Judge Elmer E. Ritchie of the second division; Arthur G. Shoup, district attorney for the first division and Charles D. Jones, marshal for the second division.

Los Angeles, May 19, 1926--Alaska is heavily handicapped by a chaotic system of administration in the opinion of Scott C. Bone, former governor of the territory who made it known today that he had taken up his residence in California.

He declared in a statement that President Coolidge touched the key to Alaska's troubles in condemning bureaucracy in his recent Virginia speech.

"Up there" he said, referring to Alaska, "innumerable bureaus produce a complicated inefficient and expensive administration it is a case of bureaucracy run mad and the system is so strongly entrenched that efforts to bring about coordination are successfully resisted."

"However," he continued, "in spite of all this Alaska is making progress. The fact that wealth in excess of \$1,250,000,000 has been produced from the mines and waters since the purchase from Russia in 1867 is convincing proof of the richness of the territory and its possibilities of greater development."

Alaska

Nome, May 19, AP-1926- Ronald Amundsen of Norway and Lincoln Ellsworth of the United States are still lunching at the North Pole.

Amundsen, commander of an expedition in the Norge said today he could get a better cup of coffee at the North Pole than in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

The North Pole is a restaurant established in this city after discovery of gold in Alaska 25 years ago. The two lunchers arrived here Sunday, leaving at Teller, 75 miles away, the dirigible in which they and 16 others crossed the original north pole a week ago today.

Oscar Omdahl and Capt. Oskar Wisting, Norwegians came here with Amundsen and Ellsworth from Teller but left Nome Monday.

Wisting commanded the sailing and gasoline schooner Maud on an attempt from June 3, 1922 to October 5, 1925 to drift across the north pole in the ice of the Arctic ocean.

Seattle, May 20, Ap 1926-The schooner U.S. Holmes, sailing from here today for Point Barrows (copy) on the Arctic ocean where the American flag floats furthestest north will carry knockdown houses sent by the United States department of the interior to Eskimos.

The Eskimos will pay \$1,340 each for the houses which have four or five rooms each and are of double construction.

The price includes everything to the last piece of hardware.

Most of the houses are destined for Sait Lawrence island in Bering sea, 150 miles south of Bering strait.

At the base of a great moisture-steaming mountain on Douglas island ~~three~~ miles distant on the other side of Gastineau channel is the Paris gold mine, or as it is commonly called in Jeneau, the Treadwell mine.

The property is immensely valuable. It is owned by Col. J.D. Frye, an urbane white haired San Francisco millionaire and several other nabobs of California. It has been operated only for a few years.

The largest stamp mill in the world, 240 stamps, has been erected on it and it is producing such rich returns as to put themine up in the aristocratic neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

The Paris enters at a narrow gulch into the base of one of the rugged mountains which makes up Douglas island. The vein of ore is 47 feet wide and has been followed downwards to a depth of 280 feet without the bottom of the ore being found. Is it any wonder that Col. Frye wears a smiling countenance just above his neckline?

The ore is of low grade, yielding from \$6 to \$12 per ton of quartz but the immense quantities of the rock which are crushed make the gross product immensely profitable, the cheap chlorine process being used to extract the metal from the pulverized mass. As each stamp breaks two and one-half tons per day, and as the Paris has 240 of these iron and steel mastacators, Col. Frye can get away with 600 tons of Douglas island every day that his mill runs at its full speed capacity.

Douglas island is six miles wide and twenty miles long. How much of the rock is auriferous nobody knows. Claims have been staked out in every direction. An English company is now erecting a 120 stamp mill on the claim adjoining the Paris and expects to pick golden eggs out of the Bear's Nest as its property is called.

The history of gold mining on the island is not a long one. About eight years ago some prospectors discovered traces of loose placer gold

in decomposed rock on the surface and staked a claim which with careful sluicing yielded between \$60,000 and \$70,000 before the mould was exhausted. Strange to say they did not think it worth while to examine the bedrock which they supposed to be valueless.

