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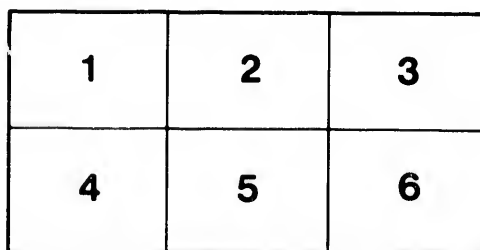
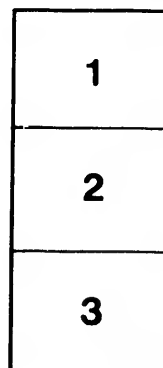
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NEW OFFICIAL MAP
OF
ALASKA
AND THE
KLONDIKE
Gold Fields.

The New "Eldorado."

PUBLISHED BY

GEORGE F. CRAM,

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ALASKA.

Area, 577,390 Square Miles. Population, 31,795.

History. This extensive tract and peninsula together with the Aleutian Islands formerly belonged to Russia, that Empire claiming and holding the same by the right of Behring's discovery in 1741, and the subsequent settlement of the district. In 1799 the Emperor Paul granted a twenty years' charter to the Russo-American Fur Company, which conquered the country as far south as Sitka, which was founded in 1801. The charter of the corporation was renewed in 1839, but finally expired in 1863. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, in the face of much ridicule and opposition, became the champions and advocates for the purchase of this "profitless land of imperial dimensions" by the United States, which was made in 1867, on payment of \$7,200,000 in gold. Congress created Alaska in 1870 a military and collection district, and by Act of May 17, 1884, provided a civil and territorial government. At the time of the purchase of Alaska many called it "Seward's folly," yet at this date the United States have received an income from the seal and other fisheries far in excess of the amount first paid, and hold in addition the most valuable seal fur-bearing animals and other fisheries in the world, and an undeveloped

mineral and lumber district 'which bids fair to excel any other now existing on the earth's surface.

In acquiring the Alaskan territory though, the United States moved its center, figured in geographical miles, not in area or population, as far west as San Francisco. The country now extends from about the 65th degree of longitude up at the far east corner of Maine to the 122d degree up at the far northwest tip of the Alaskan mainland. This is taking no account of the little island of Attu, 1,000 miles out in the Pacific, beyond the Hawaiian group, which, since the purchase of Alaska, has really been our western land limit. The United States, therefore, may almost say with England that the sun never sets on its possessions.

Government and Judiciary. By Act of May 17, 1884, "providing a civil government for Alaska," Congress created a District Government providing for a Governor, a District Court (sitting at Sitka in May, and at Wrangel in November.) The clerk of this court is *ex-officio* Secretary and Treasurer of the District of Alaska. The Act further created four Commissioners, having the powers of Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts, and of Justices of the Peace, to reside at four designated settlements in Alaska, to hold courts of record, subject to the supervision of the District Judge, in all testamentary and probate matters, habeas corpus, etc. The laws of Oregon are declared to be the laws in the District of Alaska, when not in conflict with those of the United States.

Education. By the above Act \$25,000 was appropriated as an annual sum for education. There are fifty or more schools in operation, mostly under the charge of American teachers, and every indication that the native population will avail themselves of the educational privileges offered.

Physical Geography. The territory has an extensive length of over 2,000 miles, and a width of 1,400 miles, with a coast line of over 8,000 miles; being over two times the coast line of the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific, exclusive of Alaska. The interior of Alaska has been but slightly explored, and knowledge of the country has been confined mainly to a few of the larger rivers, to the islands and to the coasts.

The territory naturally falls in six grand divisions. They are: the Arctic division, a treeless expanse diversified by icy hills and mountains and with no inhabitants but the Esquimos; the Yukon basin, with its extensive forests near the coast and its inhabitants of Esquimos and Indians; the the Kuskokwim district, the Aleutian district, comprising the islands off the coast, where fishing and sealing are the chief pursuits, and where the population is mixed Aleutian and Russian blood: the Kodiak district, including the mainland and islands south of the Alaskan range, and the Sitka district, including the Archipelago and the coast, extending south to British Columbia. The Sitka district is that seen by the tourists from the States. They gaze on its enormous forests and imagine they have seen the country. As a matter of fact, they do little more than set foot on the territory.

