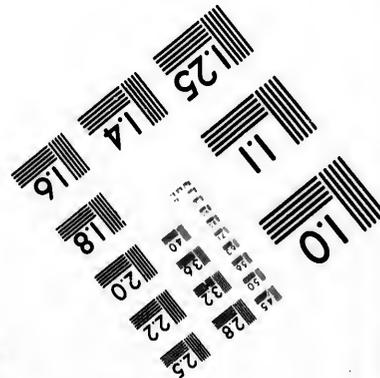
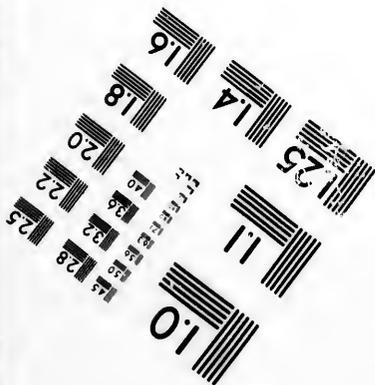
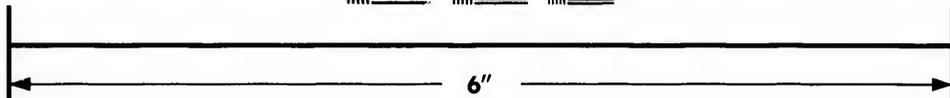
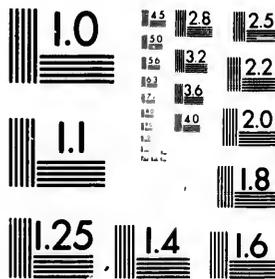


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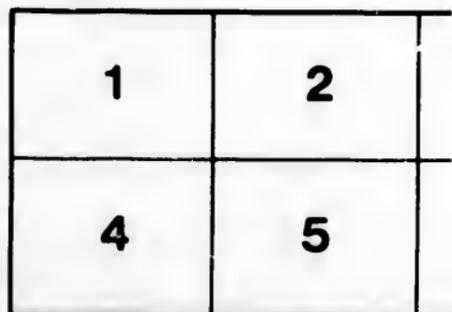
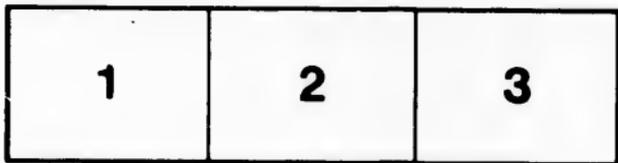
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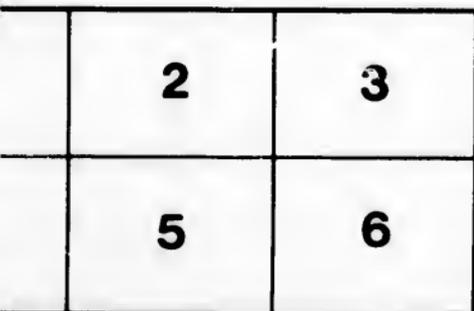
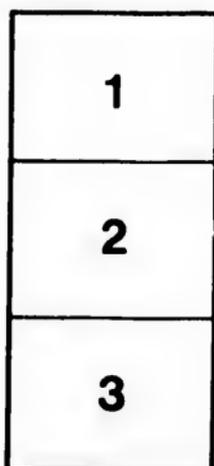
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YUKON

HOW TO REACH THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA

A FIVE-THOUSAND-MILE TRIP FOR MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND TOURISTS, FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND SEATTLE TO THE UNSURPASSED YUKON GOLD FIELDS, THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AND THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN, VIA THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY'S NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Our advent into this little known and almost inaccessible region five years' ago; the establishing of a line of ocean and river steamers, thus opening a new 5,000-mile transportation line; the building and opening of trading posts and general merchandise stores at the many mines in that great interior, have brought us to public notice, and we are flooded with inquiries for detailed and comprehensive information regarding the Yukon Gold Fields, and to answer such inquiries we have hastily prepared the following:

To begin with, the Yukon country will never be anything but a mining one. It is a country of great mineral wealth, very extensive, and the nature of the country is such that it will take centuries to exhaust it. There is a large area of country yet unexplored. Interior transportation is difficult. Cost of living necessarily quite high; yet, compared with the opening of other new countries, very moderate.

The country is healthy, climate warm; during the summer the days are long and quite dry, during the winter the days are short and very cold.