Mr. John Treadwell was an old miner in sore need of a raise and looked carefully over the rock which his comrades had neglected. He managed quietly to buy up the whole claim for \$800. Then he started to San Francisco to interview some of the gold kings there, and, if possible, to secure capital to build a quartz mill on his property.

The men of wealth were not eager to experiment in polar mines but at length Mr. Treadwell succeeded in interesting Col. J.D. Frye and several Californians who advanced the money to erect a five stamp mill. The mill arrived in Juneau about five years ago. Treadwell soon had it put together and drove a tunnel into the rock. The indications were so satisfactory that cash was advanced for a 120 stamp mill. It was speedily erected and in a very short time ground out hundreds of thousands of dollars to the great delight of its investors. The amount of the golden harvest was kept secret; but last year 120 more stamps were set going, making the cost of the milling property run up to something like \$1,500,000 which is sufficient evidence that the previous investment had proved satisfactory. All the stamps are under one roof.

Treadwell remained for a time as superintendent and accumulated a fortune. Recently however he fell into bad health and retired, selling out his interest to Col. Frye and partners.

Col. Frye is an economist who counts every dollar. One piece of gossip has it that he was amazed and disgusted to learn that the miners at the Paris were allowed pie at their dinners at the company's expense, and forthwith abolished the pie and an unseemly extravagance.

A letter received in Spokane from a friend in Alaska gives the following account of the country and the trip there. The letter is dated Circle City.

It is eighty miles from Juneau to Dyes at the head of Lyn canal and 27 miles over the coast range to Lake Linderman, the head of navigation, for rafts and small boats headed down the Yukon. Here a huge scow was built capable of holding two tons and in it our party consisting of three men and two women started our trip to Fort Cudahy, a distance of 650 miles at which place we arrived safely. Three other boats and seven men accompanied us.

Miners and others coming over start as early as the middle of March hauling their blankets and supplies on hand sled. An upright pole is often placed in the sled, a sail improvised out of a blanket or square cloth and with favorable wind the trip is rapidly made down to open water, generally at the lower end of Lake LaBarge, a distance of 164 miles. Here boats must be made by whipsawing lumber. After the lakes and rivers are clear of ice boats must be built at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. There are three short portages to be made on the way down but with care boats and cargo can be taken over the rapids at these places with safety.

It is known that five men have lost their lives on the way here this year, one by falling from a horse into the Dejae river, one by running into the ice with a canvas boat, two by swamping of a boat at the White Horse rapids and one at Rink rapids in the same manner.

At Lake Linderman we leave Alaska and pass the boundary into the Northwest territory of the dominion government and pass out of it forty miles below Fort Cudahy at the 141st line of west longitude.

At Cudahy there is an English custom house official, a squad of mounted police consisting of 20 men who under the command of Captain Constantine have erected commodious and comfortable quarters, the best in the

Yukon region. At this place the North American Trading & Transportation company have a large store and two warehouses filled with supplies of all kinds.

A mile south of here is the town Forty Mile where there are a number of saloons and a store owned by the Alaska Commercial company. These two places near the mouth of Forty Mile River are the base of supplies for the miners at work up that stream and gulches, a distance of from 40 to 60 miles away. It is 250 miles from Cudahy down the river Yukon to this place.

This is the most northern town on the continent of America and is within 60 miles of the Arctic circle. It has as present, including a few men at the mines and living in the vicinity a white population of 600 of whom 15 are women. It has about 300 log houses. There are three stores, one tin shop, a blacksmith shop, an opera house, a brewery, billard hall and a dozen saloons over the bars of which whiskey is sold at four bits a drink and beer at 25 cents. In some of these places a dance is held as often as twice a week where the native women are the principal attraction and cut a prominent figure in the entertainment.

We have two doctors. One extracts teeth and the other administers pills to the sick and amputates frozen toes. It is a quier and orderly community composed of many nationalities. We have no preachers or lawyers, no officers of any kind to administer justice and unless we have a worse element than is here now we never need any.

