

Seattle, Sept. 19--The last spike in the new railway from the Yukon river to the Coal Creek Coal company's coal mines near Forty-Mile town was driven yesterday by President J.A. Williams.

Shipments of coal will be made from the new mines over the road to the Yukon river, thence by steamer to Dawson. Shipments will be begun immediately. Several thousand tons of coal will be landed in Dawson before the close of navigation this year.

Falcon Joslin of Seattle and J.A. Williams are the owners of the new road. Williams is president also of the Dawson Electric company, supplying the city and a big circuit on the Klondike creeks. Regarding the new railway Williams says:

"The road is eleven and one-half miles long. In its construction we have disbursed \$150,000, two-thirds of which has been in labor. The money for labor virtually has gone into the hands of the people of the vicinity and should go far toward grubstaking and helping develop the North.

"We expect to land the first coal from the mines at Dawson next week. We have acquired a site on the water front of Dawson in the north end of the city for coal bunkers but will not erect them until spring." The Yakima Herald, Sept. 23, 1903.

Dawson, Sept. 18-A giant freight blockade has occurred at "White Horse with prospects that a big share of late shipments via Skagway may not reach Dawson before the close of navigation.

General Manager Newell who is now superintendent here has received a telegram from River Superintendent Scharschmidt (word blurred) at "White Horse saying 3,000 tons of freight has accumulated at the warehouses there. Mr. Newell estimates that 2,000 tons more are yet to come up the coast. Others say there is much more.

All the available upper Yukon fleet including the independent steamers, is in commission. The river is very low and the steamers can handle only half cargoes. Should the weather turn suddenly cold, their carrying capacity will be greatly reduced.

The fleet now handles 1,500 tons weekly. Three weeks is the longest that the river can be expected to remain open. It may close much earlier. The camp will now suffer save from higher prices and perhaps a few shortages.

The Stewart river is also very low. Low water prevents getting in 300 tons of upper river freight wanted at Duncans and the camp is greatly set back. Mark Alcock, formerly of Vancouver B.C. has been drowned here--The Yakima Herald, Sept 23, 1903.

Washington, Oct. 12--Fine progress has been made in the propagation of domestic reindeer in Alaska during the last year.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who was the government agent for education in Alaska and has had the reindeer project in charge since its inception has received reports from all but one of the reindeer stations this year. He has not yet heard from Point Barrow where a considerable herd is situated, this place being the farthest north of any white settlement in Alaska.

The reports show that 1,600 reindeer fawns were born at the several stations during the last season. The number born at Point Barrow is estimated at 177, the number last year having been 145.

On June 30 last according to reports received here the domestic reindeer in Alaska aggregated 6,130. This is regarded as a fine showing and the feeling of the interior department officials is that the experiment of introducing domestic reindeer into Alaska chiefly for the benefit of the natives, has been fully vindicated.

No reindeer were brought from Siberia this year. The government made a contract last winter with the Northwestern Commercial company to bring over a large number of deer, but the representatives of the company found that the government of Russia had decided not to allow any more deer to be exported from Siberia at the present. The Russian authorities said they feared the natives of Siberia would be deprived of their means of subsistence. Dr. Jackson says this shows how much the Russian government thinks of the domestic reindeer as a staple resource of the native inhabitants.

The largest herd in Alaska is now at Cape Prince of Wales at the entrance from Bering Sea to the Arctic ocean. There are 1,525 deer at Point Barrow in charge of Eskimo herders. The next largest is at Unalakleet, 1,324 deer. Yakima Herald, Oct 14, 1903.

Alaska

Seattle, Oct. 22 --A mountain of graphite has been discovered a few miles inland from Grantley harbor, by ex-governor J.H. Hutchinson of Idaho. Two hundred pounds of the ore came down on the Oregon and is to be shipped to Providence, R.I. after it has been on exhibition here. The discovery of the deposit in Alaska is believed to be of great importance to that country.

In the state of Alabama \$200,000 worth of the mineral was mined last year. It was worth \$75 a ton--The Yakima Herald, Oct. 14, 1903.