The ground is frozen to a great depth, prospecting and mining necessarily slow and difficult. Heretofore the season in which active work could be done was only about four months, but during the last two years a new method called burning has been tried with great success. By means of fires and tunnels, work is prosecuted during the long winter, and the pay dirt taken out and laid on the bank, all ready for the sluice box when the water runs during the short summer months. This enables the miners to work the year around to a very good advantage and much to their gain. The opportunities for good,

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GOLD

practical miners in the interior of Alaska are considered good, compared with other portions of our country. It is strictly a mining country, and no one should go there unless physically fitted to cope with the obstacles and hardships of the country and determined to become a miner, and provided with sufficient means after reaching the country to live one year, by which time they will have become acclimated and acquainted with the country and work, and after that their success depends entirely upon their own exertions.

If you are physically fitted for the hardships of an Alaska mining camp, have the energy and staying qualities so necessary to a successful prospector and miner, sufficient means to cover the expense of reaching the country and supporting yourself until you can get some returns from your labor, then the interior of Alaska offers a good opportunity; all others we would advise to give Alaska a wide berth.

The influx of miners and prospectors the coming season will in a mild way resemble the "stampedes" of the past of other newly-opened gold fields; yet this country is so vast, covered with a network of virgin streams, all of the known mineral wealth that the opportunities are almost unlimited, and no hardy, energetic man, physically fitted and financially fixed, who has the courage and determination to face the particular hardships and privations of prospecting and mining Alaska's interior, need hesitate for fear that the field will all be taken.

There is positively no opening in the interior for professional men, such as lawyers, doctors, etc., nor for clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, etc., and very little, if any, for mechanics, carpenters, etc. Every practical miner is fairly handy with tools, and with the help of his friends can do all the necessary work in building his log cabin.

There is no opening in the mercantile line, owing to the difficulties of transportation. At our trading posts we have large stores, well stocked with all kinds of general merchandise, and supply the miners with everything they can possibly need, and at very reasonable prices, by means of our superior transportation facilities, which cost thousands of dollars to secure.

FIELDS

TO MINERS AND PROSPECTORS

We want particularly to call the attention of miners and prospectors to the great advantages offered by our superior transportation service to the Yukon country. Heretofore all parties wishing to go to the Yukon had to do so by the dangerous and expensive route by way of Juneau and down the river in a small boat, making a very long and tedious trip, as it was necessary to start from Seattle usually in March and it was impossible to get to the mines before the latter part of June. In contrast to this we have now to offer the public the benefit of our new and elegant steamer service, whereby they can take a large and comfortable first-class passenger steamer at either San Francisco or Seattle and go direct to the mines, reaching there in ample time for the season's work, and thus avoiding a long and dangerous trip, and at a much less expense than the old way.

It is our aim to give the public the benefit of our experience in the Yukon, and to provide for them the safest, cheapest and best route possible on fast passenger steamers to what we think is the richest country on the American continent. We would advise miners and prospectors to take our first boat in June, so as to arrive at the mines in time for a good season's work. On arriving there you will find large and complete stores, supplied with everything required, both necessities and luxuries, at reasonable prices. With our increased transportation facilities we can supply the country with everything needed and there is no more danger of starvation.

TO THE QUARTZ PROSPECTORS

We do not know of a larger or more profitable field for your labors than the Yukon valley; there is an immense country, hundreds of miles in extent, where there has as yet been no quartz prospecting, and as it abounds in rich placer mines that are turning out millions of dollars every year, there must be and are, as all miners know, rich deposits of quartz from which all the placer gold originated.

WHERE THE COUNTRY IS AND ITS EXTENT

As people have, as a rule, very crude and often very erroneous ideas in relation to Alaska—the

ALASKA

means of getting there, the cost and length of time required to make the voyage—the following facts and information will be of interest to those who intend to stay at home as well as those who intend to make the excursion.

The name "Alaska" is a corruption of Al-ay-ek-sa, the name given by the native islanders to the mainland, and signifies "great country." It contains nearly 600,000 square miles of territory, or is nearly one-fifth as large as all the other states and territories combined. It is larger than twelve states the size of New York.

There are probably few people on the Pacific slope, or elsewhere for that matter, aware of the fact that San Francisco is several hundred miles east of midway between the eastern and western most shores of the United States; yet such is the case. It is nearly 4,000 miles from the longitude of the most western of the Aleutian Islands directly east to San Francisco, while it is not over about 3,500 miles from San Francisco directly east to the longitude of the east coast of Maine.

WHAT TO TAKE

A gossamer for a lady and a mackintosh for a gentleman, and heavy shoes, and coarse, warm and comfortable clothing for both, should be provided. There is no use for a swallow-tail or a court dress or Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes in Alaska. Ladies' skirts should be short, so they will not draggle over the wet deck of the steamer or over the damp grass or moss on shore. You need not take any eatables; these are furnished without any extra charge in abundance and of the best quality on board. You are allowed to take one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage free.