For the first time in the history of mining in the Yukon district there was a sufficient amount of supplies brought up from St Michael's to meet the demand. It costs an average of \$200 to buy a year's supply. A man can have what his gold sack is capable of buying for everything is found for sale from canned turkey and pickled tongue to dried tomatoes and tomato potatoes.

".. How are the mules getting along and is the dog Jack with you yet. Dogs were worth \$100 here last winter. They had to haul grub over 200 miles . Flour was \$60 a week and everything else proportionately high. Last winter was not as severe as usual, 60 degrees below zero being the coldest.

I know I am going to make a stake here but there are lots of men in the country who have been here for five and 10 years and are still in debt for their grub, but we struck it lucky and won't have to stay so long. Some make a big stake in one year by selling and I guess the old man and I could sell now for \$20,000 and get our pay next fall but we can do better to work the claims one year and then we can sell and get out.

Y..the next letter is dated June 17th.

"Well Jack , a steamer came up the river at 4 o'clock this morning and brought some grub and now we will get a little to eat. Board in this town is \$1.40 a meal or \$25 a week. Wages are \$10 a day and \$15 on the creeks but will be less soon I hope for I intend to hire men next month. I have only worked eight days for wages. That was last winter to pay my meat bill. Life is too short to work for wages in this country.

"One hundred dollars here won't go as far as \$5 in Yakima. I am paying 25 cents a pound to get my grub packed to my camp a distance of 12 miles--Yakima Herald, July 22, 1897.

Here are a few excerpts from letters which arrived on the steamer, Portland, from Chas. B. Overheiser who went to Alaska with S.O. Morford some eighteen or twenty months ago. The letters were directed to J.F. Kauffman and the first was written at Dawson City under date of May 27th:

Well Jack, we just came down from the mines and I received your letter yesterday..they were the first letters we had received from Yakima...

The river opened two weeks ago and the people began to reach here but they don't any of them bring much news. We are now expecting the steamboat up the river any day and will be glad when it arrives for grub is getting scarce and it costs us \$3 a day to eat bread, beans and get a drink of tea, no meat. The old man has just got a fat job in this town looking after the business of Joe Ladue. Joe is the big man of this place, owns the townsite, sawmill and lots of mining property. In am writing this letter in his office which is a board shanty 12 x 14 feet.

I will have to look after our claims on the creek. We have good property two thirds of N. 12 below Discovery on Bonanza creek, also one quarter of N. 50 below on same creek: No 1 and 17 on French gulch and one-half interest in two other claims on same creek. Our camp is now on No. 12 where I will stay this summer. It is a good claim for the properties above and below have both proven rich. No 50 below is also rich but we can't do much with it until next winter.

We put in three months work on No. 1 on French gulch sinking 27 feet and drifted 25 feet. Then put down another hole 26 feet. In the first two holes we got bedrock and got a good prospect in one of them. ...

There are some of the richest diggings here which have ever been found in the world but it is all staked and more too.

Dawson is probably the only mining center in the world which is a Sunday closing town.

From midnight Saturday until midnight Sunday the saloon doors are locked and all business is suspended except restaurants and places where light refreshments are dispensed. Work of any kind is prohibited and all boisterousness on the streets is quickly quieted by the police.

Those who have been drunk for a week and gone six days minus sleep are thus given a chance to sober up and get in condition for another week's run.

When the two hands stand on 12 on Sunday night, however, there is merry making and the rest of the night reminds one of a brewers' picnic back in the states.

The above was taken from the Klondike Nugget, the first three numbers of which are on our desk through the courtesy of Fred Jungst who acknowledges the receipt of copies of The Herald.

Several months ago it occurred to the publishers of The Herald that it might be a good idea to run off extra copies on tissue paper occasionally so that a copy could be snugly folded in an ordinary envelope and thus sent to Dawson as a letter would go. The plan has worked like a charm and is commended to brother publishers who would like to favor their friends in the North. The Herald is printing some tissue copies this week which can be seen by calling at the office.