Alaska

Wash. Feb. 29--Next Thursday will be a field day for Alaska in the United States senate. Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories, secured unanimous consent to the proposition.

Immediately afterward the senate seemed surprised at what it had done, for living men do not remember when either branch of congress has given up a whole day to the consideration of Alaska legislation.

Four principal measures will probably be discussed and there may be a vote on one for all of them. These are the Valdez-Eagle wagon road bill, the miscellaneous school bill, the bill to incorporate towns of 300 inhabitants and the delegate bill. The municipal incorporation bill was favorably reported to the senate Friday. It is impossible to predict what the action will be on any of these measures but a larger number of senators are actively interested than ever before. The Yakima Herald, March 2, 1904.

Washington, Feb. 29-- Senator Foster of Washington has introduced a bill modifying the mining laws of Alaska. Its most important part is a provision doing away with powers of attorney in the locating of mining claims--The Yakima Herald, March 2, 1904.

Alaska

Douglas City, Alaska, March 19- The Mexican and Ready Bullion mines at Treadwell have practically suspended, due to the unprecedented long spell of dry weather, there having been no rain since February 1, and the wind has blown steadily from the north.

The timber has dried out and the city has been in constant danger from forest fires, which have caused a great deal of uneasiness.

The water system is also in bad condition, water in the pipes having frozen and water is selling at \$1 per barrel.

Hundreds of miners are out of employment in this part of the country and every boat from Seattle adds more to this idle throng. There is little possibility of there being any work for men at Treadwell before April 1. There is a rush for the Alaska diggings and a great many are leaving for Resurrection Bay--The Yakima Herald, March 23, 1904.

Victoria, B.C. August 27-The steamer Danube from the North , brings news of a happy event in connection with the filing of the initial monument which is to mark the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

The Danube took the commissioners representing Canada and the United States up the Portland canal. They were Prof. W.F. King of Ottawa, head of the dominion astronomical survey and O.H. Tittmann, superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey. The former was accompanied by his daughter and the latter by his wife.

Last Friday the initial mark was placed in position. The spot was determined by triangulation. It is located at a place known as Eagle point near the mouth of the Salmon river and the boundary extends due north to a mountain indicated by the boundary tribunal a short distance above the 56th parallel. From there it follows the tops of ~~an~~ very high mountains.

At Eagle Point a monument was erected, the laying of which was marked with an interesting ceremony. The monument is a four sided magnetic bronze pyramid, which stands six feet high and tapers from six inches at the top to eleven inches at the base. On the side facing the east is the name "Canada" and on the opposite side the name "United States." The structure was erected on a concrete foundation and is expected to last for many centuries.

After its erection what will be a historical event took place. Near the site of the monument was found an old wooden building which had been used for a dwelling at some time but which had long since been abandoned. Here it was that a jovial party, including the two boundary commissioners, the ladies of the company and the officers of the Danube gathered after the work of placing the monument had been completed. The dinner was spread in the ramshackle place, the table being set on a mark that left it half within American and half within Canadian territory. The Yakima Herald, August 30 , 1904.

Alaska

Seattle, August 29- Amid the cheers of three hundred men and women , the hoarse shrieks of two big steamships and the exultant rendering of the national anthem by a brass band, the spliced ends of the Seattle-Sitka government cable fell into the waters of Puget Sound at 4:40 yesterday afternoon, ten miles out of this port and about half a mile ~~west~~ off West Point.

Mayor Ballinger and J.T. Flynn, chairman of the special ~~chapter~~ chamber of commerce committee , ~~severed~~ severed the two ropes holding the cable to the dock of the United States cable ship Burnside exactly eight minutes after the final splice was made and with a splash that evoked almost frenzied cheers from the spectators on board the government vessel and the steamship Queen, the wire fell to the bottom of the sound and direct communication between Alaska and the United States was established after months of work and the expenditure of \$2,000,000. The Yakima Herald, August 30, 1904.

Alaska

Seattle, Sept. 7--"hat is declared to be a rich and important mineral strike has been made by the graders on the Alaska Central railroad.

The find is about fourteen miles inland from Seward. A.W. Swanitz, chief engineer of the road, is authority for the statement--The Yakima Herald, Sept. 14, 1904.

Alaska.

Cable

Tacoma, Sept. 15-The United States cable ship Burnside will leave Tacoma today for the North where she will lay the Sitka-Valdez cable.

The officials of the signal corps stated that she would with fine weather lay the cable in about five days. The distance between Sitka and Valdez is estimated to be about 620 miles and under favorable circumstances the Burnside will lay about 120 miles and under favorable circumstances the Burnside will lay about 120 miles a day. It is hardly thought the weather will permit a straight run without interruption--The Yakima Herald, Sept. 21, 1904.

Alaska

Washington, Sept. 28--The post office department has arranged for a weekly mail service for the Tanana mining district during the coming winter, so that Fairbanks will be in almost as frequent communication with the outside world as in the summer.

A contract has been awarded for two round trips a month between Valdez and Tanana by way of Fairbanks from December 1 to April 30

The distance is 630 miles and the time in traveling is not to exceed twenty days in each direction. The carrier will be required to carry not in excess of 400 pounds of mail on each trip. This service will alternate with the twice a month service arranged for with Contractor Oscar Foote several months ago.

The latest contract was let to James Fish of Valdez for \$20,000 for the five months service--Yakima Herald, Oct. 5, 1904.

Dawson, Oct. 3--The output of the year's treasure in the Klondike is expected to be about \$13,000,000. The total amount taken out since discovery of the famous diggings is now estimated at \$125,000,000--The Yakima Herald, Oct. 5, 1904.

Alaska

"Washington, Jan. 23--Ist transmitting to the senate a report by Lieut. G.T. Emmons of the navy on the conditions of the natives of Alaska the president sent a message saying:

"Lieut. Emmons had for many years peculiar facilities for ascertaining the facts about the natives of Alaska and has recently concluded an investigation made on the ground by my special direction. I very wearne^{stly} ask the attention of congress to the facts set forth in this report as to the needs of the native people of Alaska. It seems to me that our honor as a nation is involved in seeing that these needs are met. I earnestly hope that legislation along the general lines advocated by Lieut. Emmons can be enacted."

In his report Lieut. Emmons says that the influx of white settlers in the Alaska country has caused a complete change of conditions; that the game is being rapidly killed off and the food supply of the Indians rapidly exhausted; that they are like grown-up children and incapable of taking care of themselves in the new conditions and that it will be necessary to do something substantial for them at an early day to prevent actual suffering--The Yakima Herald, January 25, 1905.

Alaska -Northcoast-Canada
Indiana

East Clallam , Jan. 30-Several hundred Indians in this vicinity are enjoying a seal feast as the result of the capture of nearly 100 seals between Grays Harbor and Cape Flattery.

It is the first time for several years that a run of seals has occurred on that part of the coast. Sale of the skins of the animals will net a handsome return-The Yakima Herald, Feb. 1, 1905.

Alaska

Washington, April 17--The several geologists and topographers of the geological survey who are assigned to work in Alaska will start north in a few days. Alfred H. Brooks will have general supervision of the work as he has had for several years.

Six localities will be studied this year. These are Seward peninsula, Yukon-Tanana region, Prince William sound, Mantanuska and Controller bay coal fields, Yakutat coal fields and southeastern Alaska.

Some further investigation of the tin deposits at Cape York will be made by F.L. Hess, the Colomen river region will be mapped in detail and Prof. E.D. Grant of Northwestern university will study the Prince William sound country.

The investigation of the coal districts is regarded as important as an accurate topographic map on a scale of one mile to the inch will be made. This work in southeastern Alaska under F.E.

Wright and C.W. Wright will have special reference to the gold and copper deposits of Admiralty island--The Yakima Herald, April 19, 1905.

Alaska

Dawson, Y.T. May 24--White Horse was swept by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Most of the town is in ruins and the total loss will reach about \$300,000, partially covered by insurance.

The only fire engine in the place broke down in a critical moment after working three minutes. Much of the stocks in the stores was entirely destroyed.

The burned district extends from the postoffice to the telegraph office and includes the sites of most of the big hotels and business houses and the White Pass depots. The wharves were saved.

The fire originated in a barber shop of the Windsor hotel.
The Yakima Herald, May 31, 1905.

Dawson, Y.T. May 24--The White Horse fire victims have already begun to rebuild. It will probably be necessary to accommodate travelers in canvas hotels for several weeks as was done in the early rush days. The White Pass railroad is rebuilding its depot. The only freight lost was several wagons. The stored baggage was all saved--The Yakima Herald, May 31, 1905.

Alaska

Seattle, June 10-Bringing \$400,000 in Yukon gold dust, the first shipment of the season to come out of Dawson, the Dolphin reached port yesterday morning from Skagway. The gold is consigned to the assay office in this city where it will be forwarded to the treasury department.

In addition to the treasure which she brought off of the North the Dolphin brought news of one of the largest cleanups which has ever been made on a single claim in the Tanana country. The cleanup which was taken from Discovery claim on Cleary creek, represents the last season's work of a number of miners who are joint owners of the claim. It is valued at \$300,000.

The Dolphin brought in all 20 passengers and a small cargo of fresh fish--The Yakima Herald, June 14, 1905.

Seattle, June 10- The steamship Maith of the Northwestern Steamship company's Nome fleet sailed last night, the last of the boats scheduled for the first sailing to get away. Her cargo swells the total total amount of freight which has gone into Nome this year to 16,295 tons. The total number of passengers going on the first sailings was 2,301--The Yakima Herald, June 14, 1905.

Alaska

Seattle, July 10-The Alaska Steamship company's steamer Jefferson sailed for the North at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday morning having on board about 100 school teachers from various parts of the country.

About half the passengers are from Seattle-The Yakima Herald, July 12, 1905.

Seattle, July 24- Floods which have threatened to wipe a town of growing importance off the map and leave nothing to show for what might have been have led the owners and backers of the city of Valdez, Alaska to decide to move the place bodily away from its present location a distance of three miles up the bay to a point directly opposite the United States army barracks.

The present site is upon a long beach and it is necessary in order to find water enough to float an ordinary vessel to build a wharf of great length which increases the expense of delivering from ship to shore. It was in contemplation to move the town when the recent torrents which threatened the place made it easier to decide...The Yakima Herald, July 28, 1905.

Fairbanks, Alaska, July 24- Major Richardson, chairman of the Alaska board commission has authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for bettering all American routes between Fairbanks and the head of Little Delta. It is understood that he will give a like amount for the trail from Delta to Valdez...The Yakima Herald, July 28, 1905.

Alaska

Sitka, Alaska-Oct. 2-The discovery of nine hot springs at Fish bay on the north side of Baranoff island has created more real interest than the remarkable gold find on Chichagoff island.

The springs are thirty miles from Sitka only five miles off the regular route of all steamboats and are of such size as to completely discount any of the other hot springs in this region.

The discovery was made by John Clements, Frank Biles and W. E. R. Hanlon, who won fame a few days previously in their race for the gold fields.

According to analysis the water contains sulphur, soda, magnesia and salts.

The springs are located in an ideal place. The bay is broad and deep with plenty of water for the largest steamboats that ply in these waters. Game of all kinds, large and small feathered and furred and fish a bound. The scenery is the most picturesque imaginable--The Yakima Herald, Oct. 4, 1905.

Alaska

Washington, Oct. 16-The secretary of the interior in his annual estimates will ask for the following appropriations for the next fiscal year: Crater Lake National park \$5,000; Rainier National park \$2,600; education in Alaska, \$100,000; Alaska Reindeer, \$15,000..The Yakima Herald, Oct. 18, 1905.