LEXINGTON AND THOMASVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

**** THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS IN ALASKA.

United States Government in border. They were discovered, as has paid Russia \$7,2000,00 for the been said, by a party of "tenderfeet." Terrer v of Alaska; who, against the advice of the old-

the has paid back her purchase | timers in the district, wandered "over in gold four times, having pro- yonder in the Klondike" and struck it datest laring the time it has been a part rich. From Klondike comes much of of the United States about \$30,000,- the gold and from Klondike Seems to name the precious yellow metal. come all the Excitement. A few T hay the eyes of the world are "tenderfeet," going it blind, have toward our frozen acquisition stirred up the Nation. Out of the in the north, for within its borders regions of their discovery has come, hashe n discovered an Eldorado, seem- it is estimated, \$2,000,000 worth of has we have than Pluto's mine." gold during the present summer. A termenes ago the word Klondike, Nearly all of that gold has found its translated meaning Deer way into the United States. River, was known to geographers and It is hard to tell where the Alaska the numers on the Yukon; to-day it gold fields are located except that in a is a real way tongue and is known as general way the best of them are along the designation, if the reports he but the Yukon. There are a few "lode" half they for a gold-bearing district miners near Juneau and along the greater fi area and richer in character southeast coast of the Territory (the than any the world has known, with most accessible part of it), but the ore

VOL. VII.

the provide exception of California. is of low grade and mining is made free reported gold discoveries of the profitable only by the most careful property day in Alaska and the report- | management. ad cold discoveries of '49 in California The placer mines, from which prosator I many parallels. To the average pectors are said now to be lining their man the treasures of the coast State pockets with gold, are in the region personninging as inaccessible as are remote from civilization, little known, the rates of the Yakon and its tribu- and, on account of its uncertainties, taries. One westmore than 2000 miles dangerously alluring to the average artes a trackless desert and over man. This gold-producing country monotowned mountain passes, beset of the interior is in the vicinity of the by swages, whose deadly attacks Yukon near where that great river marked the trail with bleaching bones turns to the west in its course to the serves the Western States; the other sea. Before the discoveries in the is nearly 7000 miles by water, through Klondike the most productive districts a regornes climate, or almost 4000 had been along Forty Mile Creek, mile by land and water, with moun- partly in British and partly in Ameritain passes to scale as dangerous as can territory, and the Birch Creek these of the Swiss Alps.

The fabulous tales of wealth sent out Along all of the river in this section, by the California pioneers were noless tributaries to the Yukon, gold digwonderful than those brought back by gings exist, and in many places pay the goin who braven the last cold the prospector well for his trouble. season in the Klondike mineral belt, In all the immense country over

unheeding, crowding into the Alaskabound steamers without anything like enough supplies or enough money to on land. Miners who have been there

Davidson

How to Reach the New Gold Fields. There are two general routes to the Klondike district. From Chicago both goes by ocean steamer west and a lit-

tle north, and passes through Dutch Harbor, at the extreme end of the southwest Alaskan peninsula. From there the steamer turns north and continues on to St. Michael's Island, a little above the mouth of the Yukon, in Bering Sea. At that point passengers are transferred to the river steamers to begin the long journey up the Yukon, which winds northward and eastward; and finally brings the traveler to Dawson City, now the principal town in the mining district, although sixty-five miles from the Klondike fields.

The cost of the trip from Chicago this way, as prospecting miners usually travel, is \$251.50. It is divided as follows: From Chicago to Seattle (second class), \$51.50; from Seattle to Dawson City, \$200.

In time the trip costs thirty daysfour from Chicago to Seattle, sixteen



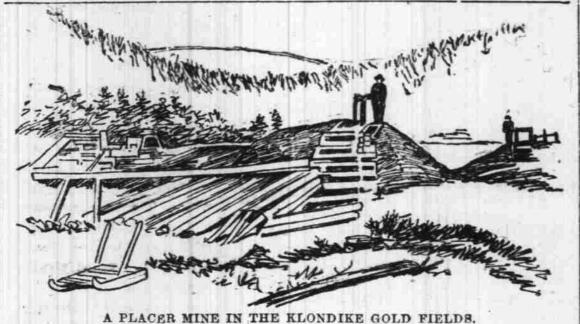
THE RIVER ROUTE TO DAWSON.