The Nugget says:

F.W. Jungst and Pete Norby of North Yakima, who arrived last November and spent the winter up the gulch, are now in town and will remain here during the summer.

Men with money to buy whisky and no whisky for sale was the

serious condition of affairs which confronted the inhabitants of Dawson only a short time ago.

It was indeed a sad sight to see some of the old-timers walk up to the bar and call for lemonade with a far-away look in their eyes and the apologetic manner in which their orders were filled by the accommodating barkeeper was enough to convince an onlooker that unless relief arrived soon serious complications would surely arise.

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

The 16 barrels brought in by the May West were emptied at \$1 per drink, but the recent arrival of boats from above and the cargo of the "We are here" placed Dawson in her normal condition and we now have plenty of liquid refreshment and are willing to let the future take care of itself."--Yakima Herald, August 4, 1898.

The tales told by Ed Thorp since his return from the Klondike , a marvelously rich district in Alaska, have set Juneau wild according to reports.

Here is what he says:

"The stories in circulation concerning the extraordinary richness of the recent discoveries in the Klondike district have not been exaggerated in the least. Gold in good paying quantities has been found in a number of creeks above Bonanza, but interest centers almost entirely in that stream and Eldorado, its first and principal tributary.

The amount of gold contained in many of the claims which can be computed with reasonable degree of accuracy by sinking a dozen or fifteen prospect holes in various portions of the pay streak and taking an average number of pans from each is almost incredible.

When it is remembered that dirt that averages 10 cents to the pan is considered very rich what must it be when it runs \$4 and \$5 to the pan?

On Clarence Berry's claim, No. 6 Eldorado, all the men that could be had were given employment this winter at \$1.25 an hour. He has sunk some fifteen or twenty prospect holes to bedrock and has located the pay streak for a width of 150 feet and averaging three feet in thickness and full length of his claim.

Pay dirt is encountered immediately under the muck which in that locality is about nine feet thick, that goes from 8 to 25 cents to the pan but the pay streak is not considered to have been struck until 75 cent dirt is reached.

Pans taken from the bedrock on the claim almost stagger one's belief they not infrequently running as high as \$150 and \$200. The heaviest pan washed out so far in the entire district came from No. 6 and weighed \$438, one nugget alone in the pan weighing \$238. Gerry's expenses this winter have been from \$100 to \$150 a day and he settles with

his employes every evening after working hours, using only a pan and some sater secured by melting ice to wash out the amount necessary to pay his labor.

The amount of gravel already lying on the dump ready to be washed out as s as the water runs contains a fortune close to six figures.

I was standing near Berry's dump one evening when Mrs. Berry came down from the cabin to call her husband to supper. While

waiting for him to come up the shaft she picked up over \$50 in coarse gold nuggets that were lying loose in the gravel just as they came from bedrock, not five minutes time being occupied in doing it--Seattle PI, April, 1897.

Flour sells at \$8 per hundred pounds, bacon per pound 35 cents; ham 40, beans 12; sugar 20, coffee \$1; corn and oat meal 20; butter 50, common tea \$10; rice 30; Whiskey sells all the way from \$10 to \$20 a gallon.

Looking to the west over a low wooded and swampy country, a distance of 100 miles, is seen a range of mountains the highest points of which do not rise more than 2,500 feet. At their base are the streams which produce the yellow metal that has caused so many people to come to this isolated and frozen region of the north.

There are four of these creeks, Mastodon, Independence, Deadwood and Boulder, each varying in length from six to ten miles which are known to be very rich. Mastodon has so far been the largest producer, owing to the fact that it was first to be discovered and worked.

Wages at the mines during the summer are ten dollars a day and a claim that does not yield that amount will not pay to open. From the middle of January until the last of April is the most favorable time to prospect which is done by sinking holes and burning timber in them to thaw the ground out down to bedrock without being troubled with water.