There are three important mountain chains, the St. Elias, or coast range, the Rocky Mountains, and the Alaskan range. The highest elevation in North America, Mount St. Elias, variously estimated from 17,850 to 19,400 feet, is one of the coast range. There are sixty-one volcanoes—ten of which are active—in the Aleutian Islands; the Shishaldin, about 8,000 feet above the waves that wash its base, constantly belches out fire and smoke. Alaska is one of the greatest

glacier, regions on the globe. In one of the gulches of Mount Fairweather is a glacier that extends to the sea, a distance of fifty miles, and then breaks in a perpendicular wall of ice three hundred feet high and eight miles broad. Above Fort Wrangel, on the Stickeen river, between two mountains, 3,000 feet high, is a glacier forty miles long and four or five wide and 1,000 feet deep; opposite this mass of ice and immediately across the river, are large boiling springs. It is also a hot mineral spring region. Medicinal springs abound in sufficient number and variety to treat the diseases of the whole human race. Goreloi, one of these, is a vast smoking caldron eighteen miles in circumference.

The great river of Alaska is the Yukon. It rises in British Columbia, enters Alaska near the 65th meridian and flows west and southwest across the entire width of territory into Behring sea. Its length is estimated at 1,850 miles, and it is navigable in Alaska 1,206 miles. Eight hundred miles above its mouth it is, in places, 6 miles wide, including the intervening islands. It is the seventh great river of the world, and drains an area of 200,000 square miles. According to a Russian official report it discharges one-third more water every hour than the Mississippi. Next to the Yukon in size is the Kuskokwim, which also flows into Behring sea some further south. The Copper, Chilkat and Stickeen are the chief rivers flowing into the North Pacific Ocean. Lakes are said to be numerous in the interior of the country. A noted American divine having had the pleasure of an Alaskan trip, said to the writer: "No language is powerful enough to describe what we saw, and the marvelous wonders of nature almost surpass realization, save to those who are able to take such a trip as we have just concluded. I have traveled all over the East, have seen Palestine and

all the beauties of the Scriptural scenes, have climbed the Alps and journeyed in Switzerland and Italy, but there is no comparison between the scenery there and that in Northern British Columbia and Alaska.

Climate. The climate of Alaska is much milder than that of countries of the same latitude on the east coast of America. That of the Aleutian Islands is similar to that of the west coast of Scotland. In the Yukon Valley there are large plains and extensive marshes, which, though underlaid by ice which never melts even in the hottest summer weather, are covered with vegetation. The remarkable mildness of the climate along the west coast is largely owing to the influence of the prevalence of the Japanese current. The Aleutian Islands are located within this current. In the southwest and along the western coast the cold is seldom more than 12° below zero, but north-west as you approach the Arctic Circle the temperature drops from 50° to 70° below. At Fort Yukon, Circle City, and at Dawson City in the North-West Territory the average winter temperature is about 60° below. Here there are about three months of summer during which the sun is excessively hot, nothing but the long and intensely cold winters and the distance from natural highways of communication have prevented for so long a period the discovery of the golden wealth buried in the sands of the river valleys.

Up to the present time seal-fishing has been the principal industry of Alaska; there is little doubt however that the recent gold discoveries will lead to the development of other mineral industries, and there is in the southern portion of the mainland as well as in the islands a profusion of forests, sufficient for the perfect development of all the natural industries. Dawson and Circle City are prominent

among the new cities that have sprung up in the newly discovered gold fields. At present they are little more than mining camps.

Industries. The great seal breeding Islands of the world are the Pribylof Islands, lying in the heart of the Behring sea. They were discovered in June, 1787, by Gehrman Pribylof, a shipmate serving in the employ of a Russian fur company. St. George was first discovered. St. Paul, about thirty-six miles to the north-west of St. George, was discovered in July. The islands are so enveloped by dense fogs as to furnish a comparatively secure hiding place for the fur-seal.

St. Paul is about thirteen miles long, and is nearly six miles in its greatest width. It has a superficial area of 21,120 acres, with a shore line of 42 miles, sixteen and a half of which are fitted for the passage of the fur-seals.

St. George is over 10 miles long and about four and a half miles in extreme breadth, having an area of about 27 square miles.

Walrus, six miles from the north-east point of St. Paul, are elevated rocky reefs, on which numerous sea-otters have been found. The fur-seals seek these islands to rest for two or three months on land, on a hard, smooth surface, with a cooling, moist atmosphere, which they must have during their breeding season. They find here, especially on St. Paul, the admirably adapted grounds of basaltic rock and of volcanic cement-slopes of gradual ascent from the sea, furnishing a quiet resting place for millions of the intelligent species. Mr. Ivan Petrof, in his valuable report to the United States Census Department, states there is not a rod of similarly attractive ground on all the Alaskan coasts. The sea-otter is most abundant from the island of Qumnak

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northeasterly along the Alaskan Peninsula. The land-otter is found on the whole coast from the southern boundary to the northern shore of Noitan Sound, also on the whole coast of the Yukon as far as known. The beaver, the brown bear, the mink, the cross, blue and white fox, the marten, and a few other fur-bearing animals are also found in many parts of Alaska, and some of them widely distributed and in immense numbers.

Cities. *Sitka*, is the capital of the Territory, and the only considerable town. It is situated on a commodious harbor on Baranov Island. It was long the headquarters of the Russo-American Fur Company, and the capital of Russian-America, then called New Archangel. When Alaska was ceded to the United States Sitka was a collection of log huts about one hundred in number. Its inhabitants are mostly Creoles.

The most conspicuous object in the town is the Greek Church; it is built in the form of a Greek cross; has an emerald dome over the center, and a bell-tower surmounted by a cupola. The interior is a mass of gold and silver; the wood-work is handsomely carved and richly gilded. This is the most ancient and interesting of the three Greek churches in the United States. The rainfall at Sitka is said to be greater than of any section of the world outside of the tropics; the number of rainy days in each year varies from a minimum of 190 to a maximum of 285. Ice, fit for consumption, scarcely ever forms here.

Dawson City is a typical mining camp, of at present about 3,000 population. Here the British Government enforces the law prohibiting the use of firearms, so that few men carry guns. The laws of the camp are enforced by mounted police. Speculation is largely the order of the

day. A claim is located and offered for sale. It usually finds a prompt purchaser who seldom fails to realize richly from it. In fact there are few claims that have not paid handsomely. There is very little lawlessness there, though drinking saloons are common, and there is more or less gambling.

Circle City is but a few miles away, and from that point communication can be had with the outside world. It was started three years ago. There is no natural advantage in putting the town in that particular place, only that there is a little bight of the river just out of reach of the head-long current, which makes a quiet landing place for small boats, and back of it is a level country for miles. Yet there is another reason in the fact that it is only eight miles across a low divide to Birch creek, which is the point of interest for all gold-hunters.

It is out of the usual order that the first gold discovered in this locality was not found by white men, but by a half-breed named Pitka, who with an Indian named Soreska took out about \$400 at a point on Birch creek, now called Pitka's bar, which is near the confluence of several small tributaries. That was three years ago. Pitka was just in advance of several white prospectors, and the next year there were a hundred men in the district. This season the number will run to a thousand, about half of whom are on a little creek called Mastadon, one of the most remote of all the tributaries, being seventy miles from the town.

There is little doubt the entire valley of the Yukon, from Fort Yukon to its source, together with the valleys of all its tributaries are rich in gold, and that we are at the present time only on the edge of discovery. And even above the Yukon, far into the Arctic circle, it is believed the

mountain ranges are full of the precious metal. The United States Director of the Mint says: "Nature seems to have sprinkled Alaska and all Asiatic Russia with gold. The latter region sends annually over \$25,000,000 to the mint at St. Petersburg. The production of gold there is such that the annual output of the Russian Empire would, it is claimed, exceed \$50,000,000 were it not for the obstacles put in the way of human industry by an inclement climate and an inhospitable soil."

The present supply of gold has all been extracted by placer mining. After removing from twelve to sixteen feet of frozen sand, more or less sprinkled with fine gold dust, the miner, if he has fortunately struck a good lead, comes to a stratum of some three or four feet of gravel rich in coarse dust and small nuggets, that may be picked out with the fingers. All this sand and gravel is frozen solid to a depth of over twenty feet, and the lower strata never thaws.

The methods of washing out placer gold are known as "sluicing" and "panning." The former is employed where the yield is of ordinary value, while all old-timers prefer the latter in rich ground.

In sluicing the dirt is shoveled into the sluice box, through which water is rapidly running. The box is of varying length, and has holes bored in the bottom. These holes are filled with quicksilver; the dirt, gravel and small boulders are washed over the quicksilver, but the gold adheres to it. When a miner "cleans up," sometimes every night, sometimes once a week, the water is turned off and the sluice box holes are cleaned out.

In panning, the dirt is put into a gold pan about the size of a small dish pan. This pan is made of copper. The miner squats besides a stream, dips water into the pan,

oscillates it with a motion that can only be acquired by experience, and gradually sloughs out the water, dirt, gravel, etc., retaining the gold in the pan. Gold being the heaviest substance it is of course the easiest to retain in the pan. If it be in the shape of nuggets, the miner picks them out of the pan with his fingers; if the gold be in small particles, fine gold or "flour" gold, he dries the pan in the sun and carefully brushes the deposit into a piece of buckskin or other material used for carrying the precious metal.

A pick, a shovel, a gold pan, water, and, of course, some gold are the only essentials of placer mining.

The gold taken out of the Klondike placers, so far has been coarse, or in good-sized nuggets.

Machinery is only necessary in placer mining where large areas of ground that yield only moderately are worked, and then only for hydraulic power in washing down the dirt.

PLACER MINING LAW.

(From the Revised Statutes of the United States.)

The term "placer claim," as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States, is: "Ground within defined boundaries which contains mineral in its earth, sand or gravel; ground that includes valuable deposits not in place, that is, not fixed in rock, but which are in a loose state, and may in most cases be collected by washing or amalgamation without milling."

The manner of locating placer mining claims differs from that of locating claims upon veins or lodes. In locating a vein or lode claim, the United States statutes provide that no claim shall extend more than 300 feet on each side

of the middle of the vein at the surface, and that no claim shall be limited by mining regulations to less than 25 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface. In locating claims called "placers," however, the law provides that no location of such claim upon surveyed lands shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant. The supreme court, however, has held that one individual can hold as many locations as he can purchase and rely upon his possessory title; that a separate patent for each location is unnecessary.

Locaters, however, have to show proof of citizenship or intention to become citizens. This may be done in the case of an individual by his own affidavit; in the case of an association incorporated by a number of individuals by the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge or upon information and belief; and in the case of a company organized under the laws of any state or territory, by the filing of a certified copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation.

A patent for any land claimed and located may be obtained in the following manner: "Any person, association or corporation authorized to locate a claim, having claimed and located a piece of land, and who has or have complied with the terms of the law, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field notes of the claim or claims in common made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such

plat, previous to the application for a patent on such plat; and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such land office; and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent to the land in the manner following: The registrar of said land office upon the filing of such application, plat, field notes, notices and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for a period of sixty days in a newspaper to be by him designated, as published nearest to such claim; and he shall post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing such application or at any time thereafter, within sixty days of publication, shall file with the registrar a certificate of the United States surveyor general that \$500 worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim and furnish an accurate description to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication, the claimant shall file his affidavit showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication."

If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the registrar of the land office at the expiration of said sixty days the claimant is entitled to a patent upon the payment to the proper officer of \$5 per acre in the case of a lode claim, and \$2.50 per acre for a placer.