The Centre of the Gold Region. but they do send delegates to the Na-Dawson City, the centre of the new tional political conventions. The judimining region, although sixty-five cial function there is exercised by a see them through ten days of travel miles distant from the Klondike; is district court; established in 1884. said to be a typical mining camp- The court sits alternately at Sitka and

County

minus the guns. The British Govern- Wrangle. [How odd for a court to sit ment enforces its laws in Dawson, and at Sitka and Wrangle.] those laws prohibit il e use of firearms, And speaking of Wrangle, among the

so few men carry guns. The laws of things Alaska has done for this counlead to Seattle, and there diverge. One the camp are enforced by mounted po- try aside from stirring up the present



lice, whose captain is a civil officer. gold excitement one of the most for-Though there are said to be 3000 peo- ward was to involve it in disputes with ple in Dawson, few houses have been | England on the boundary question and built, for the principal reason that the seal fisheries business.

lumber is \$100 per 1000 feet. The Both of these disputes threatened general fear is, of course, that there war, but white-winged peace settled will be great suffering there this win- over the situation in each case and ter, and it will be increased, it is ex- brought the suggestion of that newly pected, by the rush of unprepared invented English-American institution prospectors who sailed for the new -arbitration. However, the boundary fields immediately on learning what question is not settled yet, and the Britluck had befallen those who have but ish lion is even now roaring a little and recently returned. angrily swishing its tail because of a

To give an accurate idea of the cost diplomatic (the British call it undiploof living in Dawson City, the price matic) note from Secretary of State list of a general store there is herewith Sherman demanding that British vessels "keep off the grass" as it were in given:

Flour, per 100 pounds \$12.00	the seal fishing grounds.
Moose nam, per pound 1.00	The Boundary Question.
Caribou meat, per pound	It was not unexpected, of o

Telling of the Great Work Accom" plished and Indicating the Plan OF CAMPAIGN NEXT YEAR. To Fight the Lease, Banks and Gold Buggery; and for Free Silver and Government Ownership, The Populist State Committee in session at Raleigh on the 11th and 12th appointed a committee consisting of A. S. Peace, Hal Ayer, Cy Thompson, Jas. H. Sherrill and V. J. McArthur to draft a declaration of principles, and the fol-

WS.

lowing is the address : "Your committee into whose hands the direction of the People's party has been placed, now that the storm and strife of the political battles of last fall are past and the result is seen, desire to congratulate the party on its wonder ful success at the polls, and its marvelous achievements for good in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of county and State.

"We have secured to the citizen the right to cast one vote at all public elections, and to have that vote counted as cast.

"We have taken the public schools out of the hands of partisan politicians and restored them to the people. "We have given the right of local

self-government to each county in the State "We have reduced the State's educa-

tional, charitable and penal institu-tions from the thraldom of political Diss

"We have removed the judiciary of the State to a safe distance from the arena of partisan politics.

"We have lifted the State government out of the old ruts of Bourbonism and placed it in the hands of the Ly. Greenville. 281 545 people.

pled upon, as under present managesent, by said corporations; for the aboition of national banks and the issuance of all money by the national government

NO. 43.

"To make good the foregoing declaratice of principles, we shall in the next am a. 'n use every lawful means to aid as in according these reforms, and to that end me invite the co-operation of men of all parties, that we may be successful in the prosecution of this work.

Two Race-Track Proverbs. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained," He caroled as he started. When he returned he sighed, "A fool And his money soon are parted. -Washington Star.



In effect May 9, 1897.

This Condensed Schedule is published as information only and is subject to change without notice to the public.

BICHMOND TO CHABLOTTE.