Until the snow leaves it costs 10 cents a pound to have supplies freighted out to the mines which is done with dogs hitched to sleds. Each dog will pull an average of 200 pounds and travel 25 miles a day. A number of men who have been in the country for several years have their own dogs.

Nearly the whole country is covered with a thick growth of moss and vegetation under which the ground never thaws. During two months of the year the ground air is so full of mosquitoes as to often darken the sun. Men have been known to be driven almost to the verge of insanity by these blood sucking pests.

It froze up solid on the 16th of October last year and from then until Decer

December 24 the mercury ranged from ten degrees above to twenty, forty and fifty degrees below. The lowest point reached during the winter was 58 . Men get accustomed to the cold and some were out prospecting during all this time.

Berries grow in abundance in this region, high and low bush cranberries are found everywhere while blueberries, raspberries and wild currants are found to be plentiful in many localities. There is very little game in this part of the country. Five or six moose is all that has been brought in, a little of which has been offered for sale. h

There are four steamers plying on the Yukon which bring up supplies during the summer from St Michaels. One is a small steamer and intended for use only on the upper portion of the river above Forty Mile. It is 1450 miles down to the mouth of the Yukon and eighty more from there to St Michaels. The steamers make three trips during the season, beginning with the first of June and ending by the first of October--Yakima Herald, July 29, 1897.

Ed Webster passed through the city a few days ago bound for the Alaskan gold fields.

N.N. Brown, formerly landlord of the Hotel Yakima was a passenger on the steamer Mexico bound for the Clondyke. W.J. Milroy sailed on the same boat.

John Reed came down from Cle Elum Sunday and reports that the Clondyke fever is very virulent there while five men have already gone from Roslyn and others are making arrangements to go.

Charles Thom won left for Spokane Thursday night to complete arrangements for his journey to the Clondyke.

Ex Sheriff Dan Simmons has started for the British mining mecca having joined an Ellensburg party which includes Charley Pond, John Souver and brother Joe Shull and Mr. Mathieson, a mining engineer. They take fifteen pack horses with them.

George Guiland is another of the lucky ones who have been staked for the Clondyke. He left this morning for the sound and will sail on the Willamette, August 3 in company of a lot of good fellows, including Milroy, Cameron, Thompson and Simmons.

Dr. J. Jay Chambers, formerly a resident and councilman of this city is now practicing medicine and conducting a pharmacy in Dawson city. The doctor had a narrow escape from the Indians a year ago while traveling to the frozen north as they came to the conclusion that he was a bad medicine man owing to one of their number dying.

The Willamette on which most of the Yaki people start for the land of gold has heretofore been used as a collier by the Pacific Coast Steamship company but she was taken off that work, refitted and arranged for the Alaska passenger traffic. She accommodates 500 passengers. The list is already filled.

Attorney R.B. Milroy left yesterday morning for Seattle where he will take the steamer Willamette on August 3 for Dyea. He is staked to \$1000 by five

citizens and is to stay for two years unless he strikes the fortune sooner. Mr. Milroy before leaving said that if he didn't hit it he would not be out for ten years. Mrs. Milroy accompanied him to the Sound and after a visit at Fairhaven will go to Portland to remain until her husband's return.

It is interesting to note the number of those who will reach Alaska within the next two weeks in search of gold.

There will be about 400 passengers by the Elder from ~~Seattle~~ ~~Portland~~ Portland, Friday; 200 by the Ai-Ki from Seattle August 2; 425 by the Queen from Seattle August 7; between 400 and 500 by the Willamette from Seattle; 350 by the Mexico from the sound about August 13. There are also 300 already gone by the Portland from Seattle; 300 by the City of Topeka from Seattle; 300 by the Excelsior from San Francisco by way of St Michaels and 350 from Victoria this week by the Islander, making a total in the neighborhood of 3,000 men. Yakima Herald, July 29, 1897.