

THE GOLD FIELDS

The wonderful gold fields now known the world over as the Klondike diggings, are situated on a branch of the Yukon river, in the Canadian Northwest Territories.

Gold was discovered in the Yukon basin in 1881 on a tributary of the Lewis river, during the next few years considerable mining was done on the Hootalinqua, which flows out of Teslin lake and into the Yukon. Since then gold has been found in paying quantities on Stewart river, Forty-mile creek, Glacier creek, Birch creek, and last but by no means least, the creeks tributary to the Klondike.

Forty-mile creek is for the most part in Alaska; the headwaters of Sixty-mile creek are also in United States territory; Miller, Glacier and Birch creeks were once thought to be in Alaska, but are now known to be in Canada, and of the wonderfully rich Klondike there has never been any doubt of its being in Canada.

ROUTES TO THE YUKON

The Klondike may be reached from two directions. One is by ocean steamer to St. Michael's island in Bering sea, and thence up the Yukon river. The other is by crossing over the Coast range of mountains to the headwaters of the Lewis branch of the Yukon and descending by boat. The shortest route from SEATTLE is that via the White pass, and is approximately 1,674 miles. Horses are used on this pass, hauling and packing for its entire length from salt water to the head of the lakes.

Another available route to the

Lewis river is from Dyea, at the head of Lynn canal, via the Chilcoot pass. This distance is slightly longer than that via the White pass.

A third route to the Lewis river is via Fort Wrangle and the Stickeen river to Telegraph creek and thence overland by pack train to Lake Teslin.

Still another route is from the head of Taku inlet, a little south of Juneau, thence overland by the valley of the Taku river to Lake Teslin. The distance to Lake Teslin by this route is approximately the same as via the Stickeen route.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

Seattle to Dyea.....884 miles
FROM DYEA

| Miles to | Miles from point to point |
|-------------------|---|
| 6 | Head of canoe navigation 6 |
| 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Summit of Chilcoot pass. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Head of Lake Linderman 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Foot of Lake Linderman 8 |
| 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Head of Lake Bennett... 1 |
| 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Foot of Lake Bennett... 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Foot of Cariboo crossing. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Foot of Tagish lake... 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Head of Lake Marsh... 5 |
| 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Foot of Lake Marsh... 20 |
| 123 | Head of Canyon... 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 123 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Foot of Canyon... 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Head White Horse rapids 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 140 | Tahkeedah river... 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 153 | Head of Lake Le Barge... 16 |
| 187 | Foot of Lake Le Barge... 31 |
| 216 | Hootalinqua river... 29 |
| 242 | Cassiar bar... 26 |
| 249 | Big Salmon river... 7 |
| 285 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Little Salmon river... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 344 | Five Fingers rapids... 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 350 | Rink rapids... 6 |
| 403 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Pelly river... 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 499 $\frac{1}{2}$ | White river... 96 |
| 509 | Stewart river... 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |