

CANADIAN GIRLS AS NURSES

Supplanting Their American Sisters in All Cities

Nearly Always Remain in the States, Many Becoming Wives of Doctors.

Canadian girls will constitute one of the graduating classes of the training schools for nurses in New York and all the cities from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky Mountains, says The New York Sun.

The British nation means as much to the American youth as it does to the Canadian. The American girl is ailing in English confidence. She has swept across the professional lines and is now prominent in the professions in the States. Her greatest distinction has been won in nursing. In the most recent training schools and the finest hospitals the Canadian trained nurse is a piece of responsibility.

Not content with all this Canadian girls by American heiresses Canadian nurses have bound as much as American doctors in monumental claims.

Canadian railroad man who is a prominent member of the Canadian committee in New York city, said as follows:

"I could name at least 250 Canadian nurses on hand, and I don't know one fifth of them. I married one myself, and they are very popular among American doctors. It is easy to see why the Canadian girl gets admission to the training schools for nurses where the American can't."

The best-known Canadian nurse, the one of whom the most have heard, is Miss Betsey Russell, a member of the board of the Hamilton, Ont. insane asylum. Miss Russell was graduated from a New York hospital, St. Luke's I believe, and the Presbyterian, and went to the American soldiers, after that she went to South Africa, and on her return to Canada several notable receptions were given in recognition of her work."

Miss Sutcliffe, superintendent of the training school for nurses at the New York hospital, said:

"Canadian parents send their girls to boarding schools—some that graduate in the United States. They educate the girls with the idea of preparing them to take a place in the social world, and reside in homes of their own. They don't start out educating them for college careers and money getting. Then, when misfortune overtakes the parents, the girls, down on their own resources, look what they are fitted to do."

The trained nurse goes into the home. She must be a person of high breeding, or else she becomes a trouble maker and source of annoyance. The American girls who go to hospitals for admission to the training schools are not to be compared to the Canadian girls in this respect. There are charming and smart girls among the American applicants, and many well-bred young women among them; but the proportion who are quite the opposite is large. So trained nursing offers a reward to Canadian girls in the circumstances referred to."

"How many Canadian nurses who have homes of ease because they have tired of society life and sought the American independent life; girls who have been brought up in alliance with their own horses and carriages, girls who ride on horseback, popular belles and so on. Of course, some of them go back to Canada with their training, but most of them remain in the States."

"It is the case not only in New York, but also in all the large New England cities, in Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and

MORE ABOUT THOSE SWEDES

Who Drifted Beyond the Ken of Man to Operate.

They Never Recorded Their Claim Which is No Longer Theirs to Operate.

The story of how the Swedes' discovery was made by Messrs. Davidson, McIntosh, Patterson and Hamilton has already been told. They were prospecting on the McQueen last September and camped for several days at one time near the mouth of Whipple creek. While prowling about the woods one day near the mouth of the creek one of the party discovered a cabin, empty yet apparently not abandoned. It was first thought to be the quarters of some trappers, but later upon finding a trail leading up the creek he decided to follow it and see where it led to. For 15 miles he continued his tramp his reward finally being the discovery of the original owners—some time previous. He hastily retraced his steps and informed his companions, with whom he again returned to the scene, and Duncan creek was given its christening. There was no one about, no stakes on the creek, so McIntosh and one of his partners staked a joint discovery, the other two of the party taking 1 and 3 above. Several days were spent in hurriedly prospecting the ground and then they returned to Dawson, 125 miles distant, the recording office for the Clear Creek district, in charge of W. J. Young, where application and grade were issued to the claim. The party then came on to Dawson, each notified a small number of their nearest friends and in less time than it takes to tell it the Mayo creek stampee was on.

"Among the first to leave Dawson was a party consisting of Mr. Lesikatos, Louis Pentanzopolis, Jack Turner and Walter Wright, under the guidance of Jack Davidson, one of the discoverers. The party left here November 6, traveling by way of Dominion to Arkansas creek, thence up the latter, over the divide and across country to Clear creek, up the Stewart to McQueen, up Whipple creek over the divide and down Lightning to Duncan, a distance estimated at 250 miles from Dawson. Trail had to be broken the entire way and on account of the light snow fall traveling was both slow and laborious, particularly on Arkansas creek where there seemed to be no end either to the number or size of the 'niggerheads.' Seven days were consumed in making the trip, the party being the first to arrive on the creek, followed three hours later by a number in charge of Davidson, another of the discoverers. Mr. Lesikatos was fortunate enough to stake No. 5 above discovery. Concerning the new creek and what they saw there, he says:

"Duncan creek is somewhere 15 miles in length and about as large as Bonanza. When we arrived there the entire outfit was dumfounded to find so much work of a substantial nature had been done so far remote from any other camp. On discovery claim was a comfortable cabin well stocked with the best grade of groceries, among them being a quantity of Cross & Blackwell's goods. On the door of the cabin was written a notice, informing the public that the creek was no good and asking that

the contents of the cabin be not touched, that the owners would be back in the spring. While we were still on the creek, by the way, a policeman arrived from Barlow and took charge of the cabin and contents. Neatly piled up on the bank of the creek was fully 1000 feet of fumes and boxes, a long waste ditch had been dug, 300 feet of the ground had been stripped and partially worked out and there was a sort of water power saw mill rigged up for sawing out box lumber. There was also a kind of cold storage ice house on the bank in which it is presumed the Swedes stored their fresh meat in the summer time. Those chaps lived high and there is no mistake about it. We remained on the creek prospecting for several days, but as we had gone out light our grub soon became exhausted and we had to return. From discovery up to about 15 above there is little or no rock, bedrock being from four to five feet deep. I prospected along the rim in many places from 3 up, getting from seven to 75 cents to the pan. On discovery in the open cut on a average of 10 cents can be gotten anywhere. In the 20's above the ground begins to get a little deeper, averaging about 15 feet. Several are prospecting in the 30's now. Almost everyone with whom I have spoken intends returning some time during the winter with a big outfit prepared to do extensive work. I am going back in about a month, or as soon as the roads get in better shape, and shall take enough grub to last me all summer. The entire country in that section is well mineralized and I think the new camp will prove a good one next summer. We were six days returning, arriving in town Friday last the 29th. When we left the creek there had been 70 claims staked above discovery and 25 below. On our way in we met probably 75 others headed in that direction."

About Duncan creek is a paradise for hunters as herds of cariboo can be seen at almost any time. The Lesikatos party killed several of them and also two moose while out.

There are but very few people who lived in Juneau or Southeastern Alaska prior to the Klondike strike in '96 who do not know E. M. Lesikatos, one time proprietor of Joe's restaurant in Juneau and later a part owner in the eating resort of the same name established in Dawson in '98. For nearly the past two years Mr. Lesikatos has been following the life of a prospector, that being better suited to his liking than the more prosaic calling of serving 'ham and' at \$1 per shot. His travels and explorations have taken him from almost one end of the territory to the other and it is safe to say he possesses as good knowledge of the general topography of the entire Yukon territory as any other man living within the boundaries. No longer ago than last summer a party of which he was a member was prospecting the headwaters of the McQueen and Duncan creek and the north fork of the Mayo and had it not been for a mere chance—the lack of sufficient provisions—his party might have been the discoverers of the Swedes' cleverly secreted claims instead of Davidson, Patterson and McIntosh, who found the creek some months later. It was the wish of the Lesikatos party at that time to prospect the south fork of the Mayo, but the lack of grub compelled them to forego their desire. As it was one of the party discovered the Swedes' cabin on McQueen at the mouth of Whipple creek that was used by them as a cache. An erroneous idea also prevails as to the extent and general location of these new diggings. It is common to refer to them as being on Mayo creek,

whereas, such is not the case at all. In the first place Mayo creek is more of a river instead of a creek; it is 80 miles, or thereabouts, long, converging with the Stewart at a point 30 miles below Fraser Falls. About 40 miles up the Mayo is a lake some 20 miles long known by the same name, and Duncan creek, the scene of the excitement, named after himself by one of the discoverers, Duncan McIntosh, is tributary directly to the lake. Discovery on Duncan is about seven miles from the mouth of the creek. To ascend the Mayo direct from its mouth is almost an impossibility owing to a succession of rapids and precipitous canyons some 12 miles in length beginning but a short distance from its confluence with the Stewart. There are but two ways of getting into the new district in the summer time, but as one has been so far untraveled the better route will have to be determined later on. That taken by the Swedes, and which was by means of locating their discovery, is up the McQueen, a distance of approximately 125 miles; thence up Whipple creek, a tributary of the McQueen, over the divide and down Lightning creek, a branch of Duncan, sometimes called the left fork. Or one could proceed by steamer to Fraser Falls, thence by striking overland Mayo lake could be reached within 30 miles and from the point where the lake would first be touched it would not be over ten miles to Duncan creek. In the winter time the route via McQueen is preferable.

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REGARDING DUNCAN CREEK How to Reach the Place Worked by the Swedes. So much has been said and written during the past two weeks of the reported discovery of a rich placer district far inland toward the head of Stewart river which had been worked surreptitiously for several years by some Swedes, a mysterious tinge to the whole affair being given by the report of a discovery of a large sum of gold dust at Whitehorse, taken from the same Swedes, who were endeavoring to leave the country and

avoid the payment of royalty, that it is refreshing to meet and interview one direct from the scene of so much excitement, particularly when he is a man well known and upon whose word an absolute reliance can be placed. The Mayo creek stampee, as it has come to be known—is not a fake, as many have insisted it was, though the extent of the pay-streak and the richness of the ground are matters yet to be determined. Abundant evidence of extensive work having been done of comparative recent date has been found, but those who have sought to keep their discovery a secret have disappeared as mysteriously and completely as though the earth had opened up and swallowed them. The story of their arrest and the confiscation of their gold at Whitehorse has been exploded, and they have also been reported as working a lay in Henderson creek, but the latter tale lacks confirmation. The whole affair is more or less shrouded in mystery and the story of the finding of the evidence of so much work having been done so far remote from any other haunts of man reads very much like another tale of "The Lost Rooker."—a legend which has its counterpart in probably every mining camp of consequence in the world.

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