WHAT THERE IS TO ADMIRE

You will most likely see the ship surrounded by a "sea of ice," which is the prettiest you have seen, and which you will be sure to admire and never forget. If you have never visited a mining camp and seen the miners with their picks and shovels and blue shirts, you will doubtless be pleased at the

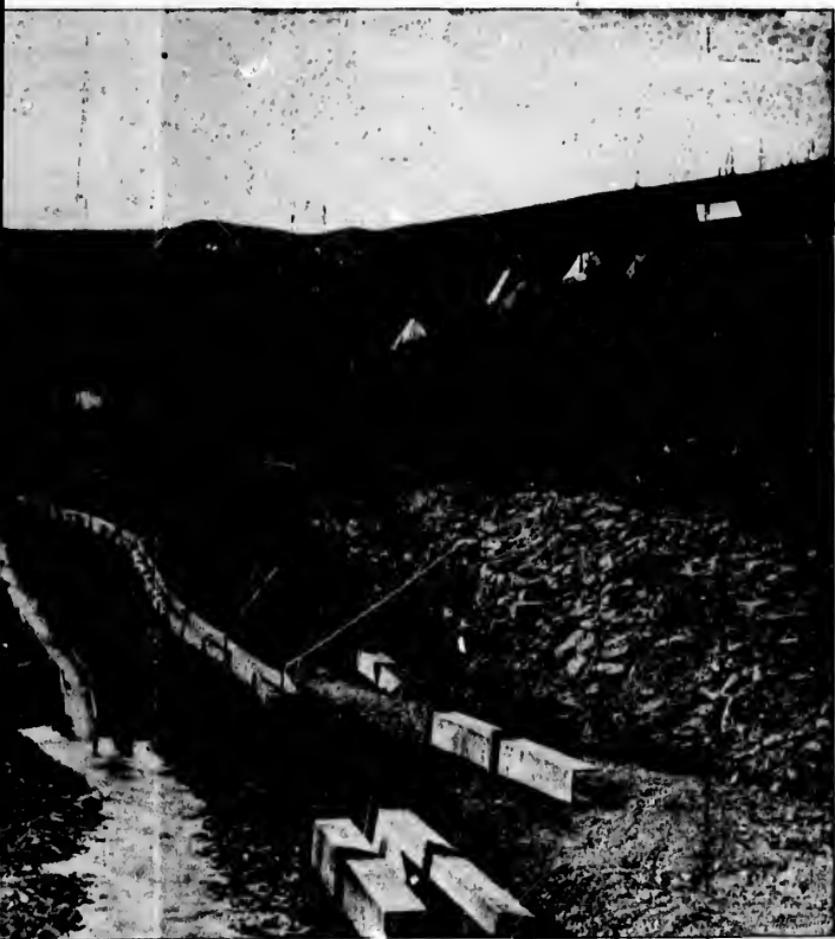
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MINING ON THE YUKON



CLAIM No. 3 ON MILLER CREEK, OWNED BY JOSEPH BEAUDREAU
THERE WAS TAKEN OUT OVER \$100,000.00.
IS A GOOD IDEA OF PLACER MINING IN ALASKA.

YUKON

opportunity which you will have at Circle City and Fort Cudahy. Alaskan waters abound in the choicest kind of fish, which, though you may not particularly admire, you will doubtless enjoy. The salmon and halibut, fresh as the morning dew, of which you frequently have opportunity to partake, are simply delicious—yum, yum! If you prefer to catch rather than to eat these beauties, no one objects, and there is plenty of opportunity. The Indians are much finer and more intelligent than those you have seen farther south. You will be amused to see the squaws on the arrival of the steamer (by the way, the arrival of the steamer is the great event of the month) sitting around dressed in their best raiment, and many of them with a portion of their face blackened, sometimes their teeth, which, added to their ugliness, makes them look like the very Old Nick himself. The more stormy the weather, the less clothing these Indians wear as a rule, for they evidently consider clothing made more for ornament than use. They will offer you for sale furs, silver bracelets, little carved images, canoes and various knickknacks; but as a rule, they have a high appreciation of their wares, and you can do better at a white man's store.

We would especially call the attention of tourists to the exceptionally magnificent trip to the Yukon Gold Fields and Arctic Circle, where you can read a paper and see the sun for twenty-four hours without a break. This is the first chance ever offered tourists to visit this vast and little known country that abounds in fine fish, moose, caribou and many kinds of game, and where gold is unlimited.

The following information regarding the trip from Juneau to Yukon is taken from the Alaska Searchlight, January, 1895:

The miner of Alaska looks to the Yukon country for a reproduction of the scenes of the Cassiar and Cariboo districts. That along that river and its numerous tributaries there are millions of dollars hidden in the sands or locked within the mountains, rock-bound walls there can be no doubt. For sev-

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GOLD

eral years the more adventuresome of our placer miners have been going to that Mecca of the North—Forty-mile creek. Many of them have returned after one or two seasons' sojourn none the richer, save in experience; others have struck it rich and made for themselves snug little fortunes, and a thousand others are wintering there now hoping that next summer may bring them that good luck for which they have so long waited.

Day after day, and season after season, the miners toil cheerfully at the bars and old water courses of the creeks and rivers which form part of the Yukon system, and every year sees their numbers increased, and every fall a larger quantity of gold finds its way to the mints, and every spring the Alaskan steamers bring several hundreds to join the fortune hunters of the interior, Forty-mile being the objective point of all going to the Yukon gold fields.

HAVING ARRIVED HOME

You will find your eyes clear and sparkling, your appetite keen, your step more elastic, your general health immensely improved, and in case you were not up to a proper and healthy standard when you started out, your avoirdupois increased anywhere from five to thirty pounds. You will be delighted at having made the journey. You will have lots of stories to tell of your experience, which will make you the lion of your social gathering and the envy of those who stayed at home or went to the springs. This is the invariable experience of those who take this trip to Alaska.

YUKON EXCHANGE

Parties going to the gold fields can avoid the danger and inconvenience of carrying money with them by obtaining, without expense, Exchange Cheques, at our Chicago office, payable at Fort Cudahy or Circle City.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TRIP

Leaving Seattle on a large and well appointed steamer, which proceeds up Puget Sound, passing Port Townsend and Victoria and out through the straits of San Juan Del Fuca to the beautiful Pacific,

FIELDS

where you have an uninterrupted voyage on a comparatively smooth and placid ocean of about 2,000 miles to Dutch Harbor, which is the first stop. Here we find located a coaling station and stores operated by the North American Commercial Company, and it is also the supply point for the naval vessels and the Bering Sea fleet of whalers and sealers. After a short stop at this place we proceed on our way north through Behring Sea, past the Seal Island of St. George and St. Paul and up through Norton Sound to Fort Get There. On St. Michaels Island, where is located the transfer and supply station for the Yukon River. Here also you will find a good many natives or Esquimaux. Here passengers and freight are transferred direct to large and commodious river steamers, which then proceed down the coast sixty miles to the north mouth of the great Yukon, a river larger than the Mississippi, that can be navigated with large steamers 2,300 miles without a break, and which abounds in fish, the salmon being noted far and wide for their fine flavor and large size, and no one knows better than our steamboat cooks how to prepare this excellent fish in the most appetizing manner.

As you proceed up the river you will see innumerable Indian villages and small settlements inhabited by traders, missionaries and Indians, all of which is of interest to the traveler in a new and until lately a comparatively unknown territory. The first two or three hundred miles is through a low, flat country, after which the mountainous country is reached, and the constant change of magnificent scenery as you proceed up the river, is beyond description, as nowhere on the American continent is there anything to equal it.

At Old Fort Yukon, which is inside of the Arctic Circle, you will see during the months of June and July the sun for twenty-four hours without a break, and all along the river during these months you can read a book or paper at any time during the day or night without a lamp, as it is continuous daylight during this time.

After leaving here the next point of interest is Circle City, the metropolis of the Yukon coun-

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ALASKA

try. Here you find a large frontier town, the houses all built of logs, and while they have no pretensions of beauty, they are warm and comfortable. Circle City has a population of nearly two thousand people, and some of the best placer mines in the country are located near this place, and prospects are that this will be one of the best placer mining camps on the American continent, as it is steadily increasing in population, and the miners and prospectors are continually finding new and richer placer ground, and as the country around here has been comparatively little prospected, we look for a big increase in population and the amount of gold taken out of this section.

From here you proceed on up the river for two hundred and forty miles further, where you find Fort Cudahy at the mouth of the celebrated Forty-mile Creek. Here is a thriving town, very similar to Circle City, but not as large. This is the supply point for the mines in the Forty-mile district. This district has been a very prosperous one for the last four years and has turned out a great quantity of gold, this being the first important district where coarse gold was discovered. The Yukon is navigable for some distance above this point, but at present steamers do not run above here.

**THIS IS THE ONLY ROUTE
BY WHICH YOU CAN
REACH THIS**

NEW EL DORADO

**WITH SAFETY AND
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AVOIDING THE DANGEROUS
AND EXPENSIVE TRIP
OVER THE
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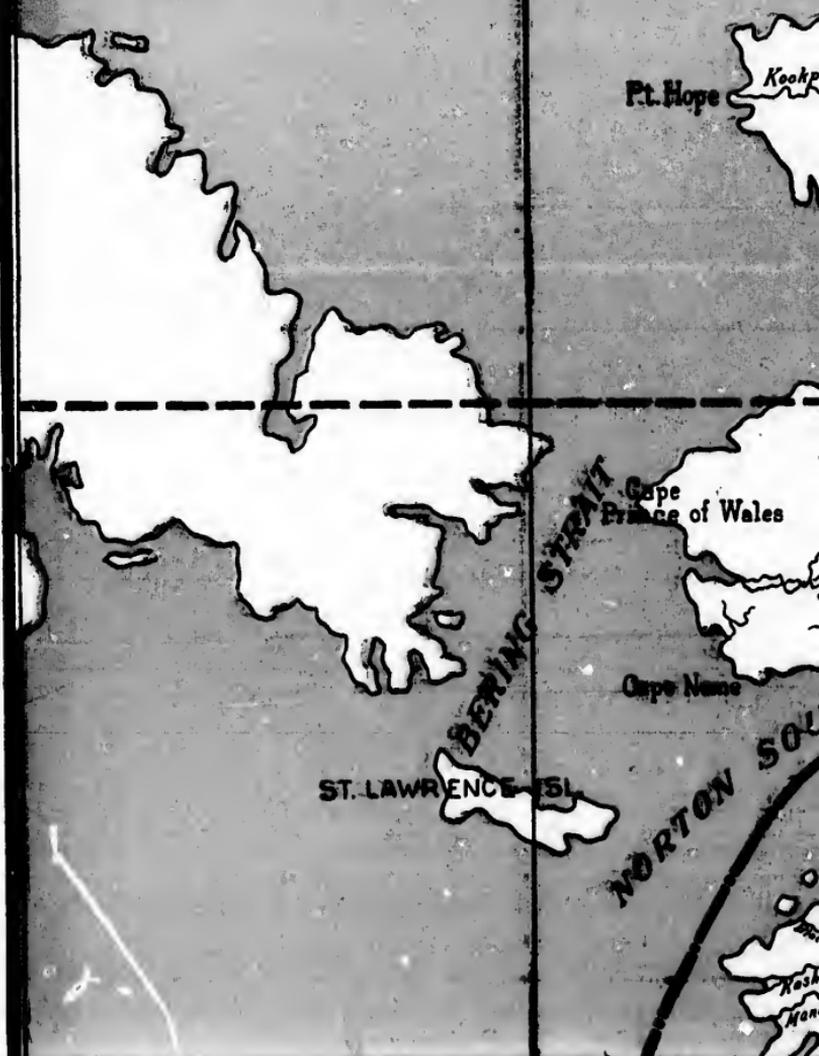
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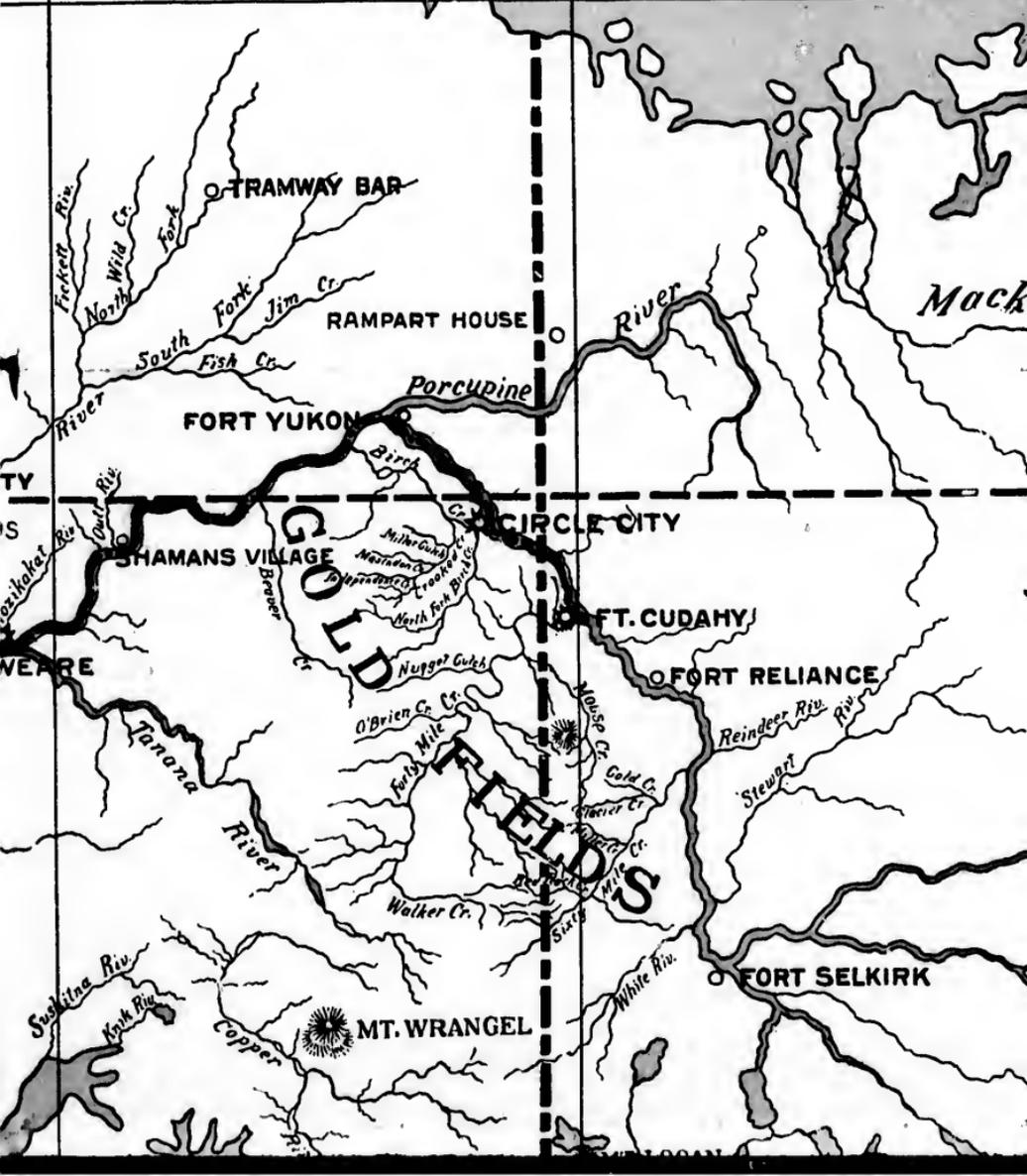
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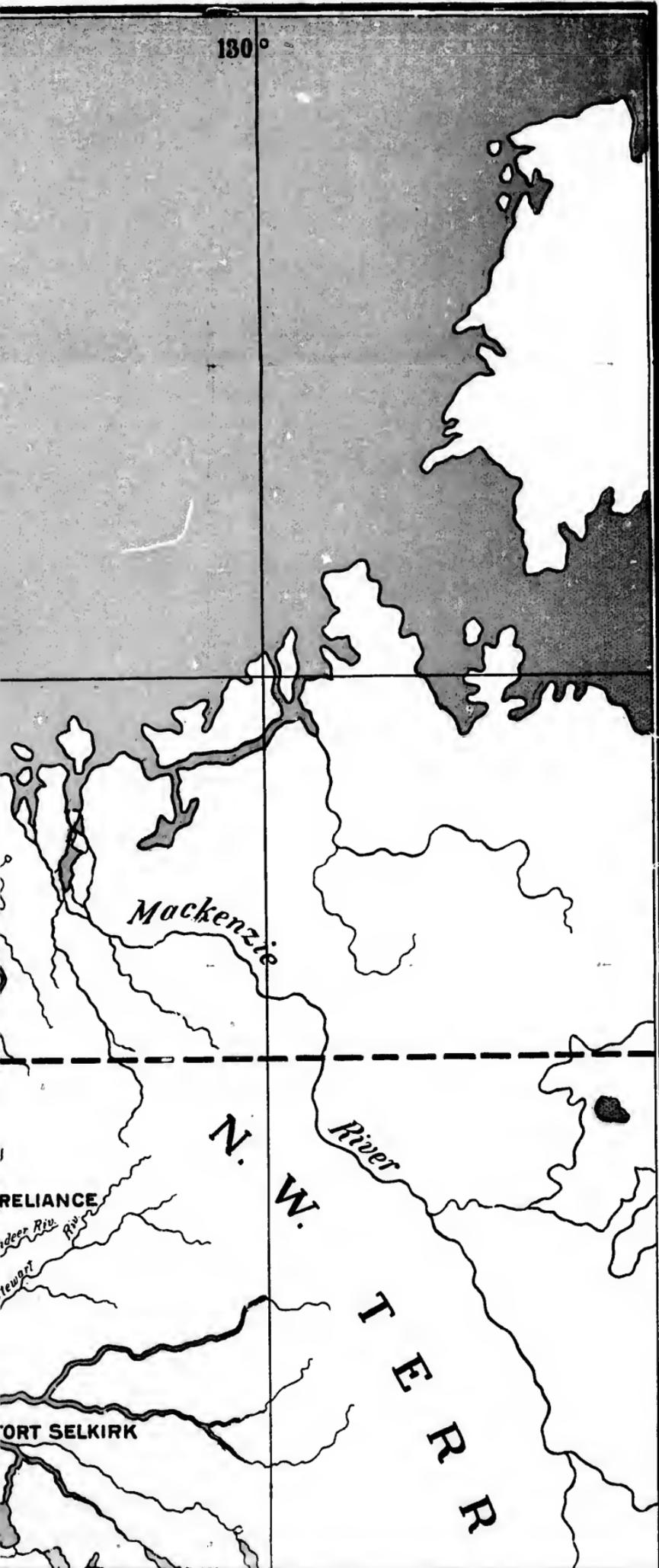
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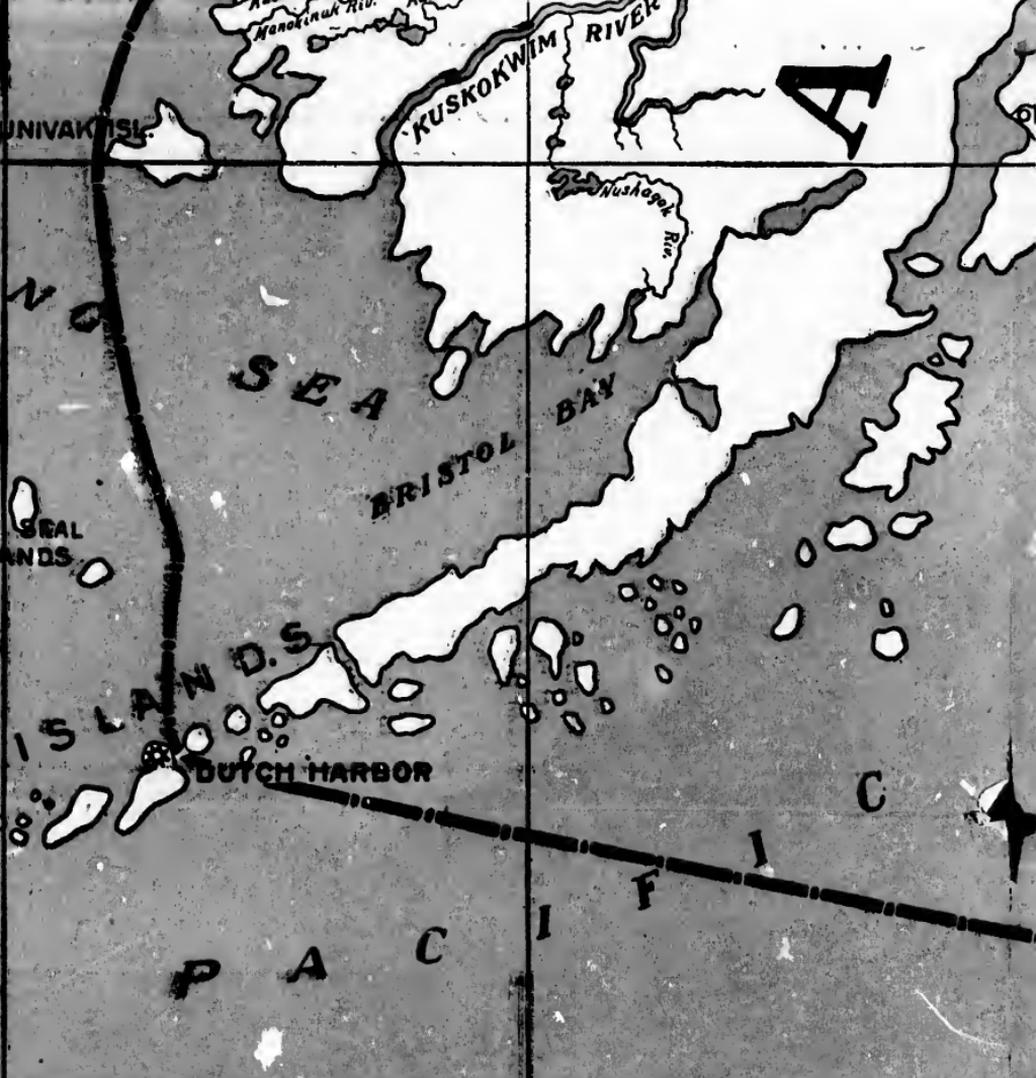