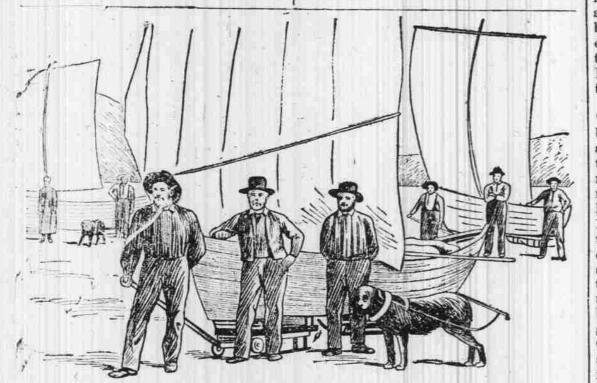
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(Central Time.)	1.00				

district, all in American territory.

rom Seattle to St. Michael's Island, Rice, per pound

say that such as those will perish.



AS THE MINERS JOURNEY DOWN LAKE LABARGE DURING THE WINTER.

and in both cases those who returned which the placer mining extends it is brought back with them great nuggets estimated that up to last year there The California miner in the song who a broad belt of gold-producing rock, had so many naggets that he was ac- through which quartz veins carrying customed to "go a hatful blind" finds gold occur frequently. Through the clauns to have "washed out" \$212 in cut deep gullies and canons, and in boat that will answer the purpose. quires ten or twelve minutes. tained in the rock is concentrated.

Poor Man's Mines. Placer mining is commonly called being fairly well paid for their labor, poor man's saining," for the reason until the "tenderfeet" made the Klonthat it is gone without machinery, dike discovery. That was nine months while the implements required in the or so ago, and the news of it is just with a pick, shovel and gold pan. If Forty Mile and Birch Creeks, though, better results by running it through a moved forward in a wild rush at the for earlier beaters of the path have land limit. sluice box, but where the yield is in first word of the new lucky strike. As left them. This half mile overland huggets insteal of fine gold he prefers a result gold dust and nuggets by the to "pan it.

The great Klondike strike was made the coast, and men who never before nine months ago, but nothing was rose above the level of the commonest known of it in the United States until of miners have come back to civiliza-June 15, when a vessel called the Ex- tion and comfort loaded with gold to celsi w arrived in San Francisco laden last them a lifetime. Take as an ilwith miners from the Klondike, who lustration this list of returned miners in then were laden with gold.

They told almost incredible tales of the richness of the newly discovered district, where fortunes had been accumulated in a few months. Experi- F. G. H. Bowker. enced miners and "tenderfeet" seemed Joe La Due ... to have shared good fortune alike, and William Kulju. with some justice, too, for the credit James McMann, of the discovery of the new gold fields Albert Galbraith. is due to the inexperienced men. Another vessel brought to Seattle a

Douglas Macarthur. Bernard Anderson. second party of successful prospectors Robert Krook and a ton and a half of gold. These Fred Lendesser. Alexander Orr. men had endured peril and undergone John Marks.



Sugar, per pound..... and ten up the Yukon to Dawson City Bacon, per pound by the fast boat. The distance in gen-Butter, per roll..... eral figures is 2250 miles from Chicago
 Eggs, per dozen
 1.50

 Better eggs, per dozen
 2.00

 Salmon, each
 \$1 to

 Potatoes, per pound
 .25
to Seattle, 2500 miles to St. Michael's Island and 1890 miles up the Yukon to Dawson. a total of about 6600 miles. Turnips, per pound The other way to the Klondike, the Tea, per pound..... Coffee, per pound...... Dried fruits, per pound...... 'mountain route." is shorter in miles. but equally long in the time it requires Canned fruits..... and a great deal more difficult. By Canned meats..... this route the traveler sails more di-Lemons, each Oranges, each..... Tobaeco, per pound..... rectly north to Juneau, which is 899 miles from Seattle, and then goes by Liquors, per drink lake and river and over the mountains Shovels..... Picks. Coal oil, per gallon..... 1000 miles to the new mining territory. On arrival at Juneau the trav-eler changes to a smaller boat and sails 100 miles north to Dyea. From there he has a portage of twenty-seven

Alaska and Its Resources. miles through the Chilkoot Pass. The In the purchase of Alaska, the United last half-mile of this pass is over a States acquired a Territory more than glacier and the severest of climbing. Chilkoot Indians are employed to pack half a million square miles in extent, supplies to the top of the pass, but a part of it within the arctic circle and from there on the traveler has to pack in the region of everlasting ice and

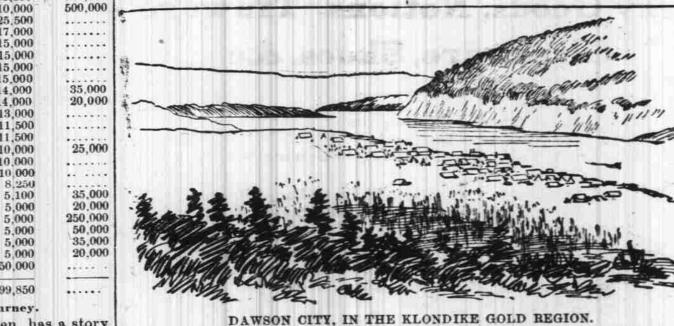
snow, where, during part of the sumhis own load. After getting through the Chilkoot | mer, there is continuons day and dur-Pass the traveler reaches Lake Linde- ing the winter continuous, dreary man. At that point is a sawmill, night. The Alaskan coast line is of the precious stuff that left little or were 2000 miners. The districts in where boats are sold for \$75 each. greater than our Atlantic seaboard, but no doubt in the mind of the hearer. which most of them worked were in a Travelers who do not care to pay that the entire population of whites, Eskiprice can purchase lumber and build mos and fierce Indians, who are called their own boats. The lumber can be the Apaches of the north, is not much bought for \$100 a thousand feet, and more than that of a ward division in his parallel in the Yukon miner who gold-bearing rocks the streams have about 500 feet are required to build a Chicago.

In acquiring the Alaskan Territory, one pa aful of dirt-a process that re- their beds the gold which was con- Still other travelers carry whipesaws though the United States moved its and get out their own lumber, and a center, figured in geographical miles, is also easily imagined. The Domin-The mining of this country consists, man handy with a saw and hammer not in area or population, as far west The Alaska and California gold fields therefore in washing out the gravel of can build a boat in three or four days. as San Francisco. The country now are alike also in being placer mines. these beds. So the miners worked, To continue the trip, though, a boat extends from about the sixty-fifth deis necessary and by some means or gree of longitude up at the far east corner of Maine to the 122d degree up other one must be had.

After securing his boat the travel- at the far northwest tip of the Alaskan be satisfied with that. The exclusion er floats down Lake Lindeman and mainland. This is taking no account of Americans would practically close work are few and of small cost. A reaching the outside world. It was Lake Bennett and then has half a mile of the little island of Attu, 1000 miles the country for a time, for the best of placer miner can get along very well not long in reaching the miners along of portage where his boat has to be out in the Pacific, beyond the Hawaiian the means of transportation to that moved on rollers. There is any group, which, since the purchase of frozen region are owned by American the dirt is not rich he can accomplish and they shouldered their picks and amount of rollers to be had, though, Alaska, has really been our western

The United States, therefore, may brings the traveler to Lake Tagish, almost say with England that the sun through which he goes six miles and never sets on its possessions.

over a quarter of a mile of portage to Mud Lake, and on to the White Horse work their weary way to reach the of an exclusion act would mean to Rapids. Here there is another portgold fields was called by Schwatka, the Canada in a retaliatory measure by the age of three-quarters of a mile, and the traveler brings his boat to Lake Alaskan Nile. It rises a little more United States, Canadians know better Labarge. From there on the journey than 200 miles above Sitka, in the than they can be told. is through Thirty Mile River, the southern part of Alaska, and then Lewis River, 150 miles to Five Fin- strikes northward, following a broad ger Rapids, to the Yukon at Fort Sel- circle to the west before it empties kirk, and then down stream 250 miles into Bering Sea through an extensive delta. Six hundred miles in from the to Dawson.



