



YUKON SOUVENIR

DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY

CANADA

(1922 - SCARCE)

ZACCARELLI'S  
PICTORIAL SOUVENIR BOOK  
*of the*  
GOLDEN NORTHLAND

WITH 192 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS

Published Exclusively by  
JOHN ZACCARELLI  
KING STREET  
DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY

(1908 - SCARCE)

11-204 217

ZACCARELLI'S  
PICTORIAL SOUVENIR BOOK  
*of the*  
GOLDEN NORTHLAND

WITH 192 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS

Published Exclusively by  
JOHN ZACCARELLI  
KING STREET  
DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY

FCH012

Z33

1908

P744

## THROUGH THE SUNNY HOMESTAKE EMPIRE OF THE GOLDEN NORTH

**A**S a plunge into leafy trails or mid sedges and dripping moss banks is joy to the jaded of the shop of toil, so is a journey from the vast sweep of the populous portion of the American continent in the parched summer time into the emerald land of Alaska and Yukon.

Since the distance-dimmed glory of the North has been unfolded to the eyes of but a few compared to the millions who know that their flags have sovereignty here, this work has been produced to afford a glimpse pictorially to the many who have affiliations with the country and wish to get a better conception of the conditions as they really exist, and as a souvenir embellished by faithful photographic and engraving arts.

Take a little jaunt from the evergreen belt of Puget Sound and British Columbia along the thousands of miles of coast edging the Pacific to Bering Sea, and of unvarying verdure, summer or winter. There with the softened breezes from the tropic and the mild currents of the south Pacific playing against these northern shores in the Japanese currents, the receptive spirit is charmed with the refreshing buoyancy so welcome to the work-worn human. New vistas and changed horizons, rising industries and the confident ventures of men inspire, and over the Coast Mountains rise the glammers of unreclaimed multiplied riches of Solomon.

The day of hardship which betokened to the adventurer into this field with his life in the balance has passed. Where toiled the early argonaut for weeks surmounting the little known trails, are today established arteries of travel and commerce. Along this far-reaching coast strip ply almost daily various luxuriously equipped steamships, as comfortable in all appointments as the best excursion liners of any waters of the old or the new world.

Even the most delicate invalid finds this course to the heart of the Northland seductive. First comes the thousand miles through green-gemmed islands, past many busy fishing and mining ports; including the thriving new Grand Trunk Pacific terminus of Prince Rupert; quaint Metlakatla; humming Ketchikan; the great Treadwell ore mines and mills; flourishing Juneau; the fascinating old town of Sitka, of Russian origin; the historic towns of Skagway and Dyea.

From Skagway, at the head of Lynn Canal, the large volume of traffic between the south and the heart of the Yukon basin pours over the Coast Mountains without least delay. With a train of all modern conveniences, the same delicate tourist can cross with the exploiters of the North to the headwaters of the Yukon, riding with all the ease of a Pullman guest through the sunny gulf states; passing here the once formidable Chilkoot Mountains; winding among the spires and minarets, and through the cloud-capped pinnacles to the White Pass summit, where the tiny pools form the first waters of the mighty Yukon, two thousand miles from where it pours its volume 100 miles wide into the Bering Sea.

The traveler now can pursue the waters of the river every foot of their journey. The train skirts the granite shores of Lake Bennett, paralleling the Whitehorse Rapids, and in eight hours from the Pacific waters at Skagway the train journey ends, and it is but a step to the deck of the palatial Yukon steamers, built to serve the

richest goldfields of the world, and built to satisfy the demands of the richest per-capita population of the earth as to comfort and neat and speedy service. The remainder of the journey is to those who desire one unbroken siesta in the soft outdoor breezes on the deck of the steamer or in the rich saloons of the boats. Not even a coat nor wrap is needed by the uninitiated to be comfortable here where accumulates the kindly warmth of the never-setting midnight sun, and draws out in brightest colors the magnificent floral growth and foliage of the forests as far as the vision ranges.

From Whitehorse, the head of navigation, to St. Michael the splendid river steamer service is maintained, and thence to Nome is a run of but a few hours. There the marvelous beach and tundra gold camp exists beside Bering Sea, whence sail magnificently equipped ocean liners for Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, or San Francisco, some calling at Dutch Harbor, Valdez, Cordova, Sitka, Juneau, Wrangel and the other coast points of Alaska. The journey is one panorama of nature's grandeur.

The entire journey is possible to accomplish, when the connections are close, within a month. At every point on the swing around this five-thousand mile scenic track, while going through the southeastern Alaskan archipelago, down the long stretch of the Yukon River, and back by ocean ships, the luxury of apartments to be found on trans-Atlantic liners and on the Mississippi River packets is afforded. The same scrupulous neatness of service and care and personal attention is given everywhere on the route by most efficient officers and crews, all of whom are disciplined and groomed, even to the wearing of tidy uniforms, to make them more easily recognizable to the travelers needing their service. The table supplies on ocean and river are the richest the markets of the largest cities can provide, aided by many delicious fresh vegetables of northern growth, which, because of their rushed development under the midnight sun, are far more succulent and tender than anything grown in temperate zones.

Hotels at way points provide accommodations in no less satisfactory way for those caring to stop off at these points on the coast or interior. Being in the greatest gold-producing country of the earth the people have learned to live on the best, and they have the cash to secure it.

Dawson, Fairbanks and Nome have railway systems running through the heart of their mining districts, affording all the advantage of review, and aided in this respect with autos, stage lines with speedy fours and sixes, and many private rigs, by which the leisurely traveler or the hasty reviewer can be provided with his choice.

True, this region has its winter snows, particularly inside the Coast Range, and in winter the temperature drops, but to those who know, this phase is appreciated as a seasonable advantage. Along the archipelago fringing the coast from Seattle to the Aleutian Islands, the thousands of miles never lose their vernal charm through the four seasons, due to the wonderful mollifying effects of the Japanese current and the soft zephyrs from the equator.

The snows which fall in the interior in winter furnish the blanket for the seeds for the coming spring, and are the voluminous resource of the rivers, without which the interior steamer navigation of the summer, and the vast water power for extensive mining and other development work would be wanting, and without which the splendid root, berry and cereal crops now being demonstrated by practical gardeners and government scientists and experts, would be inadequately nourished under the ceaseless drive of the never-setting Midnight Sun.

The northern winter is mysteriously fascinating. The coast being tempered with the southern winds and

waters, the interior affords a marked contrast. The mountain barriers keep out the softer influences, and they also—which is a great blessing—keep out the mist-laden sea air, preventing humidity within the Yukon basin. This means the interior winters are crisp, dry and of electrical vigor. True, the thermometer drops as low as 50 or 60 and has been known to touch 70 below zero, Fahrenheit, but to say that such temperatures are the rule would be as unfair as to say that 120 below, which is reached at times in Arizona, is the rule in that state; or as unfair as it would be to say that 40 below zero, known to the regions of the great lakes, is the rule there. The extreme temperatures of this region last but a few days, as do the extreme heat and cold in other regions, and the interior sub-Arctic winter of the Yukon valley is so equable and free from blizzards that workmen seldom lose as much as two weeks in a winter when engaged in open air-work, and many never lose a day. Stage lines and other outdoor services are continued almost without a day's cessation any winter. Women and children go about as freely and in some cases, even more freely than in many cases in the so-called moderate zones. Fur coats and a little warmer foot wear is all the additional clothing required, and this much is needed even in the northern American states.

The health here is unexcelled, summer or winter. Epidemics known elsewhere seldom ever are known here, and then only when the disease is introduced from the contaminated outer world. In the mid-winter the health is particularly good, and scarcely ever has a death been known to occur among children of the Yukon of school age at that time of the year. Dawson, Nome and Fairbanks have the same experience in this respect, and the coast towns of Alaska are almost, if not quite, as greatly favored. Children of the interior towns play continually out of doors, racing with dog teams, skating and otherwise exulting in glowing hardihood.

The snow as a medium of freighting is an economical factor of great value in winter. Much of the heaviest commercial hauling, and delivery of machinery, wood and other such supplies to the mining camps then can be done at greatly reduced cost.

The frost which penetrates the ground in winter, instead of being a hindrance to the winter miner is a much-appreciated service. It penetrates the ground, and makes solid the roof of mud and gravel over the head of the miner while he drifts deep into the hills or sinks in the valleys for the precious gold.

Alaska and Yukon, could it be detached from Portland Canal northward along the backbone of the Rocky Mountains, would be a land unto itself scarcely more than it is today. Within this vast region of 800,000 square miles lies the area of sixteen Englands, yet the proportion of perpetual ice and snow in all this region is no more, compared to the whole, than a string to a table. The perennial glaciers and snow-covered areas are confined to the Alaskan Alps, which lie along the coast range, touching between Valdez and Skagway, and playing off somewhat at either end, and being no more of the whole northern domain than the original Alps are to Europe.

The Cordillerian forests of British Columbia and Puget Sound extend up the Alaskan panhandle, and elsewhere over in Alaska and Yukon grow the evergreen northern forests, of infinite value for fuel and lumbering.

In summer no less than 250 varieties of wild flowers exist in nearly every locality from the Pacific to the Arctic waters, to say nothing of the extensive growth of mosses and plant life, increasing the total by several hundred.

Great game, including bear, caribou, mountain sheep and moose are found here in greater plentitude than anywhere else, and the streams of the interior are unequalled in the number of grayling, a gamey fish scientifically designated Alaskan trout. The coast streams teem with the great commercial fish, salmon,

which penetrate all rivers to their heads, and untold quantities of other fish swarm in the coast waters. The sport finds the northern paradise more enticing because of the numerous ptarmigan and grouse in nearly every section, and because of the great variety of ducks, geese and other waterfowl which are here spring, summer and fall, making portions of the realm their breeding grounds.

The lover of nature's charms also finds the wild-bird songsters numerous in this region, with many other winged friends well known far south.

The fur-bearing animals of Alaska and Yukon are among the most prized of the world, the product annually being worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and affording a lucrative trade for many enterprising merchants, and endless occupation for numerous white and native hunters and trappers.

Power is supplied for the Northland by the thousands of streams pouring down the watersheds in every section, aided by power generated when desired by steam made with native coal and timber. The inexpensive water power will be utilized in time to turn the wheels of many industries, and to drive the vehicles of transportation for the millions destined to occupy this favored region when its industries are more widely developed and the country approaches its full fruition.

Already eighteen large coal fields have been opened, and several are supplying the northern camps. When the population and inexpensive transportation are provided, the mining and exportation of coal from this region to distant and less favored lands on the rim of the Pacific will afford a stream of revenue for the North.

Furs, and products of sealeries and salmon canneries have brought to the North many times the paltry seven and a half millions which William H. Seward gave in purchasing Alaska for Uncle Sam, and each year's output of salmon in Alaska is worth more than the original sum paid. With all the riches from those industries, it remained for the magic cry of gold to bring Alaska-Yukon into world eminence. The memorable band of argonauts not only opened the Klondyke, but spread thousands of miles in all directions, and have developed the great gold camps of Fairbanks, Koyukuk, Nome, Atlin, Chandler and Innoko; and the copper regions of Copper River, White River, Whitehorse and the several coast points; and the gold and silver properties of Conrad, the Seward Peninsula and other districts now being opened. The railway being built from Cordova to the Copper River copper mines just now is engaging the attention of thousands of workmen, and promises to open soon a second Montana. This property is controlled by the great Guggenheim-Morgan combination, which has invested \$17,500,000 in Klondyke under the name of the Yukon Gold Company.

The Klondyke proper, let it be understood with the uninitiated, means a region within a radius of only 75 miles of Dawson, and that so vast is this northern region that Fairbanks is 500 miles as the bird flies, and 1,000 by river from Dawson; and Nome is twice to three times as far distant, showing how this is a land of magnificent distances.

Coming to the theme of the wonderful transmutation of the North from a wilderness of silence in 1806, to one being scoured and explored by feverish gold seekers, leads to the chief industry of the Northland, namely, placer gold mining. Since this book deals chiefly with Yukon Territory, that is the British Yukon, the mining and conditions of that particular region and of Dawson will here be treated more in detail.

Gold was struck on Bonanza Creek in August, 1906. This precipitated the stampede into the country of 30,000 energetic spirits who opened this camp to the extent that it has produced one hundred and fifty millions



in virgin gold. The men who were the nucleus of this field have spread over Alaska, and with their experience have opened the great camps of Nome and Fairbanks and will continue the development of other great placer fields, to be followed by the diversified developments.

Ten years have sufficed to see the richest ground in Klondyke worked out, but perhaps as much more remains in low-grade gravels in the same field, and many localities in the territory not yet touched will prove rich payers as low grade propositions and no doubt some new centers will be opened as high grade properties.

The large investors who are coming to work on systematic scale the low grade fields of the old gold creeks are bringing the modern equipment, including large dredges, huge water ditches and large electrical and hydraulic plants.

The Guggenheims, working here under the name of the Yukon Gold Company, have acquired control of Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker, the richest of the famous Klondyke gold streams, and their adjacent hill properties, together with the rich dredge properties on the Klondyke River. They have invested to date ten millions, and have built a ditch sixty miles long, which lifts a river of five thousand miner's inches of water over the hills, from the foot of the Rockies to the spot where the penned-up power will be directed through giants with powerful heads, to tear out the bottom of the creek and to carve down the hills. Electrically driven elevators, inexpensive of operation because the electricity is generated by natural water power, handle the tailings from the creek bottoms, and the tailings from the hills fall where the creek ground has been worked out. A fleet of eight dredges, each with a capacity of 3,000 cubic yards daily, assists in working out the low grounds.

It is planned that the Guggenheim placer investments here, including cost of plants, and installation, will aggregate when finished seventeen millions. The most of the heavy installation is being completed at this writing, summer of 1907, with aid of two thousand laborers and hundreds of horses, and extensive corps of engineers and other mechanical experts.

The ventures of the Guggenheims are being emulated in this field by other large concerns, but none other as yet on such large scale. However, all are planning the expenditure of millions, and several already have gone into the work to that extent. The large dredging concerns include the Canadian-Klondyke Company, working at Bear Creek, on the Klondyke River; the Bonanza Basin Gold Dredging & Mining Company, operating at the mouth of the Klondyke; the Yukon Gold Basin Dredging Company, installing a large dredge on the Stewart River this season, and planning several more; the Lewes River Dredging Company, operating the pioneer dredge of the camp on Bonanza Creek; the Indian River Company, operating one dredge on Indian River; the Consolidated Gold Dredging Company, operating one dredge on the Canadian Fortymile River, and with a second on the American side, a few miles farther up stream; the Gold Scoopers Dredging Company, operating one dredge on Walker's Fork; the Walker's Fork Gold Dredging Company, operating one dredge on Walker's Fork. All these companies have miles of fine dredging ground, and many other concerns own similar tracts which soon may undertake development in some such manner. In the old Circle or Birch Creek district, below Dawson, plans are being made for extensive development on similar lines.

Not less than thirty hydraulic giants are tearing down the gravel hills of the Klondyke camp, within a radius of 75 miles of Dawson. On the Pelly, the Hootalinqua, the Teslin, the Porcupine and other large streams splendid prospects are being worked, and may develop large camps soon within the Canadian Yukon, while the same great industry is being exerted in a half dozen promising placer fields on the Alaskan side.

The Atlin district, which is drained by the Yukon River, has several creeks which are being operated on an extensive scale by the Guggenheims and others with aid of dredges and hydraulic plants.

The right to acquire placer and quartz properties, timber and other lands in Yukon Territory is extended to every person over 18 years of age regardless of nationality. Absolute security of title is afforded, especially in regards to placer, which is the greatest inducement to the individual prospector.

The vastness of the territory has made it impossible to even begin to prospect all the territory during the first decade of mining here, just now closed, and there are endless opportunities. In no other land are the returns and inducements as great to the man whose capital is muscle.

Compared as to latitude, Yukon Territory and Alaska are favorably situated for future industries more allied to the lines of husbandry. St. Petersburg, one of the gayest capitals of Europe, is on the northern parallel of 60, the same as Skagway and Whitehorse. North of St. Petersburg is the province of Vologda, sustaining a population of a million and a half, and producing annually products worth millions, chiefly in returns from mining, forestry, farming and herds.

Finland, with less than half the area of Yukon Territory, and a quarter of the area of Alaska, has its southern boundary on 60 and its northern on 70. Yukon's southern boundary is on 60, and its northern 70. Alaska's northern boundary is 70, and its southernmost 54.

Finland, with soil not nearly so rich as much of Alaska-Yukon, and with even a colder climate, produces annually 300,000 horses; 3,000,000 cattle; 1,000,000 sheep; 200,000 hogs and immense numbers of chickens and ducks. It exported in five years more than 20,000 horses; 60,000 cows and calves; 60,000 hogs; 133,000,000 pounds of butter and 2,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Alaska and Yukon are destined to become great producers on the same lines of Finland, and will have a mineral-working population at home sufficient to afford a splendid market without having to ship. In time Alaska-Yukon also may have much to export. Already the raising of herds of cattle and sheep is begun on the Aleutian islands, and reindeer are being raised extensively on the northernmost coast, on the Bering Sea, and in the very coldest part of Alaska. The domestication of the caribou, which is larger than the reindeer, and perhaps more toothsome than the reindeer, opens a possibility for great development in the industry of raising herds in Yukon and Alaska. They now roam the north in bands, sometimes comprising thousands in a single herd.

The Canadian-Yukon, officially known as Yukon Territory, has an area of 300,000 square miles. It was created a territory by the Dominion of Canada out of a portion of the original Northwest Territories in 1898, with an appointive council, serving instead of a legislature. The legislative body in 1900 was made partly elective, and is this year being made wholly elective.

Law and order in Yukon Territory is the best ever accorded a frontier camp. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police deserve great credit for safety to life and property. With the shipment of millions in gold from the country in ten years there has been scarcely a loss from robbery to any appreciable extent, and the country is so free from thievery and the pest of footpads that scarcely ever does a man go armed, and doors of residences and hotels seldom ever are locked. The class of people exploiting the north do not include the riff-raff which comprises the trouble-makers in police circles in the outer world.

Not more than a half dozen homicides have occurred in the whole history of the Klondyke, as compared to a reputed 2,000 in California in its early gold days, and scores in other gold camps of the West where such formidable and systematic organizations as the Royal Northwest Mounted Police were unknown.

Splendid wagon roads extend along every one of the gold-producing creeks in the Klondyke camp proper, and cost the government a round quarter million dollars or more. Over these lines run daily stages, heavy freighting teams, autos and light rigs, for the convenience of the operators. A road 365 miles long connects Whitehorse, the White Pass interior railway terminus, with Dawson. Winter sleigh stages run on an elaborate system over this route as long as the snow is on the ground, and wheeled stages a part of the season. With an abundance of robes, charcoal foot-warmers, fur coats and caps and felt shoes, the trip over the trail in winter is one grand sleigh ride through a most beautiful country. Four to six horses draw every rig, and every twenty-five miles there are relay stations where fresh horses are provided, and hotel accommodations provided. Two to three stations are made daily, and the average time in winter from end to end of the route is five days. The neatest and most comfortable of beds are provided, and first-class meals, which would rank as such in any part of the world, are served.

Telegraph lines connect Dawson with the outer world by three routes. One is over the all Canadian government line southward through Yukon Territory, the Atlin district and British Columbia. One is over the American government line, westward from Eagle to Valdez, thence down the coast by cable to Seattle. The third is over the White Pass by the railway route to Skagway, there connecting with the United States cable down the coast. The wireless service is being installed in Alaska, and may be expected soon in Yukon Territory.

## DAWSON

Dawson is a city of paradoxical conditions. Situated remote from the old centers, it is not a large city, but has a cosmopolitan population. Being at the heart of a rich gold camp, it enjoys the extraordinary life and vitality from such a source, therefore having the means and embracing the attributes of a metropolis, but not on the largest scale. Every convenience that money can supply is obtained. Since only the energetic venture far from home, and not dullards nor the ignorant come into such a field, the population of the Northland is made up of the salt of the earth. This applies to the creeks as well as to the city. What obtains in this respect regarding Dawson is true of all the Alaska-Yukon towns, and the advantages of one northern town always are found in another. Social as well as business life is well regulated, and societies, clubs and many other organizations prevail.

Two large schools, accommodating more than 200 children, and embracing public, a kindergarten and a high school from which students matriculate to the best universities of the continent, are provided in Dawson. The other features which the city boasts includes two large hospitals, each accommodating 100 patients, one of the institutions being provided with steam heat, and equipped with such modern conveniences as X-ray machines, and other advanced surgical utilities. Then may be enumerated a Carnegie Library, costing \$25,000; the capital buildings, including Administration Block, in which are located many federal and territorial offices; court house; Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks and officers' residences, penitentiary, asylum, Governor's

residence, costing alone \$100,000, postoffice and customs house; many huge warehouses, in which are stored the city's supplies for the winter, some in cold storage, and some in warm storage; wharves and docks for largest type of river steamers; four churches, two with seating capacity each for 500 to 700 people; two theaters; a brewery; lodges of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Eagles and Arctic Brotherhood, each of which has its private hall; two large daily newspapers, each printing every day telegraphic reports from all parts of the world, and much live local; a telephone system extending not only throughout the city, but to every center on the creeks all over the camp; a railway running from the city through the heart of the camp; electric light and power plant, furnishing most of the light for business and residences, and illuminating streets in winter, and providing power for local industries; first-class hydrant and pipe water system, supplying every house; paid fire department, with chief and staff, and several teams, and an auxiliary hydrant system; in fact everything to make an up-to-date city.

The hotel accommodations of Dawson are splendid, and deserve special mention in order that travelers may know that they can here receive the best of accommodations. No better beds nor meals nor attention can be secured by travelers anywhere. Rents in this country being moderate, charges for rooms are reasonable, and table rates are not excessive. The charges on the whole are not more than in first-class houses in the Pacific Coast cities. Steam heat, electric lights and other conveniences are provided in the best houses. Tourists are given particular attention, and they will find the same accommodations awaiting them in Nome and Fairbanks, with similar service on smaller scale in Whitehorse, Skagway, Ketchikan, Valdez and Juneau.

Dawson does much to amuse itself, and the society of the town indulges in most modern luxuries of dress. The goldsmiths and diamond merchants have a lucrative trade from the rich miners and other prosperous residents, all of which are a sure evidence of general thrift. The fact that full dress-suits are the invariable rule at balls given in the city shows Dawson is anything but rural in its social life.

The chief place of amusement is the Dawson Amateur Athletic Association, where are curling rinks, a mammoth skating rink, dancing pavilion, gymnasium, handball court, boxing arena, large natatorium and general club rooms, all heated by steam. Here is the home of the second largest curling rink in the world, and the headquarters of the famous Klondyke hockey teams, among the swiftest in America.

Dawson is devoted to baseball, and each season has a series of fast games among teams comprised of first-class players, some of whom are known to the American leagues.

The Arctic Brotherhood also fosters athletics, and maintains a basketball league and other such organizations. Several private clubs in the city, including the Zero Club, afford private rendezvous for men of means, and extend their hospitality to visitors.

Many of Dawson's homes are neatest of cottages, some of which are luxuriously furnished, and the yards of nearly all are surrounded with flowers and grassy plots in summer. Many of the domestic wants are supplied locally, including milk from home dairies every month of the year; celery, radishes, lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, turnips, carrots and other root growths here are more tender and succulent, from effects of ceaseless growth during the endless days of summer. Home-grown potatoes are largely displacing the imported article. Chicken ranches supply a large share of the eggs and poultry. Oats and timothy are grown and ripen well, providing a large quantity of home-grown hay. Caribou and moose are always in the Dawson markets, a splendid addition to the meat supplies from the outer world.

On the whole, Dawson is the center of a wonderful new empire awaiting its maximum population; and not so far from the older world after all. From Seattle to Skagway is four days by steamer; to Whitehorse by rail, one day; to Dawson by river steamer two days. Dawson to Fairbanks requires but five days; and from Dawson to Nome it is six to seven days.

Thousands have made their homestakes in this land, and are enjoying the wealth in every part of the earth today. This number of winners of the past are but a handful compared to the many who yet will win success in the North in the future.

A golden award awaits this land and those who develop it. To those who come early and get into the field before its development into a land of millions will the award be surest and greatest. Over this land of the North is fixed the star of empire—the destiny is inevitable.

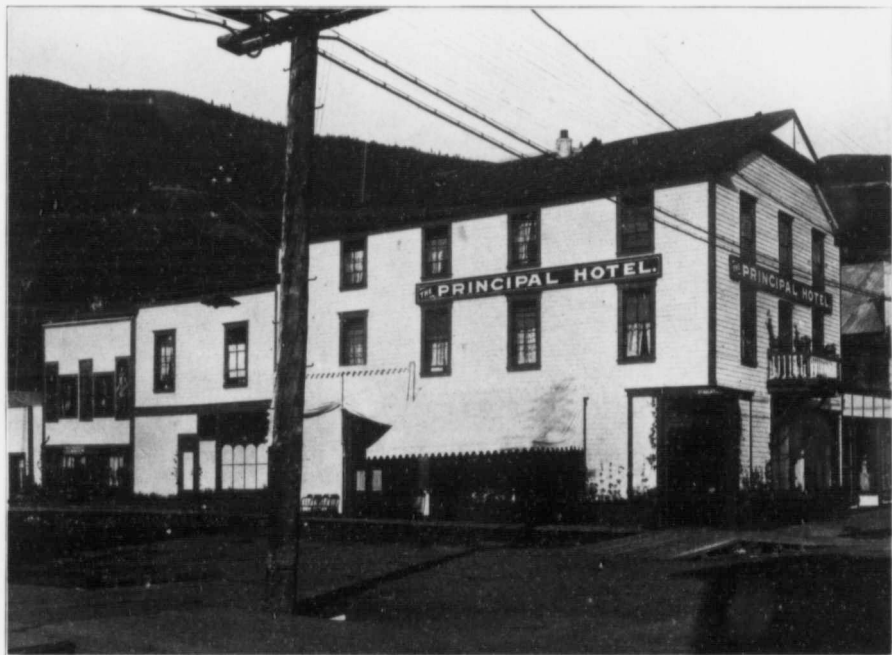




FRONT STREET, DAWSON CITY, 1908.

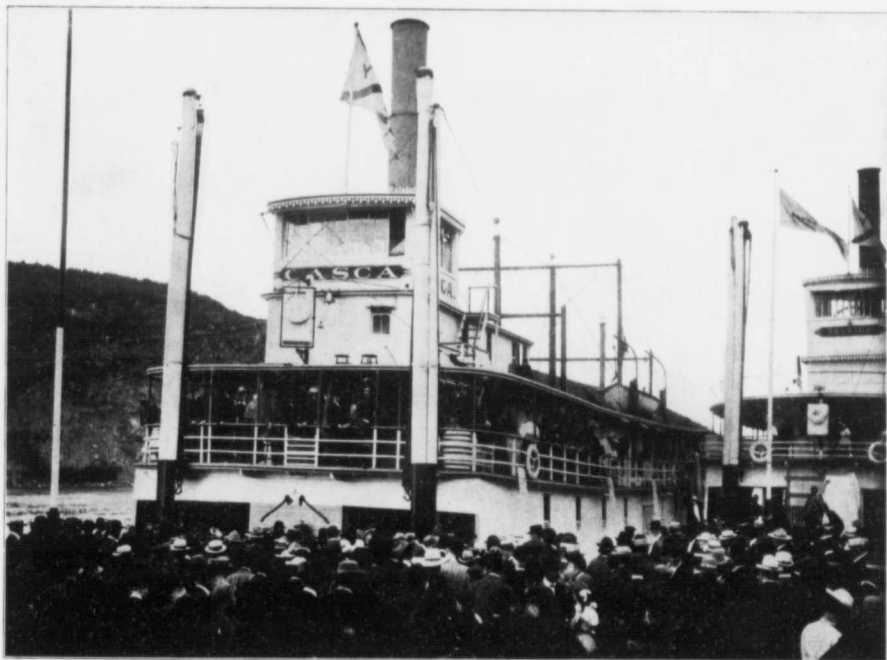


CORNER OF KING STREET AND SECOND AVENUE, DAWSON, Y. T.



THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL, DAWSON CITY, Y. T.

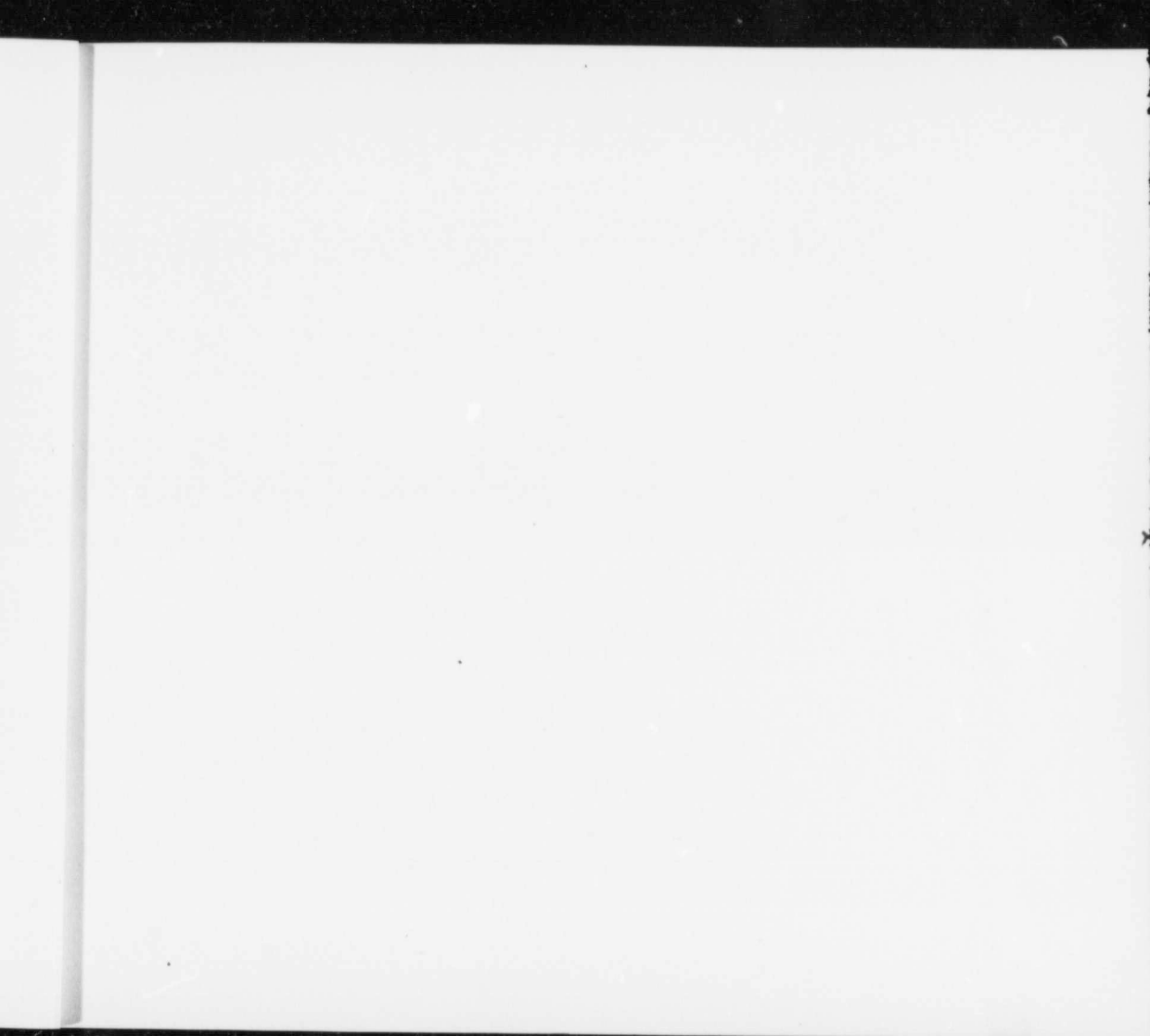




STEAMERS CASCA AND SELKIRK, AT DAWSON CITY, JUNE, 1908.



INTERIOR OF ZACCARELLI BOOK STORE, DAWSON CITY, Y. T.

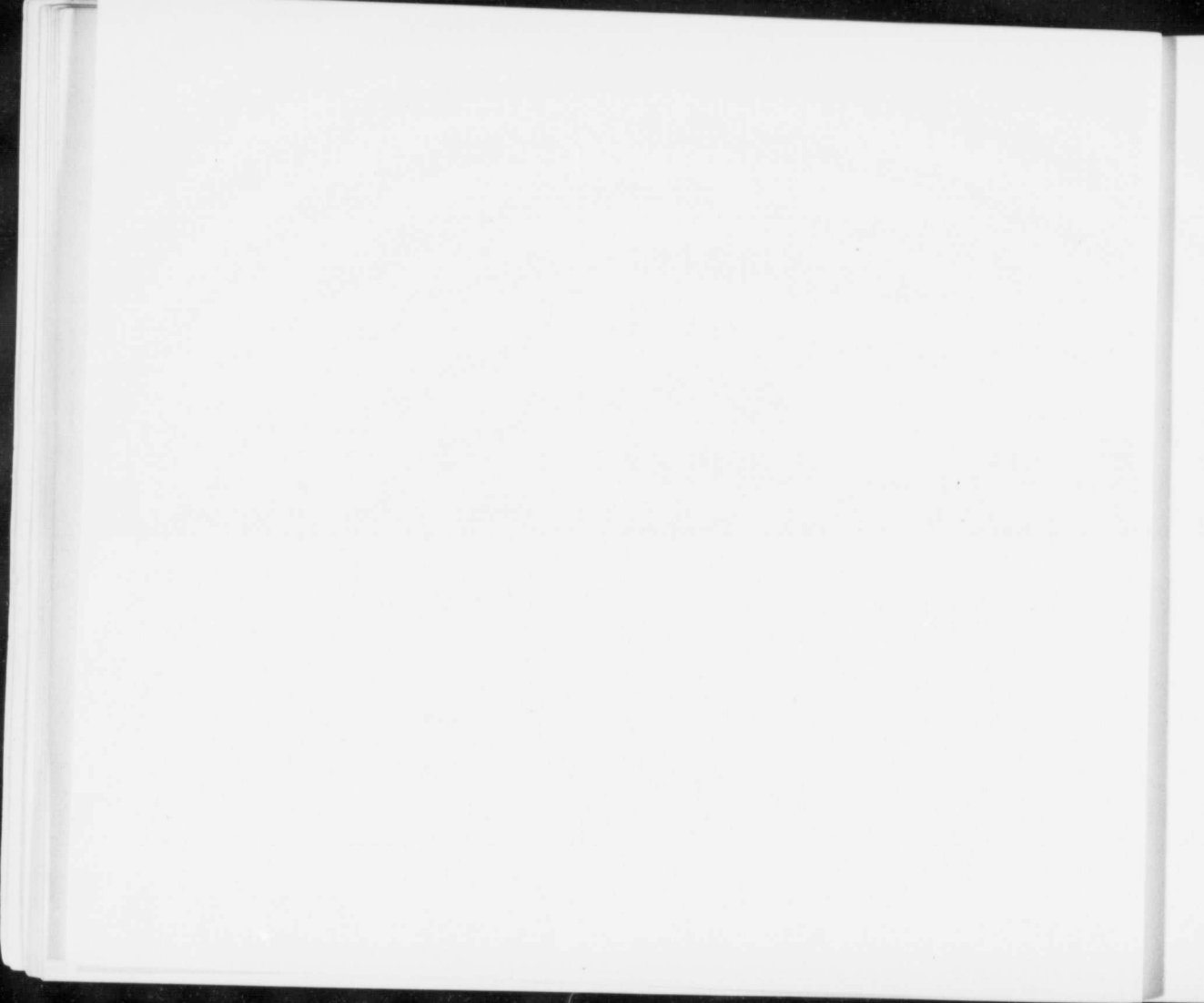




HYDRAULICKING ON FRENCH HILL—ELDORADO CREEK AND BONANZA CREEK IN THE DISTANCE—YUKON TERRITORY.

CANADIAN-KLONDYKE MINING CO., LTD., OPPOSITE BEAR CREEK, KLONDYKE RIVER, Y. T.

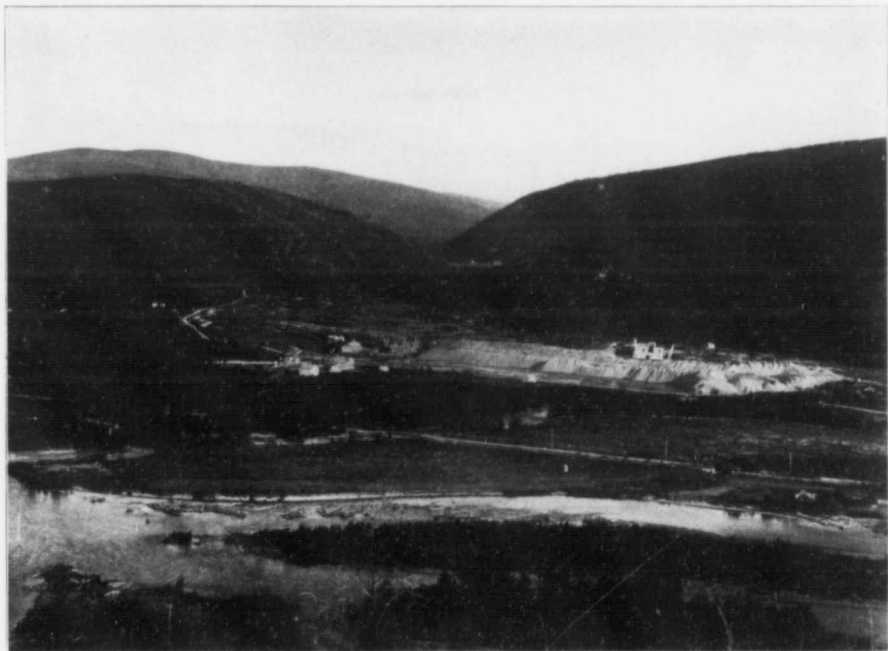
PANORAMIC VIEW OF DAWSON CITY, YUKON TERRITORY





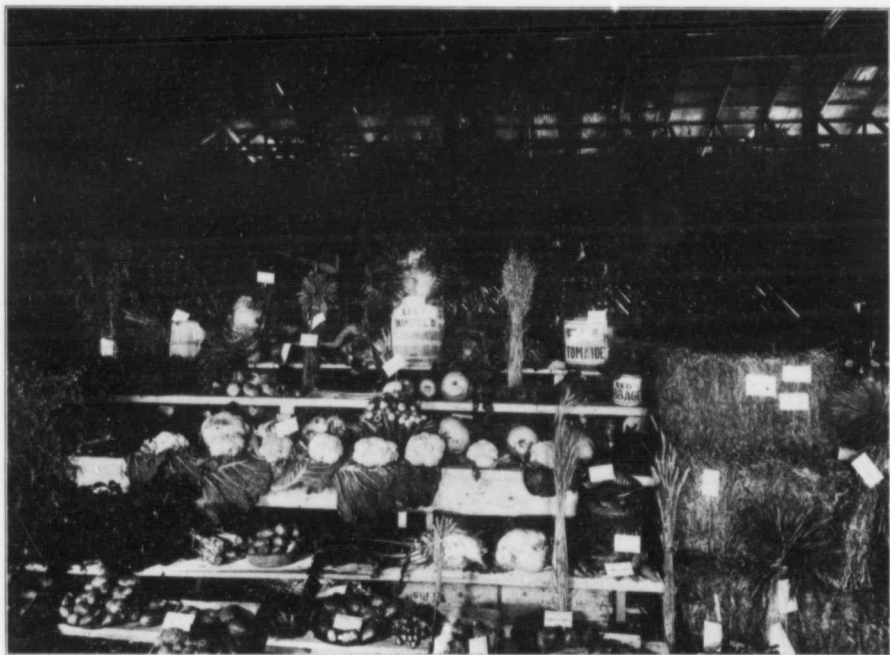


LOOKING UP THE KLONDYKE RIVER FROM OBSERVATION POINT.



LOOKING UP THE BONANZA VALLEY, Y. T.





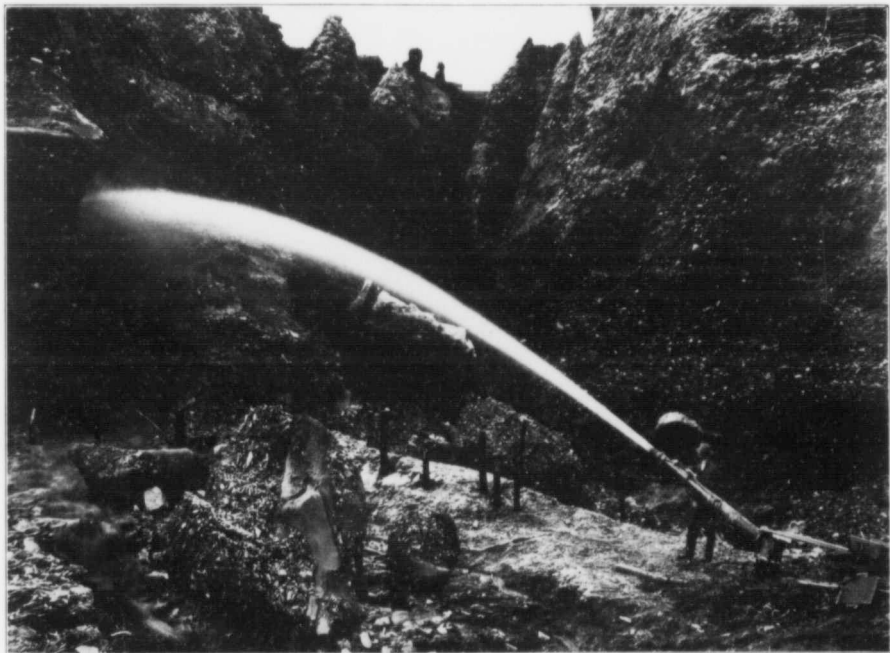
YUKON-GROWN TIMOTHY, OATS AND OTHER GRAINS,  
YUKON FAIR, D. A. A. A. BUILDING.



YUKON-GROWN VEGETABLES AT YUKON FAIR, D. A. A. BUILDING.



HYDRAULIC WORK ON FRENCH HILL, Y. T., 1908.



HYDRAULIC WORK ON FRENCH HILL, Y. T., 1908.



HYDRAULIC WORK ON FRENCH HILL, Y. T., 1908.



SULPHUR CREEK, 30 TO 50 BELOW DISCOVERY, Y. T.

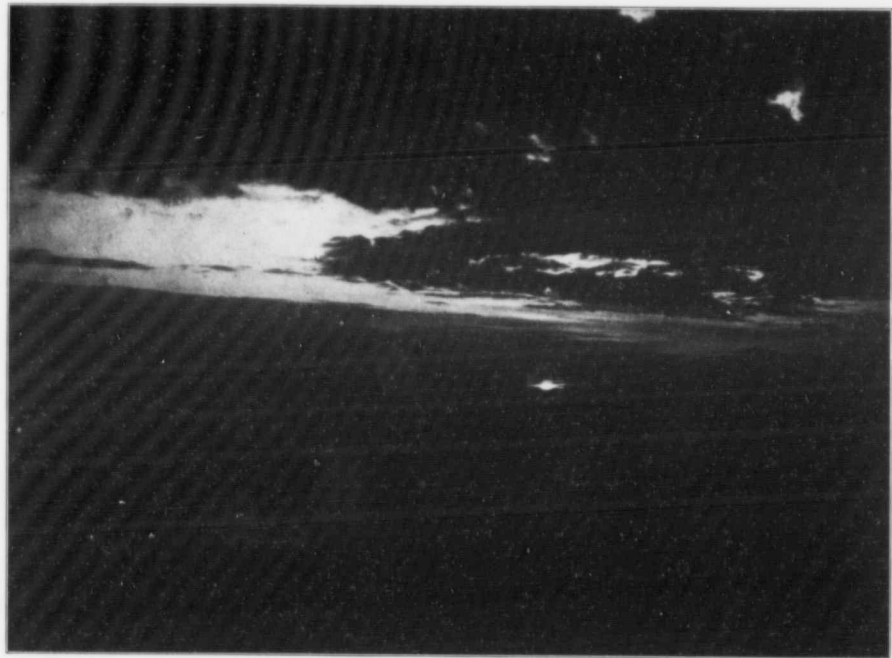


TOBOGGAN PARTY IN WINTER, DAWSON, Y. T.

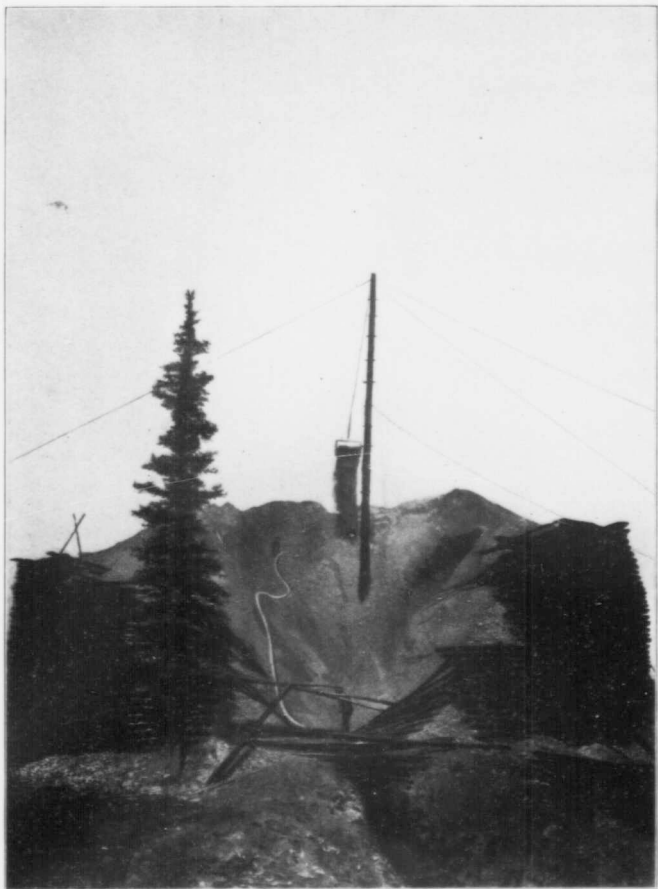


DAWSON CITY AT MIDNIGHT.





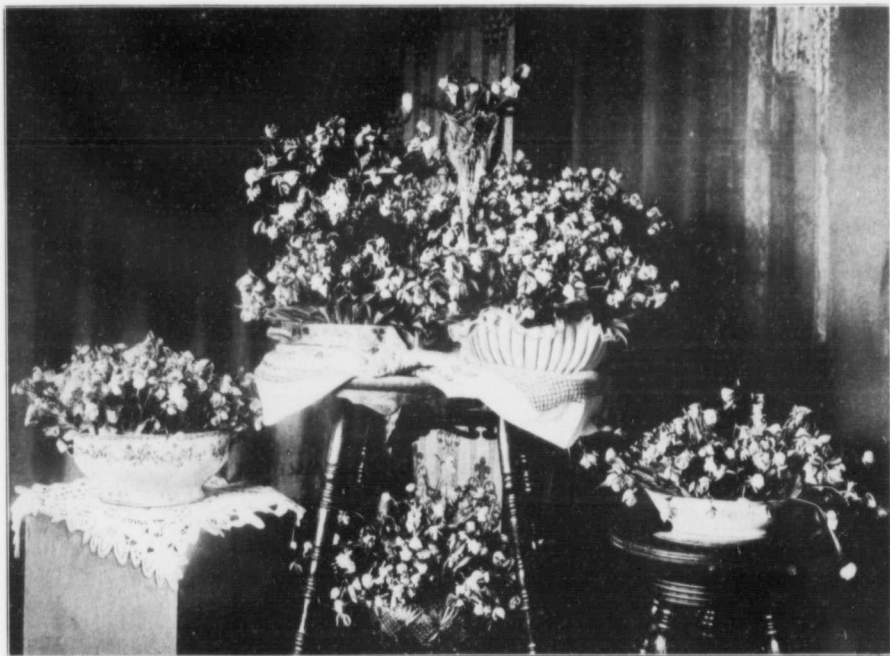
SUNSET ON THE YUKON, BELOW DAWSON CITY, Y. T.



LARGEST WINTER DUMP, QUARTZ CREEK.



NATIVE WILD ROSES.



NATIVE ARCTIC ORCHIDS.



SOME OF THE RELAY HORSES OF THE DAWSON & WHITE HORSE STAGE ROUTE.



PHOTO BY DOODY

DAWSON CITY, Y. T., LOOKING NORTH.



A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, DAWSON, Y. T.



YUKON RIVER BELOW ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, DAWSON, Y. T.



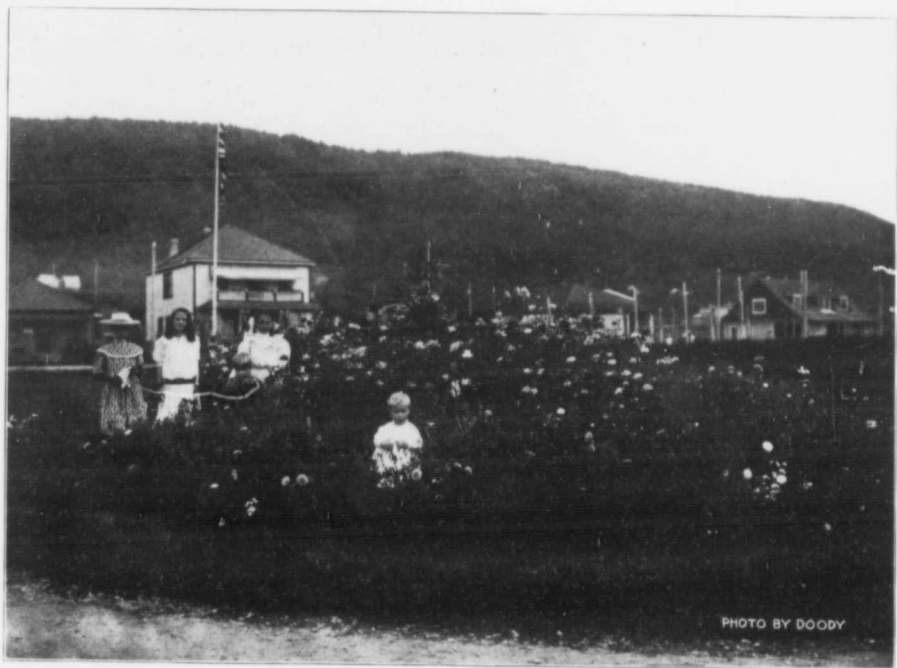
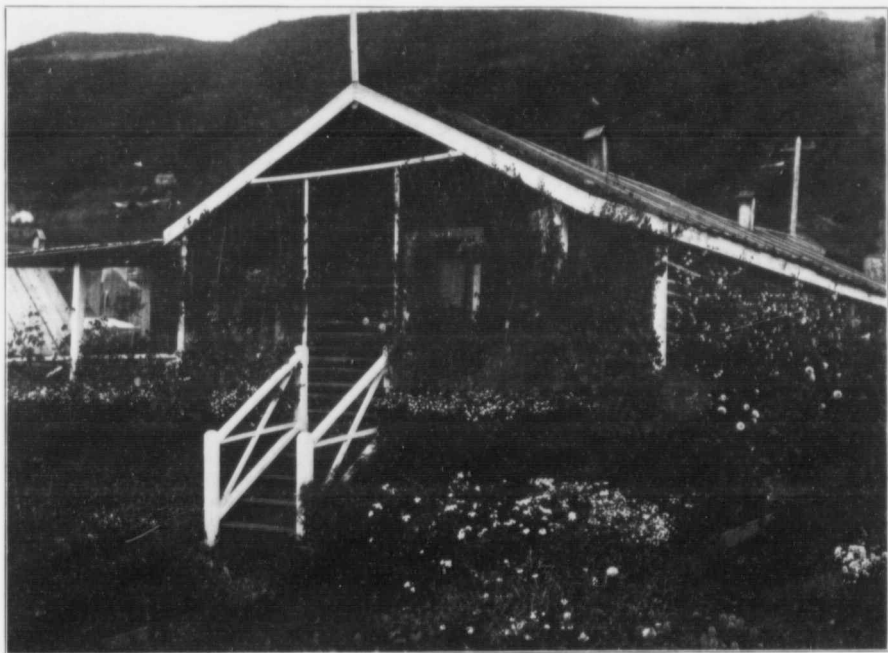
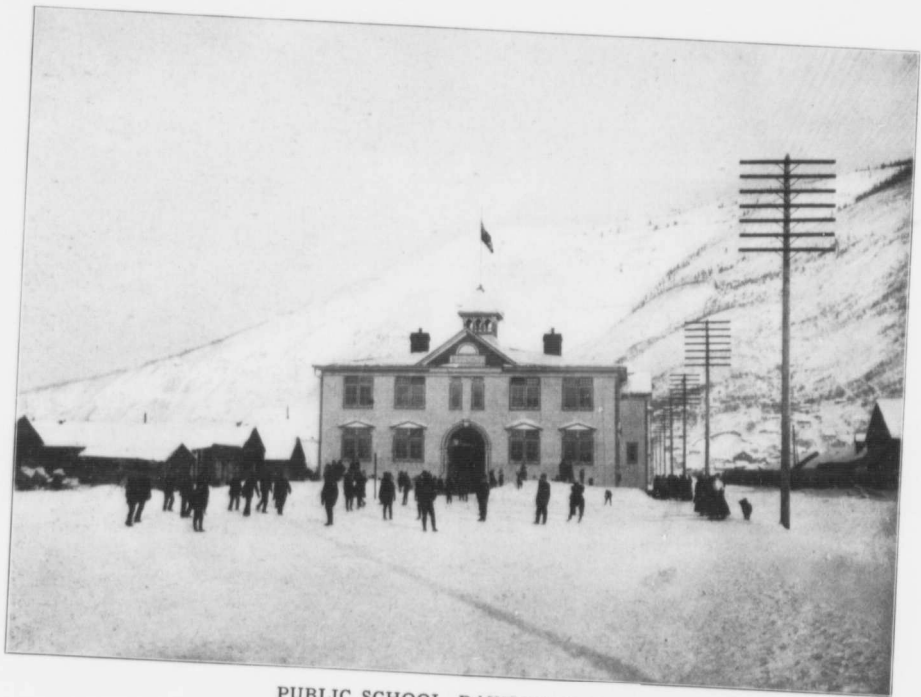


PHOTO BY DOODY

MINTO PARK, CORNER CHURCH ST. & FIFTH AVE., DAWSON, Y. T.



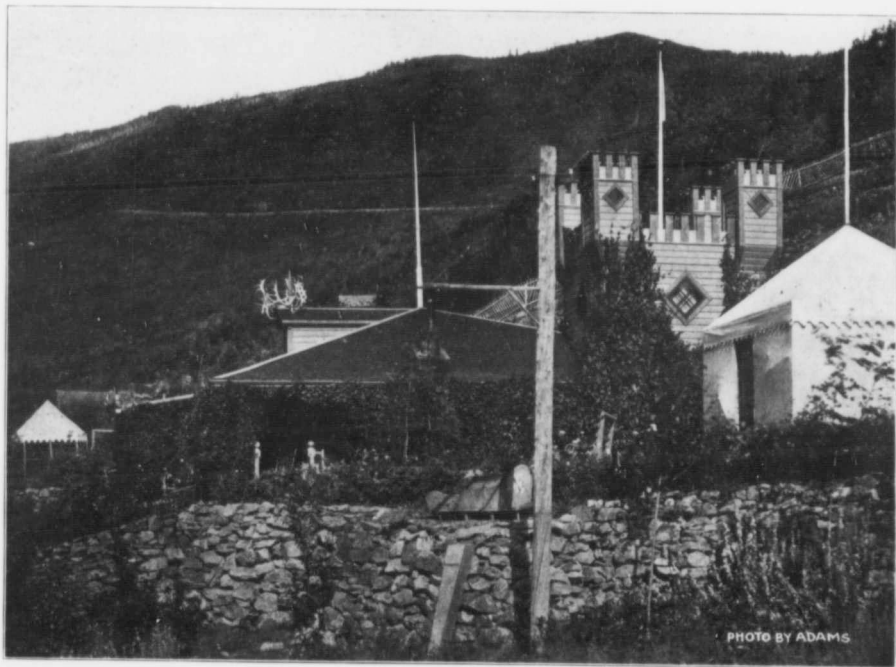
A BOWER OF BEAUTY, SEVENTH AVENUE, DAWSON, Y. T.



PUBLIC SCHOOL, DAWSON, Y. T.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, DAWSON, Y. T.



E. C. SENKLER'S RESIDENCE, DAWSON, Y. T.



YUKON FOREST NEAR DAWSON, Y. T.



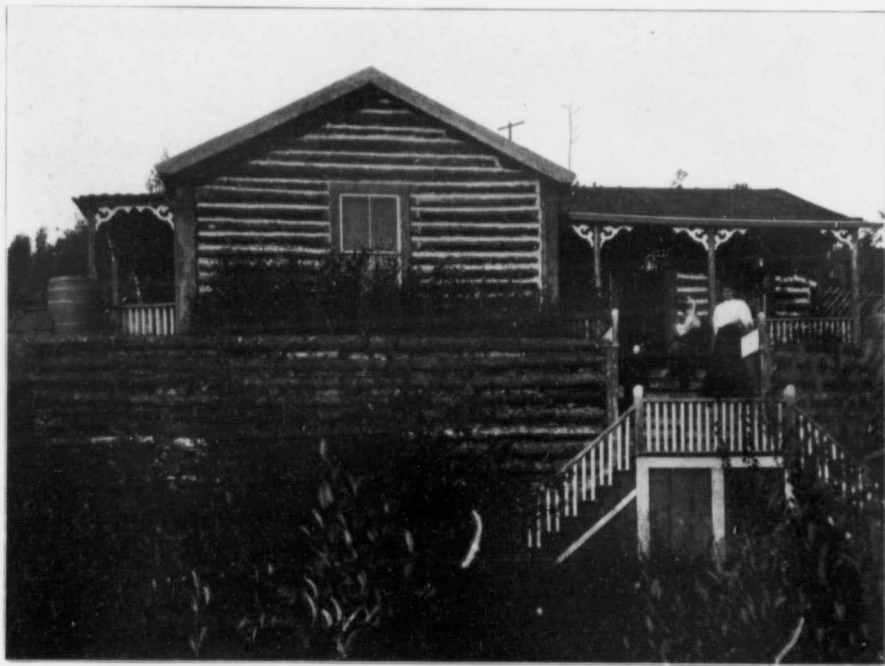
PHOTO BY ADAMS

KLONDYKE RIVER TROUT, DAWSON, Y. T.

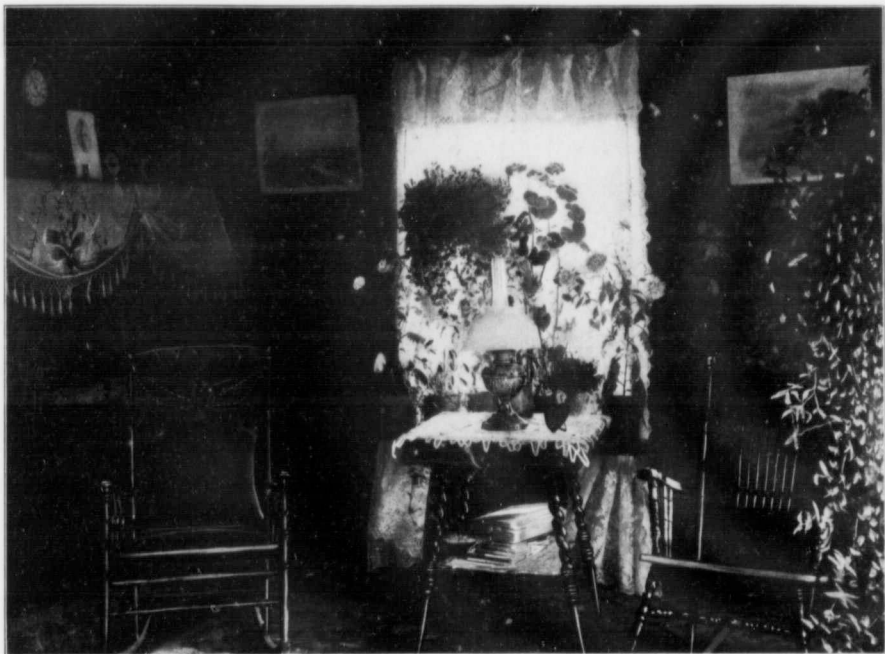


FLOWER GARDEN, WEST DAWSON, Y. T.





DELHI'S RESIDENCE, 23 BELOW HUNKER CREEK, Y. T.



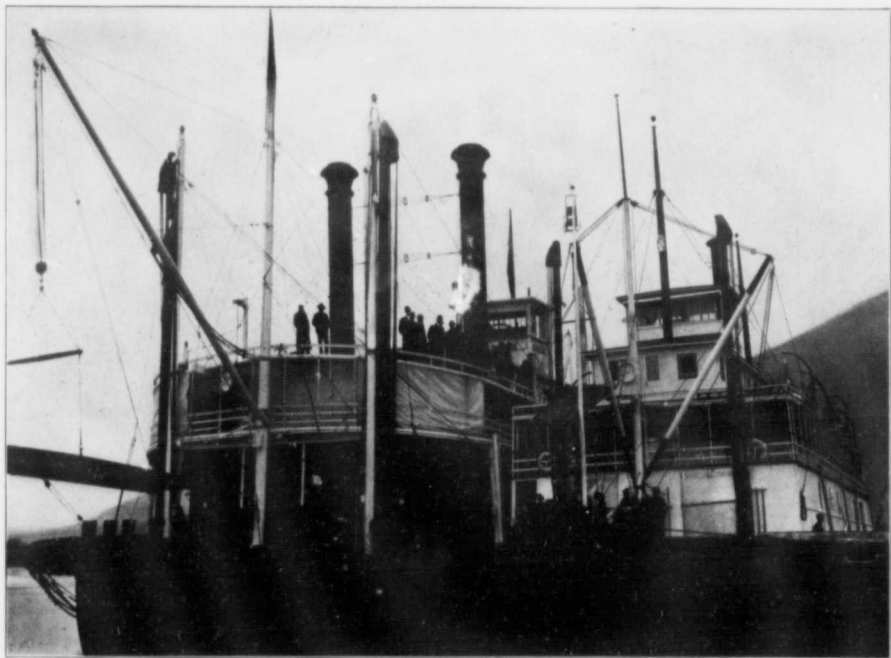
INTERIOR VIEW DELHI'S RES., 23 BELOW HUNKER CREEK, Y. T.



HYDRAULIC WORK ON FRENCH HILL, Y. T.



THE YUKON RIVER AT FIVE FINGERS RAPIDS, Y. T.



N. C. CO. LOWER RIVER STEAMBOATS AT DAWSON, Y. T.



A DAWSON RESIDENCE IN WINTER. (CHURCH & SIXTH AVE.)

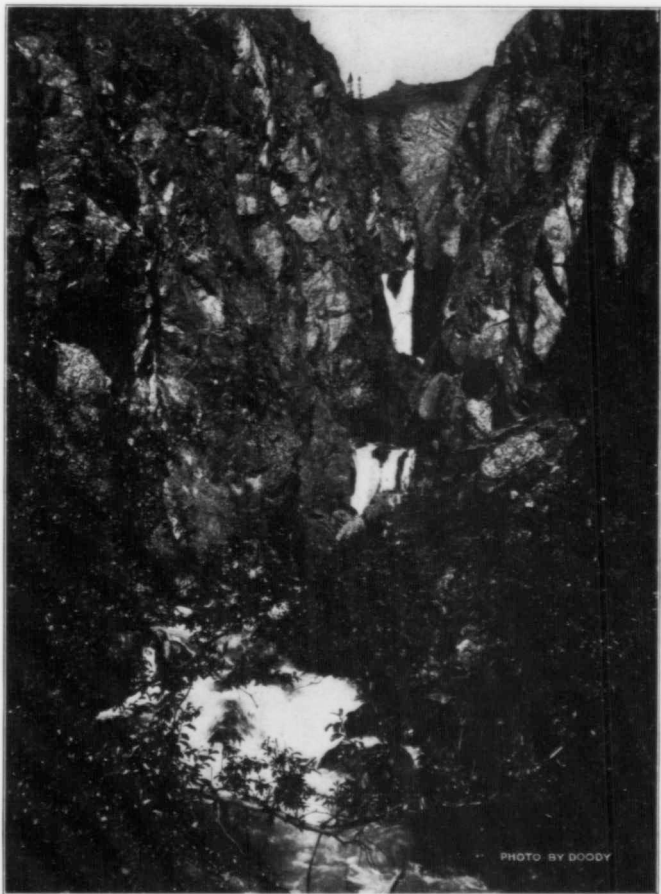


PHOTO BY DOODY

ALWAYS COOL, ALWAYS REFRESHING, POOLEY CANYON, Y. T.



SNOW SHOE CLUB, DAWSON, Y. T.

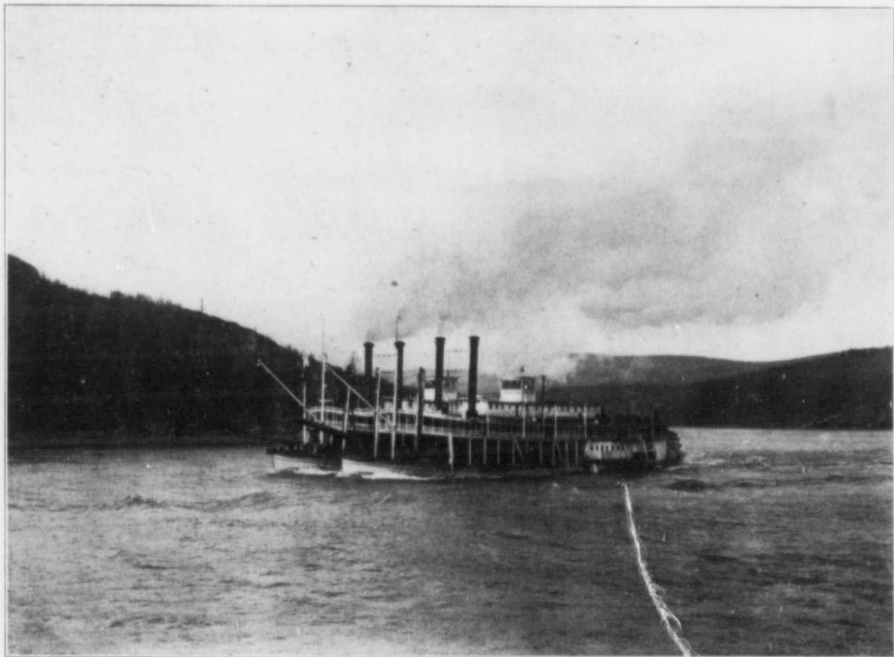




YUKON FLOWER EXHIBIT AT THE A. B. HALL, DAWSON, Y. T.



ALONG THE WATER FRONT, DAWSON, Y. T.



STEAMERS SUSIE AND HANNAH ARRIVING AT DAWSON, Y. T.



A WINTER HOME ON THE OLD A. C. TRAIL, DAWSON, Y. T.



STEAMER WHITE HORSE AT FIVE FINGERS RAPIDS, Y. T.



PHOTO BY OGDON

THE YUKON RIVER TRAIL FROM MOOSEHIDE TRAIL, Y. T.



FLOCK OF SHEEP ENROUTE TO DAWSON IN WINTER, Y. T.



W. P. STAGE ARRIVING AT DAWSON, Y. T.





HAULING CORD WOOD IN WINTER, DAWSON, Y. T.



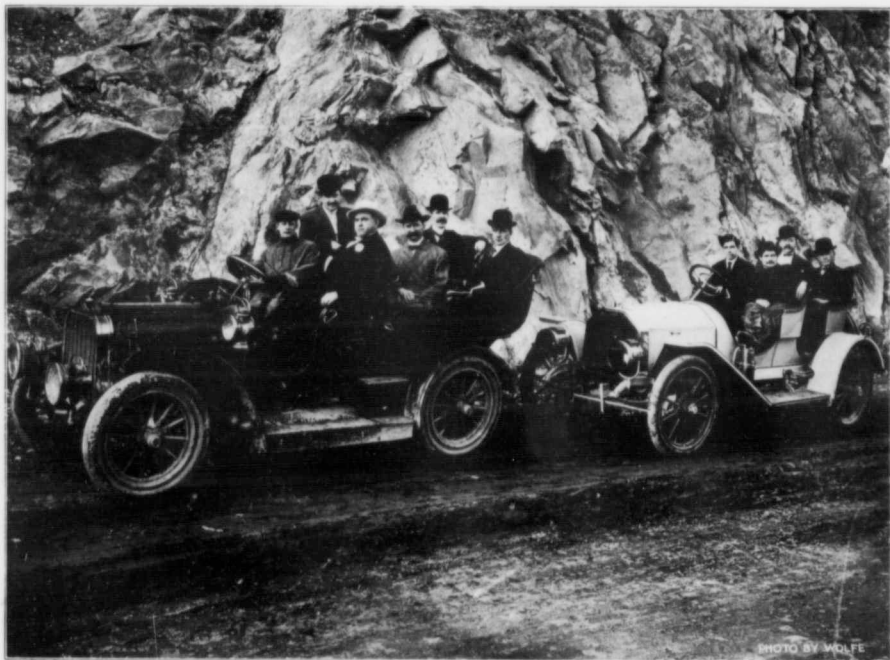
BEAR CREEK DREDGE AT WORK, DAWSON, Y. T.



BIG DAM ON FRENCH PUP, Y. T.



RAILROAD SCENE NEAR WHITE PASS SUMMIT, Y. T.



AN AUTOMOBILE PARTY, DAWSON, Y. T.



PHOTO BY ELUNSON

FREIGHTING FROM DAWSON TO GLACIER CREEK, Y. T.

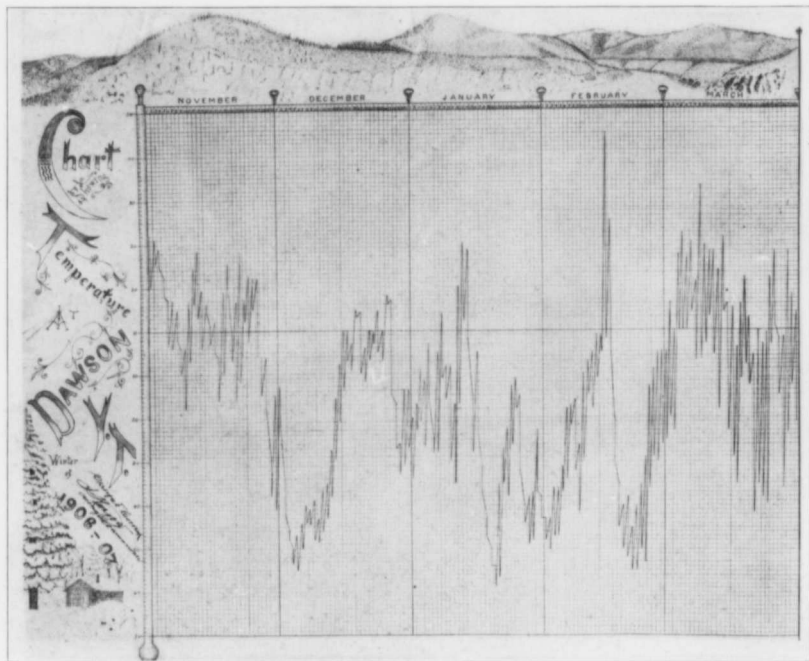


STEAMER HANNAH APPROACHING DAWSON, Y. T.

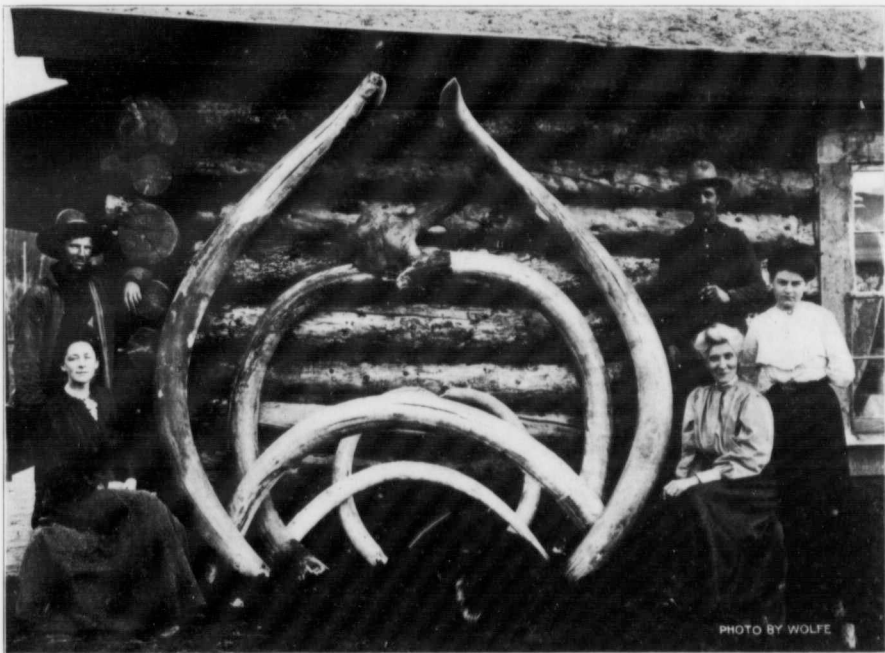


R. N. W. MOUNTED POLICE STATION ON THE YUKON RIVER, Y. T.

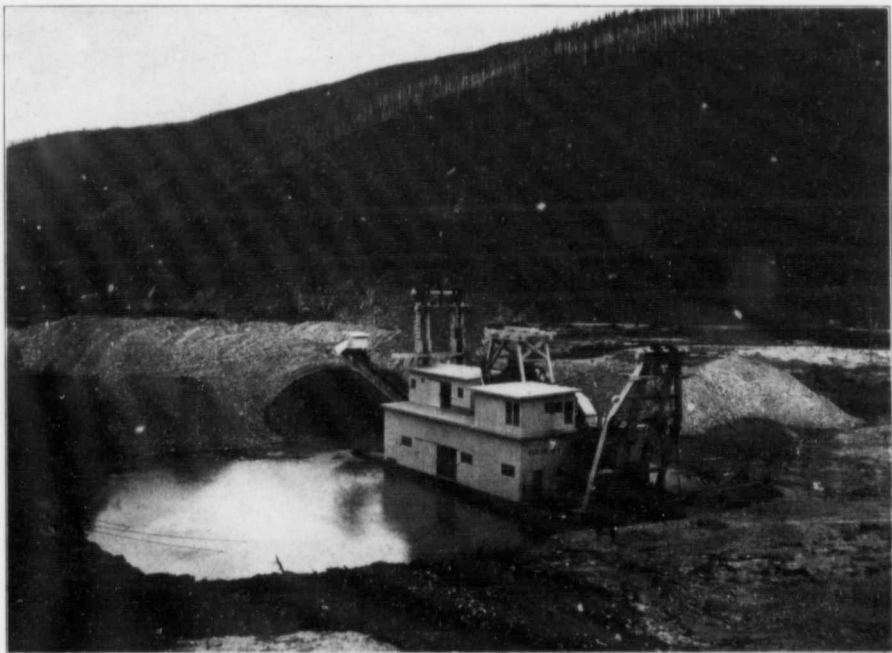




WEATHER CHART SHOWING TEMPERATURE IN WINTER, Y. T.



MAMMOTH TUSKS FOUND ON 3 BELOW SULPHUR CREEK, Y. T.



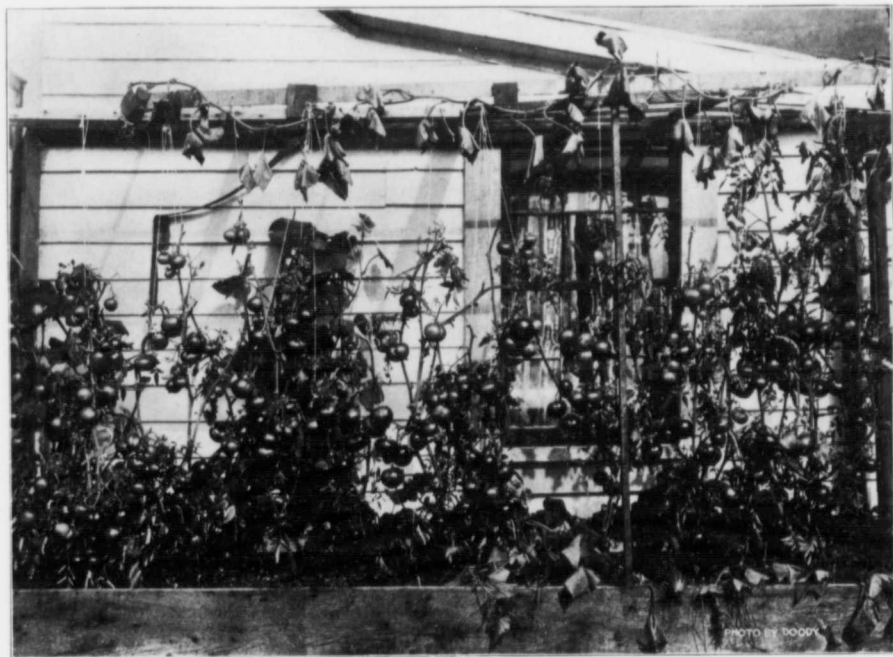
YUKON GOLD FIELD CO. DREDGE AT 90, BONANZA, Y. T.



JUSTICE MACAULAY'S RESIDENCE, DAWSON, Y. T.



ARRIVAL OF COMMISSIONER A. HENDERSON, DAWSON, Y. T. JULY 14, 1907.



TOMATOES GROWN IN DAWSON, Y. T.



A KLONDYKE NUGGET, DAWSON, Y. T.



PHOTO BY ELLINGSON

INTERIOR VIEW OF A DAWSON HOME, Y. T.





EIGHTH AVE. RESIDENCE IN SUMMER, DAWSON, Y. T.



PHOTO BY DUCLOS

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE MOUTH OF KLONDYKE RIVER, Y. T.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND CATHOLIC CHURCH, DAWSON, Y. T.



GIRL WANTED. GRANVILLE, Y. T.



MOOSEHIDE SQUAW AND SON. DAWSON, Y. T.



D. T. COMPANY FREIGHTING TO GRANVILLE, Y. T.



SUN FLOWERS GROWN IN DAWSON, Y. T.



A WINTER SCENE ON THE OLD A. C. TRAIL, DAWSON, Y. T.





PHOTO BY DOODY

NORTHERN LIGHTS NEAR SELWYN, YUKON RIVER, Y. T.



ST. ANDREW'S PRECEPTORY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, DAWSON, Y. T.



THE FOUR MILE BEND, YUKON RIVER, Y. T.



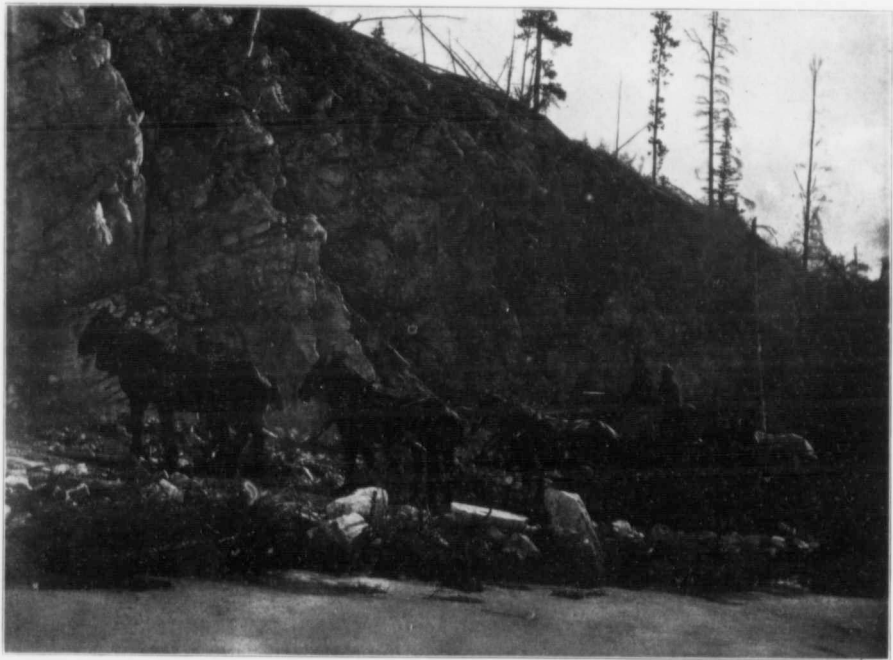
A WINTER SCENE ENROUTE TO DAWSON, Y. T.



A YUKON DOG TEAM, Y. T.



NATIVES OF THE UPPER YUKON RIVER, Y. T.



ROYAL MAIL STAGE IN THE RABBIT FOOT CANYON, Y. T.



RAILROAD SCENE ON THE W. P. & Y. ROUTE, Y. T.





PHOTO BY DODDY

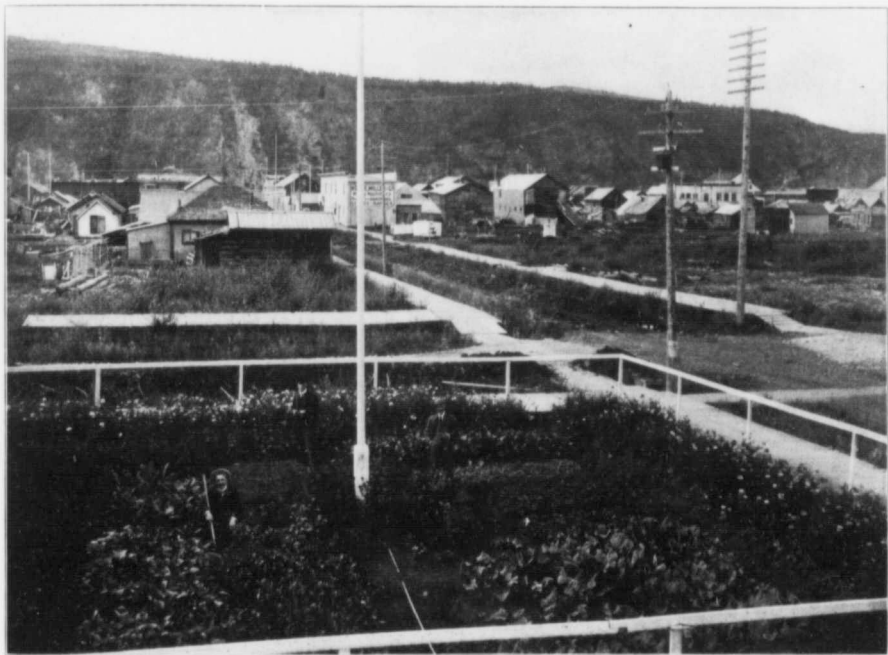
STEAMER WHITE HORSE, LAKE LEBARGE, Y. T.



PADDOCK'S GARDEN, WEST DAWSON, Y. T.



MOUNTAIN SCENE LOOKING SOUTH, W. P. SUMMIT, Y. T.



GARDENING ON FIFTH AVENUE, DAWSON, Y. T.



KLONDYKE AND DAWSON CITY IN TENT DAYS, 1898.



PHOTO BY ELLINGSON

CLOSE OF DAY, LOOKING UP THE YUKON VALE, DAWSON, Y. T.



SKAGWAY, ALASKA, U. S. A.



APPROACHING CHILKOOT PASS. 1898.



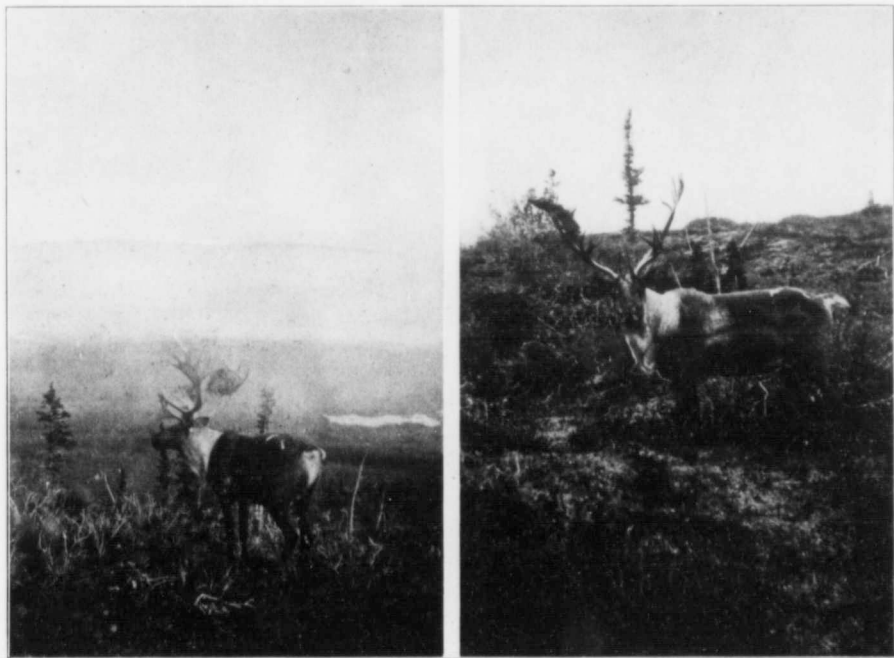


A SCENE ON THE CHILKOOT PASS. 1898.



PHOTO BY DODDY

STEEL BRIDGE NEAR WHITE PASS, Y. T.



CARIBOU UP THE KLONDYKE RIVER, Y. T.



A WINTER SCENE NEAR DAWSON, Y. T.



KLONDYKE CITY, Y. T.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, DAWSON, Y. T.



GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, DAWSON, Y. T.



. SNIPPING GOLD WITH ROCKER, EL Dorado CREEK, Y. T.





WHITE HORSE (THE TERMINAL OF THE W. P. R. R.), Y. T.



A KLONDYKE DOG TEAM AT STEAMBOAT SLOUGH, DAWSON, Y. T.



THE RED DEVIL ON THE YUKON RIVER, DAWSON, Y. T.



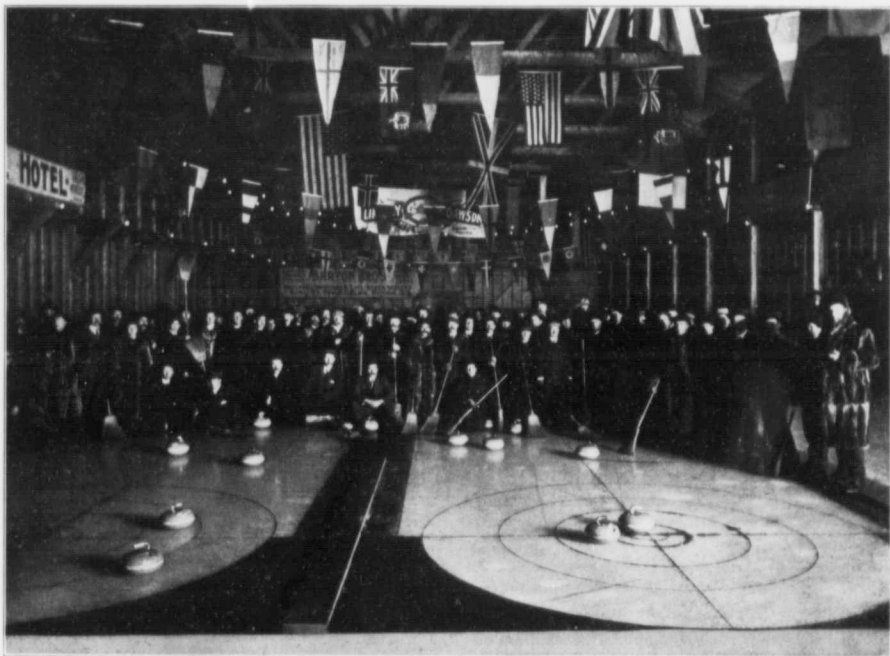
RESIDENCE OF GUS JOHNSON, SEVENTH AVE., DAWSON, Y. T.



THE D. A. A. BUILDING, DAWSON, Y. T.



ANNIVERSARY BALL, AERIE NO. 50, EAGLES, A. B. HALL.



DAWSON CURLING CLUB BONSPIEL, AT THE D. A. A.



THE N. C. COMPANY AND THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS COMPANY OFFICE BUILDINGS,  
KING STREET, DAWSON, Y. T.





THE ACKLIN FLUME, APPROACHING THE SLIDE, DAWSON, Y. T.



PHOTO BY DOODY

AN AUTOMOBILE PARTY ON THE YUKON RIVER, APRIL, 1908.



MONTE CRISTO HILL, BONANZA CREEK, Y. T.



SCENE ON THE CHILKOOT PASS SUMMIT. 1898.



ENROUTE TO THE KLONDYKE. (CHILKOOT PASS, 1898.)



CARIBOU CITY, DOMINION CREEK, Y. T.



K. M. RAILROAD, UPPER MONANZA CREEK, Y. T.



STEAMER DAWSON SHOOTING FIVE FINGERS RAPIDS, Y. T.



STEAMER DAWSON AT LAKE LEBARGE, Y. T.



STEAMER DAWSON AT LAKE LEBARGE, Y. T.



N. W. M. POLICE STATION, GOLD BOTTOM, Y. T.



A GROUP OF KLONDYKE INDIANS. DAWSON, Y. T.





SCENE ON THE W. P. RAILROAD, Y. T.



SLUCING SCENE. 35 BELOW HUNKER CREEK, Y. T.





FAIRVIEW HOTEL, DAWSON, Y. T.



THE MINTO AND THIRD AVE. HOTELS, DAWSON, Y. T.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, DAWSON, Y. T.



THE ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD HALL, DAWSON, Y. T.



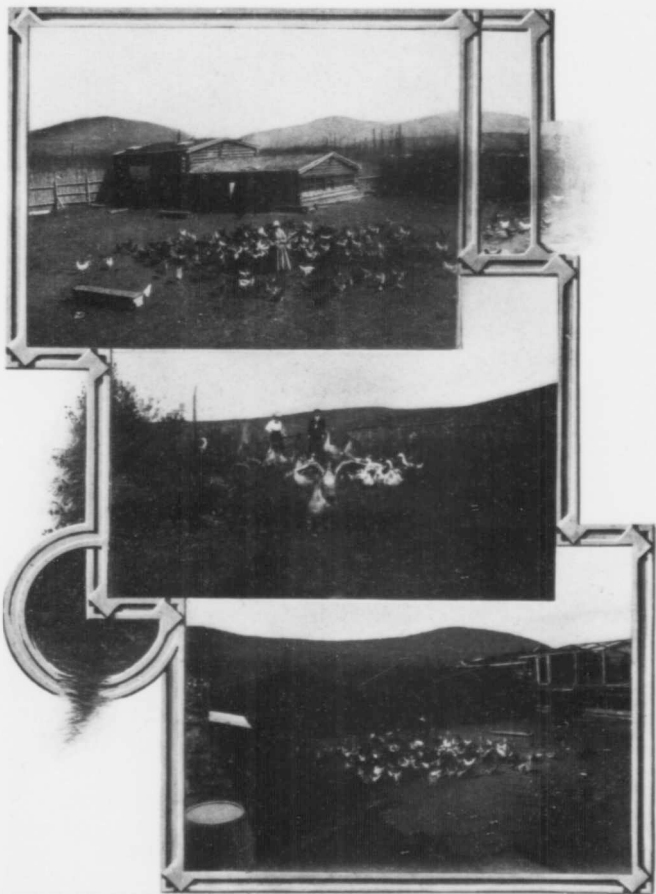
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DAWSON, Y. T.



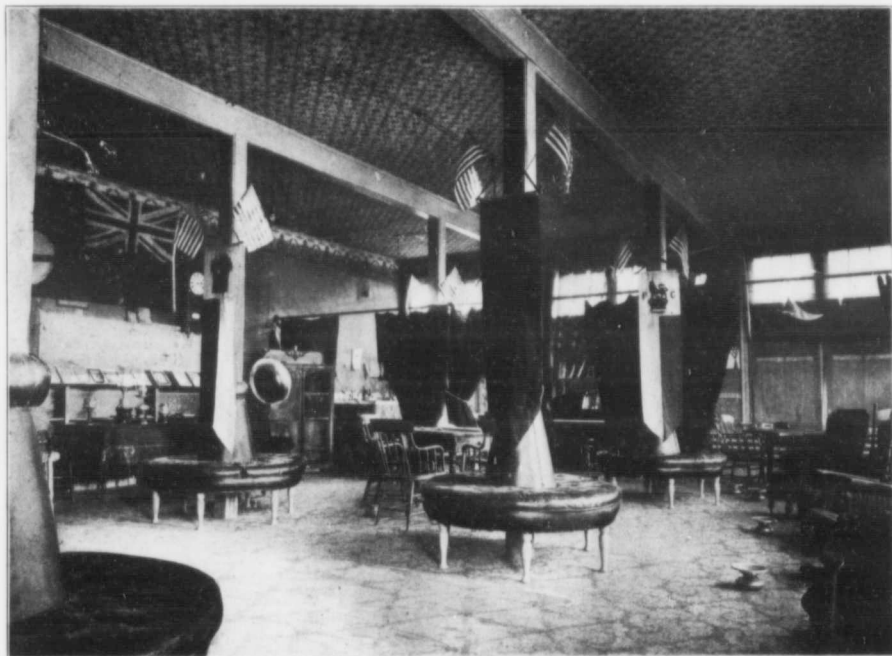
PACIFIC COLD STORAGE PLANT, DAWSON, Y. T.



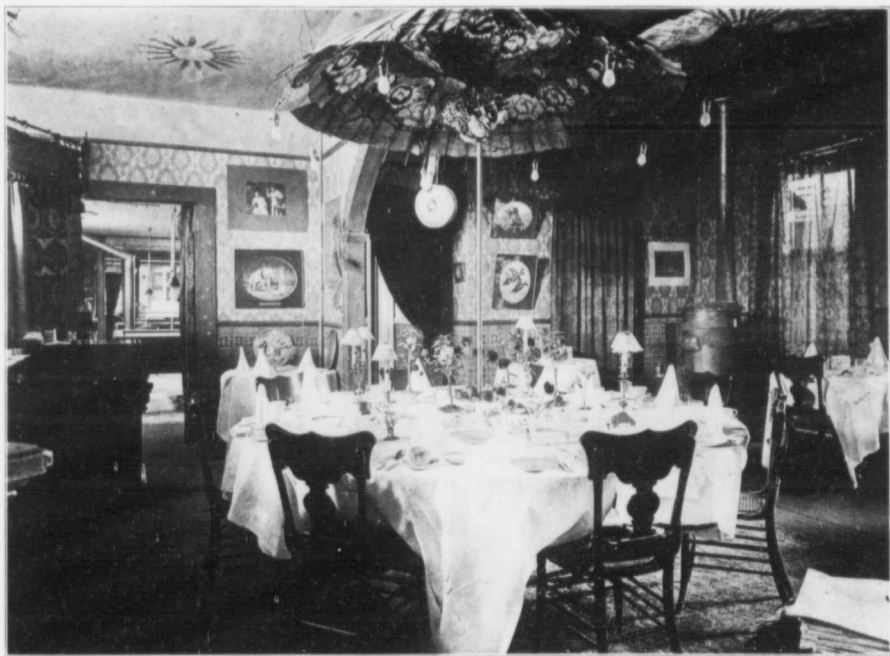
SCENES AT THE SUNNYDALE FARM, OPPOSITE DAWSON CITY.



SCENES AT THE SUNNYDALE FARM, OPPOSITE DAWSON CITY.

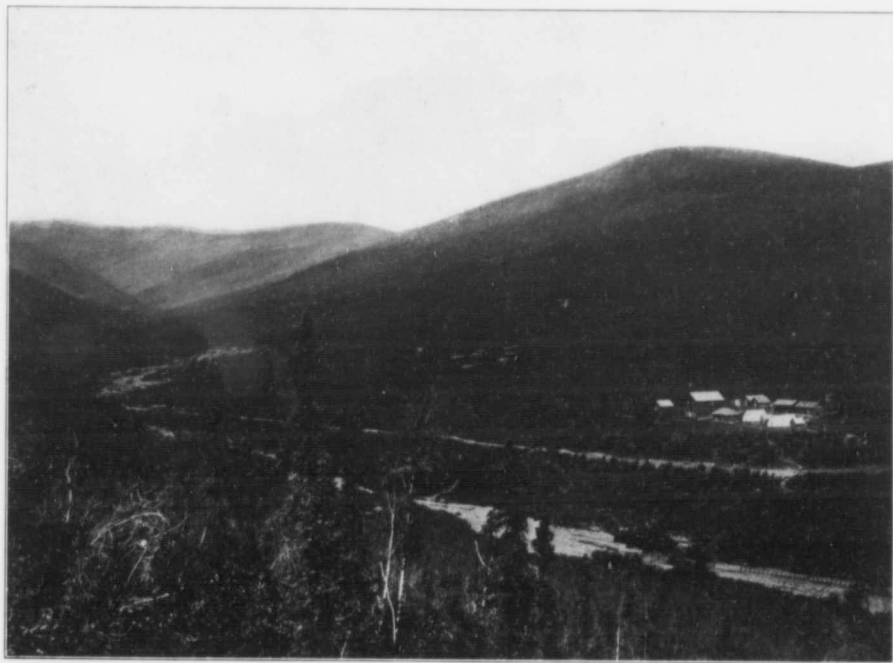


INTERIOR VIEW, D. A. A., YUKON TERRITORY.



INTERIOR VIEW, ZERO CLUB, DAWSON, Y. T.





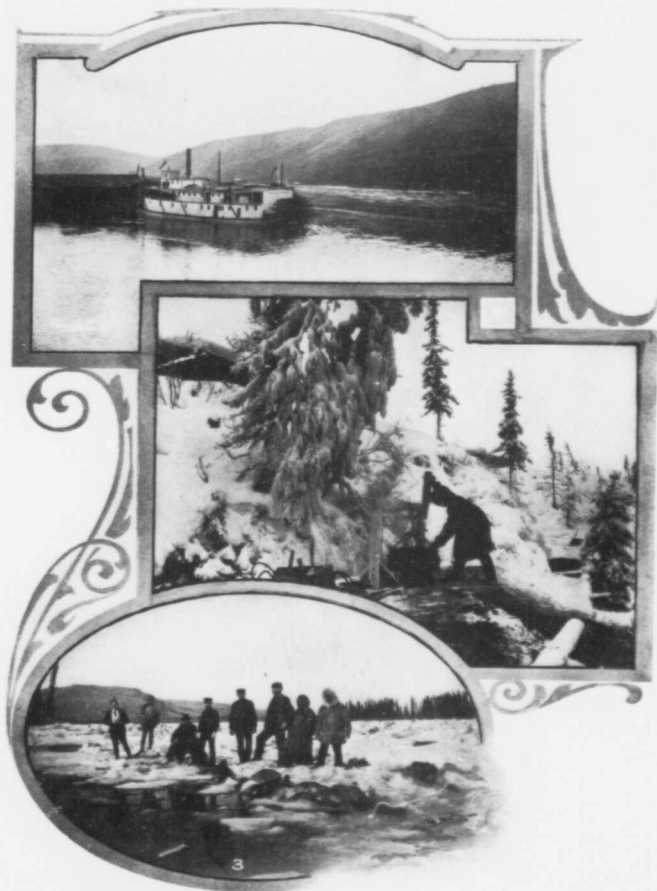
MILLER CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY.



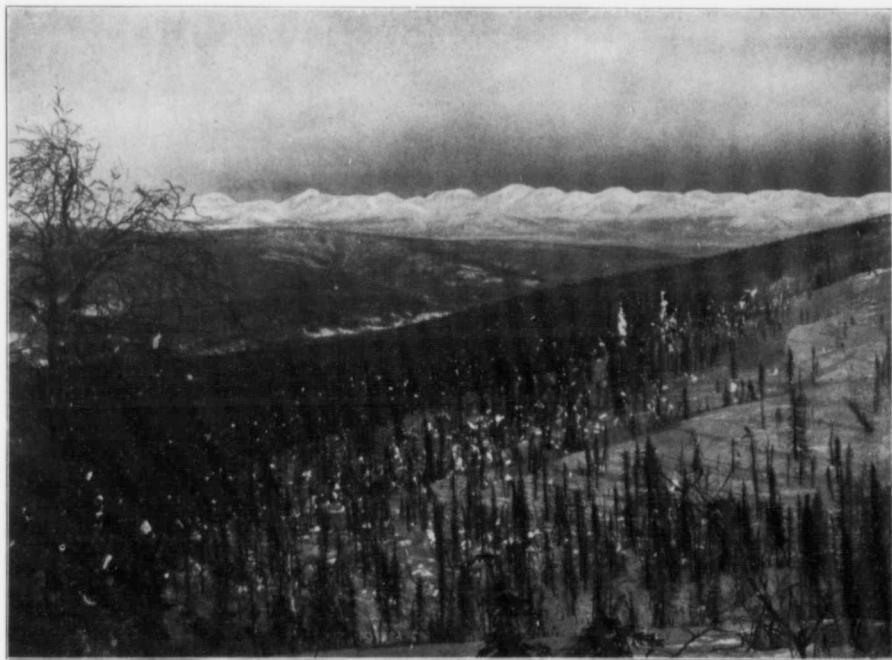
DOGS' DAY, DAWSON, Y. T., 1905.



LOWER RIVER MAIL CARRIER, YUKON TERRITORY.  
DOG TEAMS ON THE YUKON, Y. T.  
SINKING A SHAFT, DOMINION CREEK, Y. T.



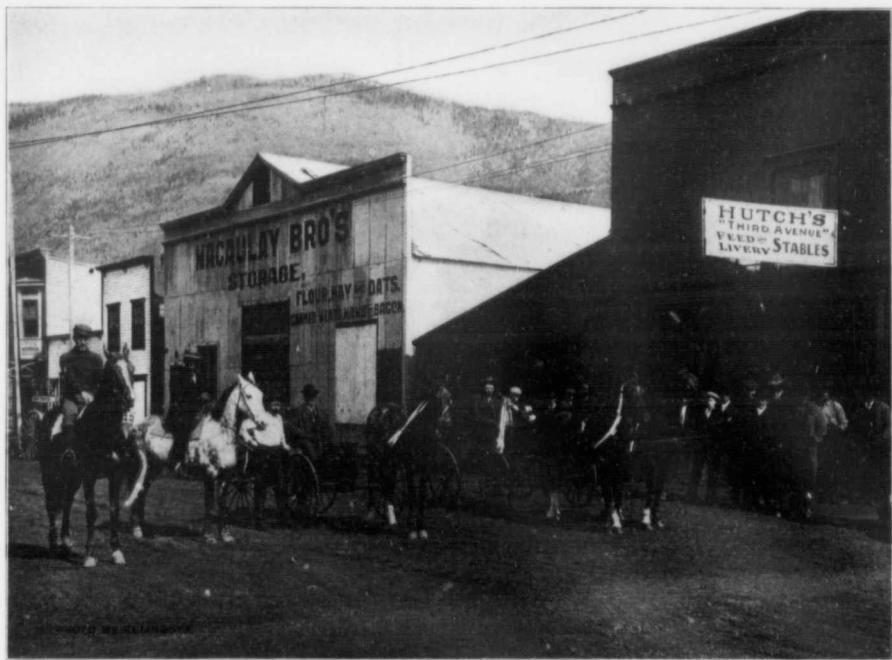
MOUTH OF FORTY MILE RIVER, Y. T.  
AT THE WINDLASS IN WINTER, YUKON TERRITORY.  
ICE SCENE ON THE YUKON, Y. T.



THE ROCKIES FROM THE DOME, YUKON TERRITORY.



A WINTER LANDSCAPE, YUKON TERRITORY.



READY TO CELEBRATE, MAY 24, 1908.

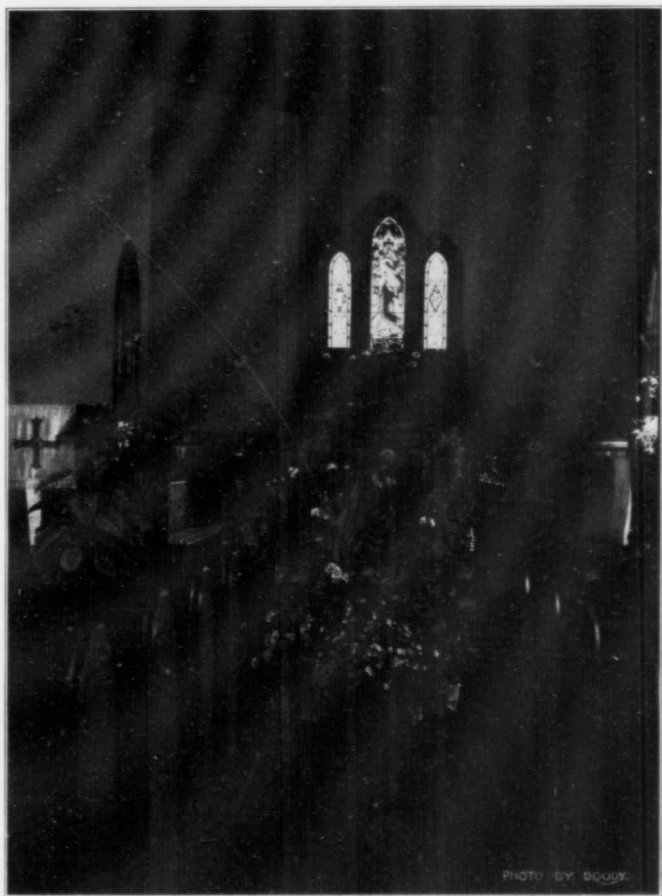


N. C. CO. STAFF, 1901.





BOUNDARY LINE, WHITE PASS SUMMIT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DAWSON, Y. T.

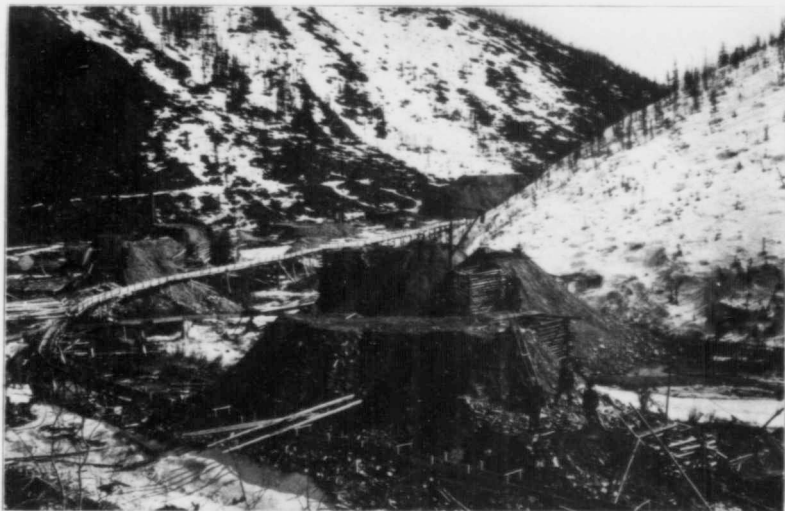


WINTER MINING, 20 BELOW HUNKER CREEK, Y. T.



HILLSIDE MINING SCENE, 34 BELOW HUNKER CREEK, Y. T.

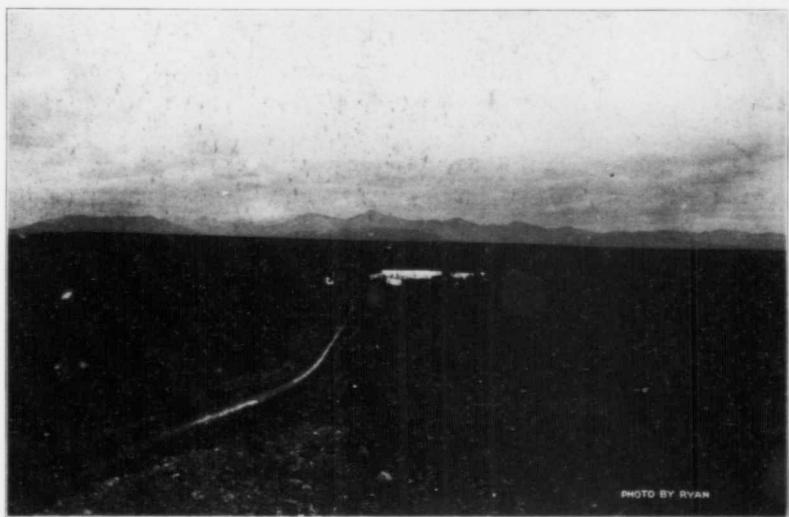




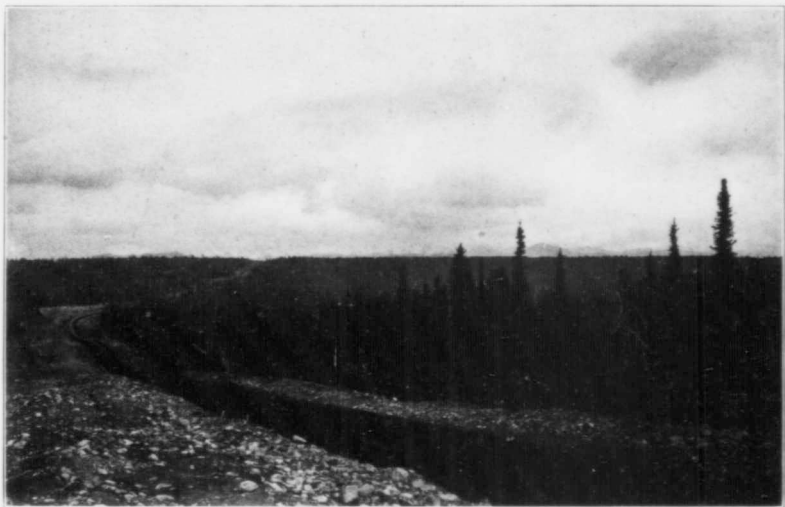
WINTER DUMPS ON 32 BELOW HUNKER CREEK, Y. T.



WATER DAM ON 69 BELOW HUNKER CREEK, Y. T.

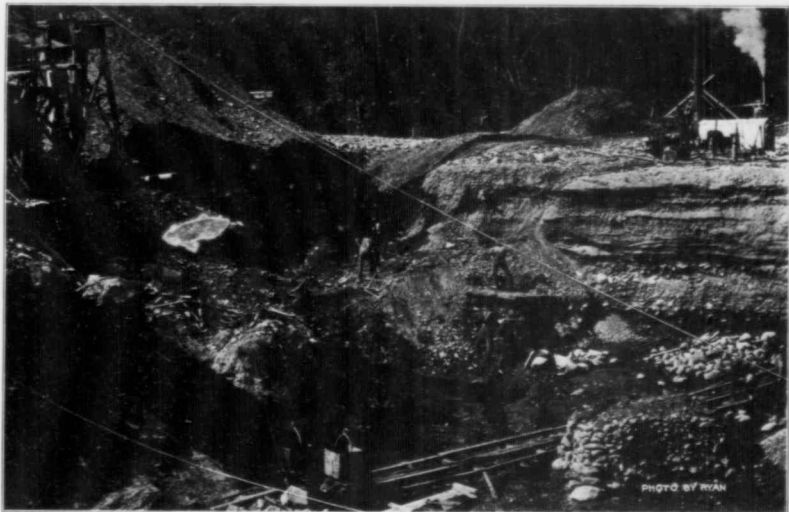


PIPE LINE LOOKING TOWARDS 12 MILE RIVER, Y. T.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE 12 MILE PIPE LINE, Y. T.





OPEN CUT WORKINGS, MOUTH OF BEAR CREEK, Y. T.



CONSTRUCTION 12 MILE PIPE LINE, Y. T.



CRATER LAKE, 1898, YUKON TERRITORY.  
FIVE FINGERS RAPIDS, Y. T.  
ON THE KLONDYKE HILLS, YUKON TERRITORY.



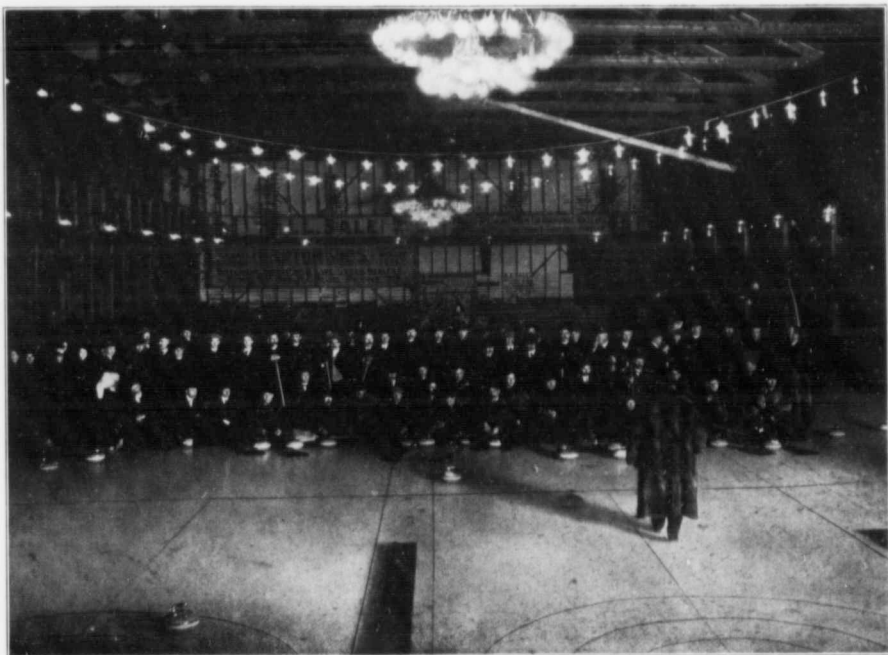
A PTARMIGAN HUNT, DAWSON, Y. T.  
KING SALMON, DAWSON, Y. T.  
KLONDYKE HUNTERS, YUKON TERRITORY.





PHOTO BY ELLINGSEN

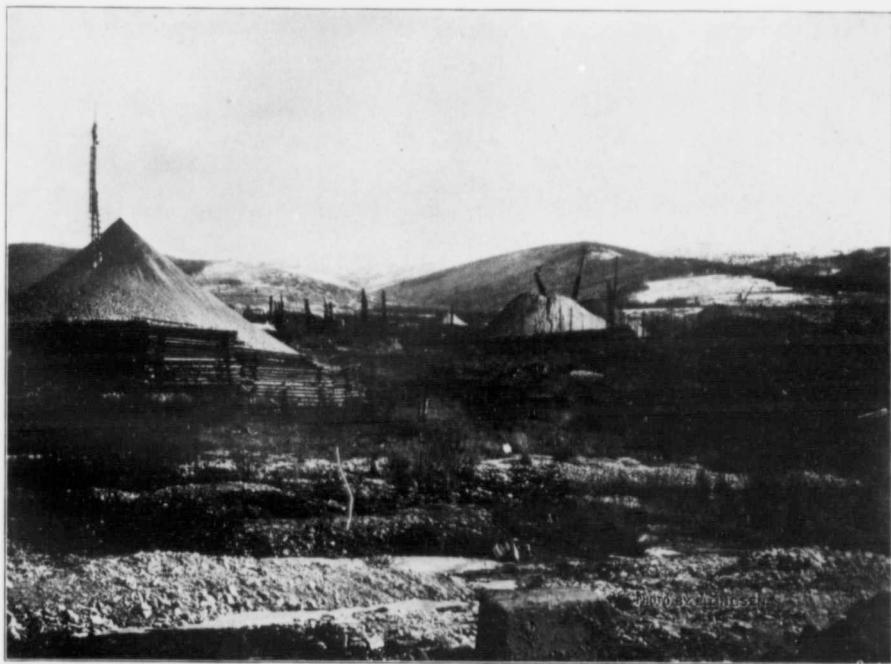
GLACIER ON FRIDAY CREEK, SULPHUR, Y. T.



THE FINAL BONSPIEL, FEB. 26, 1908.



POST OFFICE, CORNER KING STREET AND SECOND AVENUE, DAWSON, Y. T.



BIG DUMPS ON QUARTZ CREEK, Y. T.



DAWSON CITY IN JANUARY, 1908.



TWELVE MILE WATER DITCH, YUKON TERRITORY.





A BEARHUNT IN THE KLONDYKE, YUKON TERRITORY.



KLONDYKE INDIANS, YUKON TERRITORY.



K. M. RAILROAD BRIDGE, KLONDYKE RIVER, DAWSON, Y. T.



ICE FLOES, YUKON RIVER, DAWSON, Y. T., MAY 8, 1908.





A KLONDYKE MALAMUTE.



MINER'S CABIN COVERED WITH GLACIER, YUKON TERRITORY.



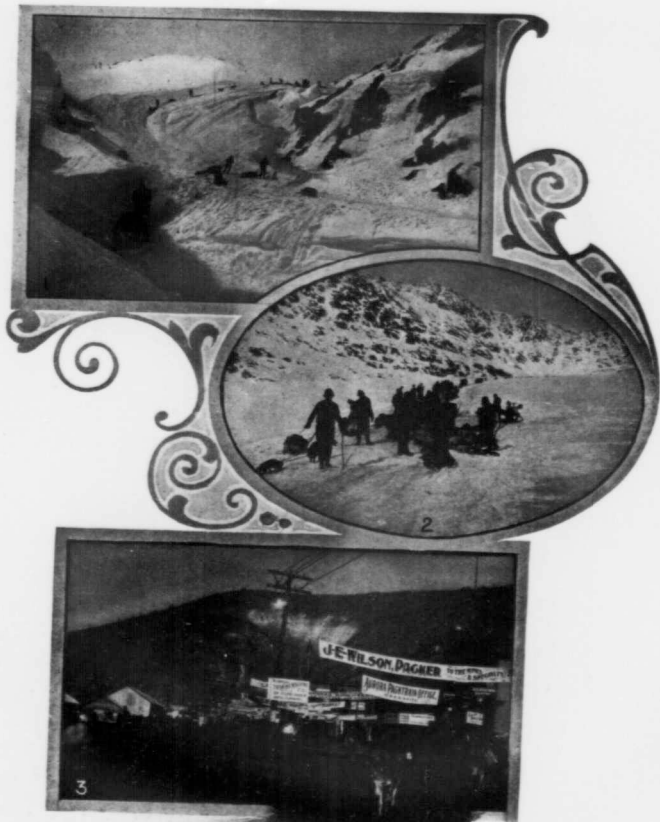
STEAM SHOVEL ON THE TWELVE MILE DITCH, YUKON TERRITORY.



A VIEW OF THE TWELVE MILE FLUME, YUKON TERRITORY.



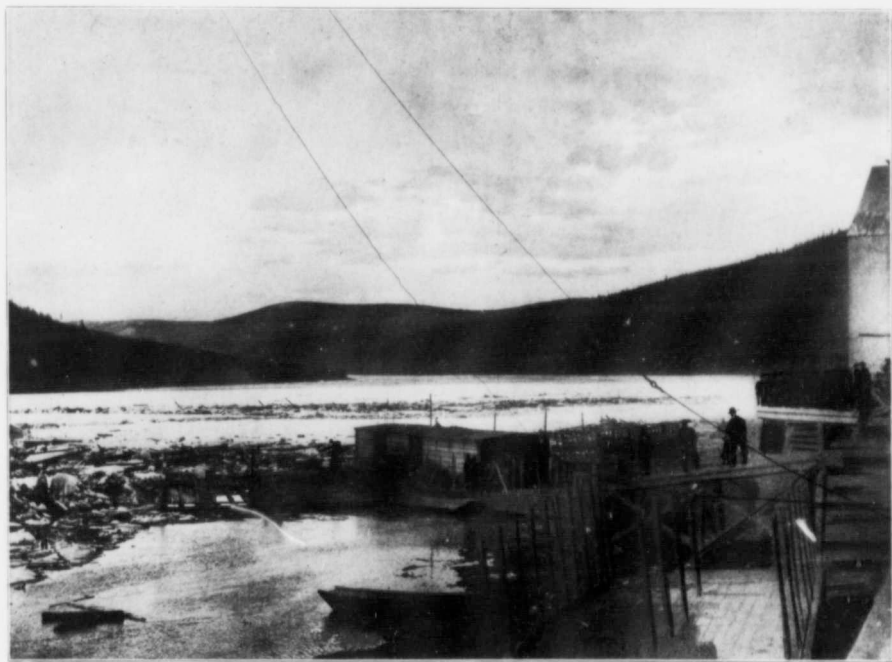
EXHAUSTED STAMPEDER, KLONDYKE, Y. T.  
PEEL RIVER GIRLS, YUKON TERRITORY.  
BICYCLE MUSHERS, YUKON TERRITORY.



CHILKOOT PASS, Y. T., 1898.  
 ENROUTE TO THE KLONDYKE, YUKON TERRITORY, 1898.  
 FRONT STREET, DAWSON, Y. T., 1898.



STEAMBOAT SLOUGH, NEAR SUNNYDALE, DAWSON, Y. T.



BREAK UP OF THE YUKON, DAWSON, Y. T., MAY 7, 1908.



PROSPECTORS' CAMP, YUKON TERRITORY.



KLONDYKE VEGETABLES, YUKON TERRITORY.



KLONDYKE PROSPECTORS, YUKON TERRITORY.  
PEEL RIVER INDIANS, YUKON TERRITORY.  
KLONDYKE TRAPPER AND HUNTER'S CABIN.





BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF DAWSON CITY, MAY 8, 1908.



YUKON RIVER BELOW DAWSON CITY, Y. T., MAY 8, 1908.



DAWSON CITY, LOOKING NORTH.



BASE BALL GAME, MINTO PARK, DAWSON, Y. T.



MIDSUMMER SNOW SCENE, OLD A. C. TRAIL, YUKON TERRITORY.



INTERIOR VIEW, COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE, DAWSON, Y. T.

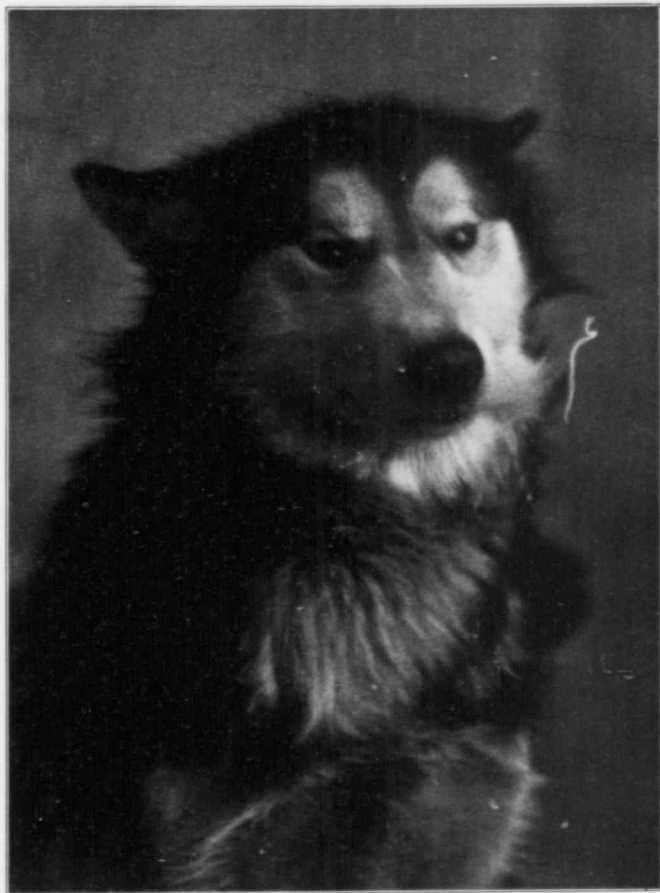


LADIES' ARCTIC BASKET BALL TEAM, DAWSON, Y. T.



KLONDYKE MINER—HOME, SWEET HOME—YUKON TERRITORY.





NATIVE HUSKY OF THE YUKON, Y. T.



MOOSEHIDE BELLES, DAWSON, Y. T.

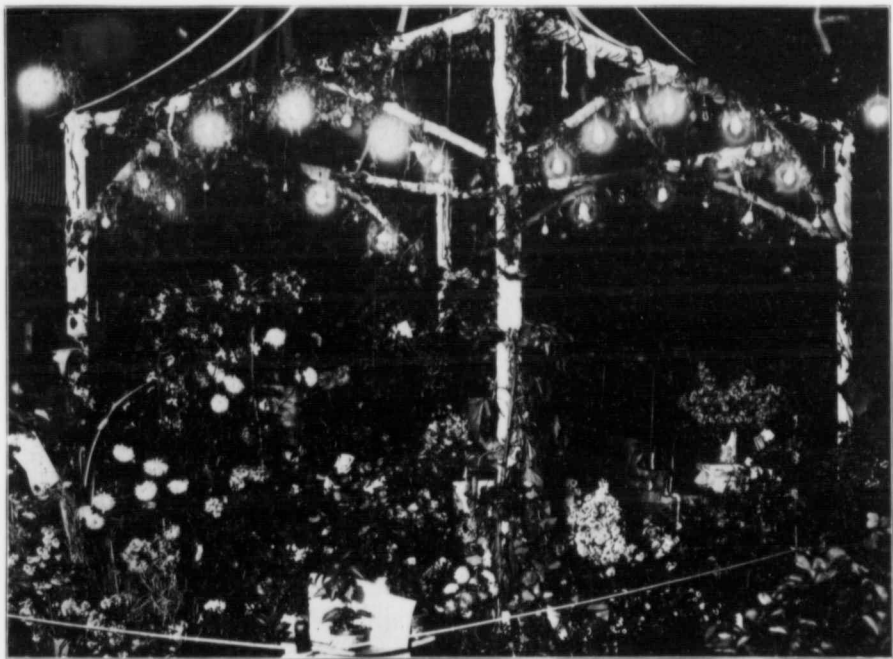


EXHIBIT OF NATIVE FLOWERS AT YUKON FAIR, YUKON TERRITORY.



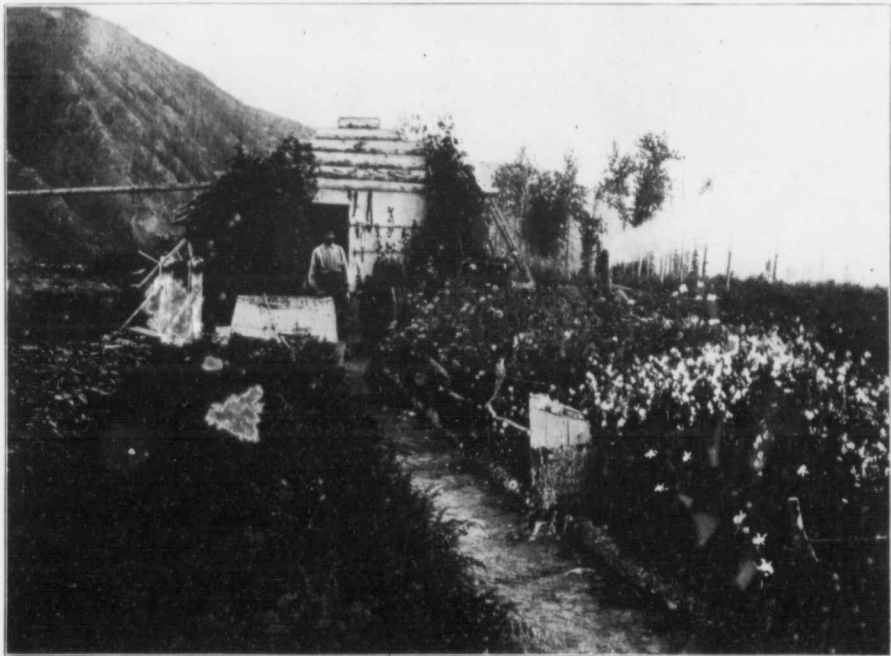
INTERIOR VIEW, COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE, DAWSON, Y. T.



ICE JAM ON YUKON RIVER, Y. T.



SNOW STORM, JUNE 16, 1904, DAWSON, Y. T.



A KLONDYKE GARDEN, YUKON TERRITORY.



A HOME IN THE KLONDYKE, YUKON TERRITORY.





A WINTER'S CATCH ON WHITE RIVER, Y. T.—BLACK FOX SKINS, VALUE \$7,000.



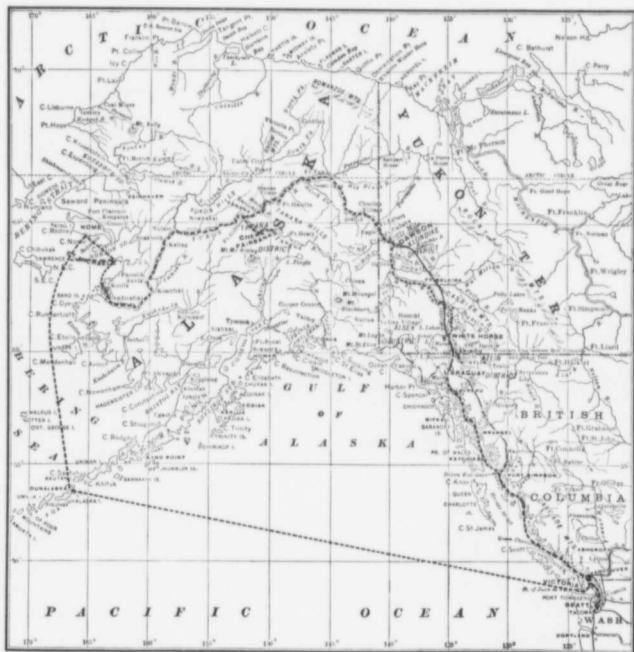
SUMMER OUTING IN THE YUKON, Y. T.



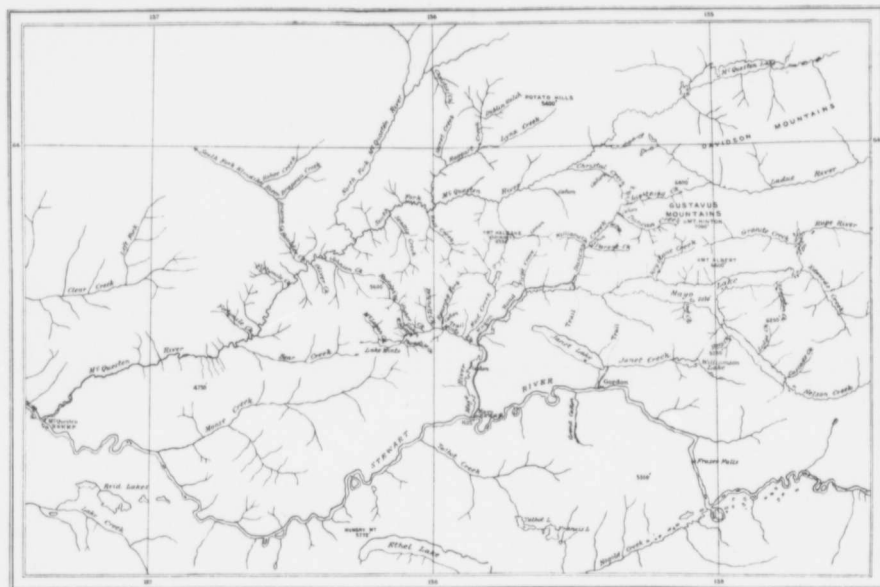
16 MILES FROM SKAGWAY, W. P. RAILROAD.



ICE JAM, FIVE FINGERS RAPIDS, Y. T.



MAP SHOWING ROUTE TO THE GOLDEN NORTH. FROM PACIFIC COAST POINTS.



MAP OF DUNCAN CREEK MINING DISTRICT, Y. T.