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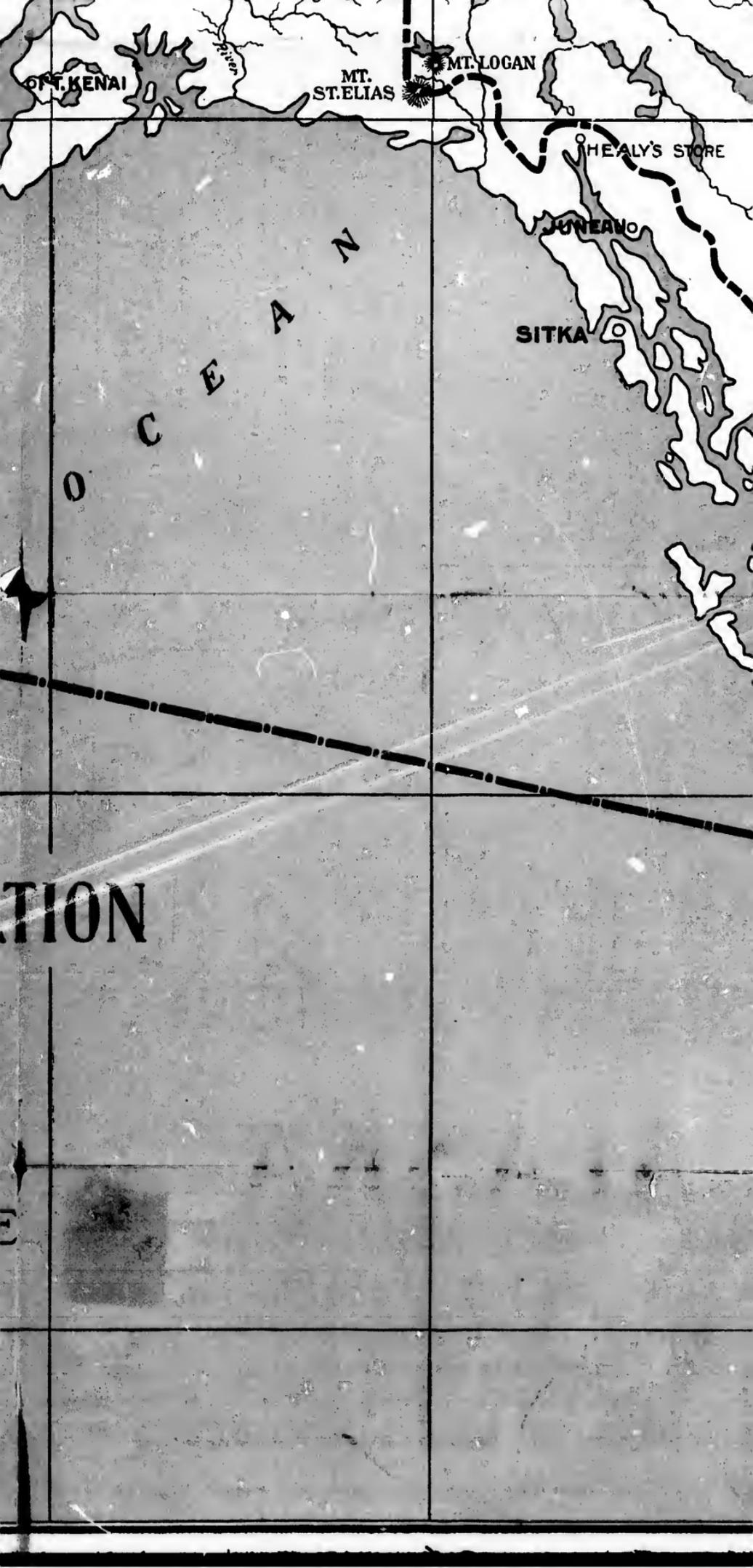
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TO THE YUKON GOLDFIELDS.



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TO THE
YUKON GOLD FIELDS
ALASKA

BY
**The North American
Transportation and Trading Co's
Route**

**MERCHANTS AND CARRIERS
OPERATING STEAMERS**

"PORTUS B. WEARE" & "JOHN J. HEALY"
on the Yukon, and Ocean Steamers between **SAN
FRANCISCO, SEATTLE** and **MOUTH** of the **YUKON
RIVER.**

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June 1st

August 1st



Seattle

June 10th

August 10th