that the discovery of gold in the Klondike region would revive in a measure the old question of a boundary line be-1.50 tween Alaska and the British North-2.00 west Territory,

not unexpected, of course,

The Klondike fields are considerably east of Fort Cudahy and Dawson City, 1.00 and both of these are on British soil. Into the new regions, though, American miners first ventured and made the first discoveries of gold. Since then hundreds of them have trooped over the border, staked out their claims in the rich hills and begun to dig. 2 50 Should the Canadian Government pass 5 00 an exclusion act all of these miners, 1.00 of course, would be dispossessed. The difficulty of enforcing such an

act, especially on miners who have



MINERS CROSSING THE BORDER.

parent. The result in retaliation by the Government of the United States ion Government has already established a custom house on the border, and is doing a fair business collecting duty on the goods that go into the new country, and miners think they will companies.

In the past miners of any nationalty have been free to enter any new diggings and stake out their claims without restriction. Canadian miners The principal river in Alaska, the Yukon, up which prospectors have to in the Alaskan fields. What the result

> It is not believed, however, that Canada will attempt to exclude American miners. It is true that the United States excludes Chinese, but Canada probably recognizes that keeping out Chinamen and barring the way for Americans are two different things.

Queer Place of Refuge.

The passengers on a Tenth street trolley car were treated to an unusual sight early yesterday morning. As the car was bowling along in the vicinity of Parish street a couple of State will actively push the work of orparrows, one in chase of the other, ganization, our party will attract to its swooped down in front of the car. ranks thousands of others who are dis-The pursued, by a quick flank movement, eluded its tormentor by darting the sentiment of the people of the State under the roof of the front platform, to be in favor of a reduction of freights and before the motorman knew what and passenger rates to a low f was up the bird had perched on his corresponding with prices prevailing hand which gripped the lever. There under the single gold standard, which it sat contentedly, while the passengers | was foisted upon the people of the craned their necks to get a view of the country by means of fraud and bribery. odd spectacle. The sparrow didn't "We re-affirm the condemnation of the "99-year lease of the North Caroseem to mind the fact that the motorlina Railroad, and we shall use our man's hand was constantly turning best efforts to have said lease annulled. around as he manipulated his lever. until its validity shall have been passed and, after riding on its queer perch upon by our State courts. for fully a block, chirped its thanks "For a more effective and equitable and flew away .- Philadelphia Record. control and reduction of the encroach-

"By our endeavor these fundamenta principles and primary rights of American citizenship have been re-established in our State, with many others of kindred nature which flow therefrom.

"But your committee would be derelict iff its duty if it did not warn you that if these blessings are to be preserved to us and transmitted to posterity, it must be done by and through the organization of the People's party.

"The policy of the general govern-ment, established glike by both the old parties, has built up monopolies, and these monopolies have in turn preyed upon the matarial interests of the country until there is great destitution, oppression and want in this land of

"And the cry of distress has reached the ear and heart of the American people.

"In 1892 a long-suffering people rejected at the ballot-box the Republican party which had inaugurated a revenue and financial system fostering trusts and combines. But the Democratic party being again in power, fed the people on broken promises while they carried out the policy of the Republican party. "And now that the Republican party

is again in control of national affairs. there is but little ground to hope for better times.

"It is growing more apparent each year, that if relief is ever given by national legislation it must come through the People's party. "In view of these facts and the logi-

cal conclusions to be drawn therefrom, the duty of the hour is clearly seen.

"The battles which we have so gallantly fought for the last few years must be continued until all organized opposition to good government shall have been overthrown.

"To accomplish this much desired end, there must be the utmost harmony, united action and persistent effort.

"Those who are not for us are against us; and all those who stand upon the People's party platform are Populists. "No petty difference on local policy or personal pique, should be allowed to

mar the harmony in our ranks.

"Let us be united and stand as one man for good government and the best interests of the people.

"The People's party is a young giant scarcely five years old.

"Its achievements in this State in establishing the rights of the people are equal to those of the barons of England at Runnymede in extorting from King John the Magna Charta.

"That we should have made mistakes is but human. No conquering army ever came out of the battle without something to regret; and no victory was ever won without incurring unjust criticism from the vanquished. With this showing of the work done and the work to be done, and our willingness

and ability to do it, and in consequence of the fact that the principles and measures embodied in the People's

party platform, State and national, are finding lodgment in the minds of the great mass of people, we earnestly believe that if every true Populist in the gusted and dissatisfied with the con-duct of the two old parties. We believe

ments of railroad corporations, we sug-

gest that railroad commissioners should

"In national matters, we shall con-

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"Winston-S'm	5 20p	10 304	5 20p	
" Greensboro.	9 520	12 10p	10 440	8 80a
Ar Danville	1 250	1 50p	12 100	
Ly Lynchburg.		8 40p	1 58a	
" Charl'tesy le		5 850	3 354	

The cost of the trip this way can- coast it is more than a mile wide and not be definitely stated beyond Ju- the volume of its water is so great as and suffering through long winter days, neau, because after that point it de- to freshen the ocean ten miles out from when the sun was smiling on this pends somewhat on the bargain made land.

The citizens up in that frozen coun- come home before the sun makes being under Territorial government, Sun.

"Breakfast Picnics."

be elected by a direct vote of the People get up early in the morning people. out in Nebraska, and from this habit some enterprising social leader has tinue to labor zealously for the comevolved an idea which has become a plete remonetization of silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, for the destruction of monster trusts that are today sapping and undermining the life of the republic; for government ownership of the railroads under a rigid civil service law, to the end that the pecple's

38......... Ar Washington 925p 642a Meal station.

SLEEPING CAL SERVICE

nited. Solid Vestibuled train and Sou and Atlanta. Composed of Pu washington and Atlanta. Through etween New York and New Orleans, Isophis, New York, Asheville, Hot a Railway Di

Fred Price. Alaska Commercial Co. 250,000 A Perilous Journey. Every one of these men has a story o tell of the vast riches of the new gold fields, but they tell another

ton are turned into the mints out on

Value

claims.

500,000

\$1,000,000

Brought

Alaska

\$ 65,000

90,000

10,000

25,500

17,000

15,000

15,000

15,000

15,000

14,000

14,000

13,000

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10,000

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who came on the Excelsior:

J. B. Hollinseed.

Neil Macarthur.

Louis B. Rhoads.

story, too-a story of hardship, trial

MINERS CROSSING THE CHILKOOT PASS.

earth's other pole and leaving them in miserable cold and darkness. They tells supplies through the pass, and the Juneau and Sitks. They are both formes they brought, and they told story of prodigious travels, of stagger- length of time the overland part of the thriving towns, and probably they will a story that had a dark as well as a ing journeys and the dangers that be- journey requires. The cost from Chi- thrive from now on, for a time at least, bright side. To follow their example set the traveler. They tell what a cago to Seattle is the same as by the as they have never thriven before. means a risk of wealth. health and trip it is to reach the gold fields, and other route, of course, \$51.50 second Alaska is ruled by a Territorial Goveven life, but for those who are willing when they get through the faint. class and \$10 more for first class. The ernor, who just now is J. G. Brady, fad in the neighborhood of Grand to take the chances the prospect they hearted prospector, who isn't thor- steamer fare up to Juneau and on to recently appointed by President Me- Island, where "breakfast picnics" are oughly convinced that he wants to un- Dyea is \$42. What it costs on the Kinley to succeed James A. Sheakley. in vogue. The guests start out at 4 hold out is alluring. dergo the trial, decides to forego the overland trip each traveler determines The Governor's residence is in Sitka. o'clock, breakfast in the woods, and

Location of the Klondike District.

The richest of the mines in the thirto Alaska and dig up his wealth partially for himself, but the Indians At a region seem to be in the Klon- at space or go without. Some of the who act as guides and pack supplies try do not vote for President of course, things too het for course rights and liberties shall not be tramdias, a few miles over the British geldenal adventurers, though,rush on de not work without big pay.