The location of a placer claim and keeping possession thereof until a patent shall be issued are subject to local laws and customs.

CANADIAN MINING REGULATIONS.

In case a person thinks of going into the Yukon fields to prospect for gold, so long as he locates a claim in Canadian territory he must be guided by the mining laws of that country. He must, therefore, bear in mind and obey these regulations, which are the principal features of the statute provided for governing placer miners and their locations of property. Following are extracts from the Canadian mining regulations.

7. If any person or persons shall discover a new mine and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner a claim for the bar diggings 750 feet in length may be granted. A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have previously been worked at a different level.

9. A claim shall be recorded with the Gold Commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the Commissioner's office. One day extra shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles and fraction thereof.

11. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations.

12. An entry fee of \$15 shall be charged for the first year and an annual fee of \$10 for each of the following years.

13. After recording a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof, or any person acting in his behalf, for

the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

14. The entry of every holder for a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each year.

15. No miner shall receive a grant for more than one mining claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common on such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the Gold Commissioner and a fee of \$5 paid for each registration.

16. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with and a fee of \$5 paid to the Gold Commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate of his title.

17. Every miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom, but he shall have no surface rights therein.

18. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner, be necessary for the working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

19. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee

thereof, or by some person in his behalf, for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause may be shown to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the Commissioner.

HOW TO REACH THE GOLD FIELDS.

There are two general routes to the Klondike district and Dawson City. One goes by ocean steamer from Seattle, Wash., proceeding up Puget Sound, passing Port Townsend and Victoria and out through the Straits of San Juan del Fuca to the Pacific, where one has an uninterrupted voyage on a comparatively smooth ocean of about 2,000 miles, to Dutch Harbor, at the extreme end of the southwest Alaskan peninsula, which is the first stop. A coaling station and stores operated by the North American Commercial Company, are located here; it is also the point of supply for the naval vessels and the Behring Sea fleet of whalers and sealers.

From Dutch Harbor the voyage is continued north through Bering Sea, past the Pribylof Islands, and up through Norton Sound to Fort Get There, on St. Michaels Island, where the transfer and supply station for the Yukon river is located.

Two transportation and mercantile companies are engaged in the traffic of the middle and lower Yukon.

The Alaska Commercial Company, which for many years has controlled a large share of the trade of the far north, has two steamers, the Alice and the Arctic, of about 300 tons burden each. The North American Transportation and Trading Company has one boat, the Weare, in service,

and during the short season of navigation these vessels make from three to four round trips; these companies supply a number of independent trading posts and mining towns in the interior with merchandise and take their furs and other native products. At St. Michaels passengers and freight are transferred direct to the 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 1,850 miles without a break, and which abounds in fish. As you proceed up the river you will see innumerable Indian villages and small settlements, inhabited by traders, missionaries and Indians. 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 this point the next place of interest is Circle City, the metropolis of the Yukon country. 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 mine 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 has been comparatively little prospected, a big increase in population and the amount of gold taken out of this section is looked for. From here you proceed up the river for two hundred and forty miles farther, where you find Fort Cudahy, at the mouth of the celebrated Forty Mile Creek. This is a thriving town, very similar to Circle City, but not so large. It is the supply point for the mines in the Forty Mile district. This district has been a very prosperous one for the last five years and has turned out a great quantity of gold, it being the first important district where coarse gold was discovered.

A little farther on is Dawson City, and sixty five miles over the hills are the Klondike placer mines, and the steamers do not ply the Yukon above this point. Dawson City, the center of the new mining region, although sixty five miles distant from the Klondike, is said to be a typical mining camp minus the guns. The British government enforces its laws in Dawson and those laws prohibit the use of fire arms, so few men carry guns. The laws of the camp are enforced by mounted police, whose captain is a civil officer. Though there are about 3,000 people in Dawson, few houses have been built, for the principal reason that lumber is \$100 per 1000 feet. It takes twenty six days by this route to the new mining camps; sixteen days from Seattle to St. Michaels Island, and ten up the Yukon to Dawson City, by the fast boat. The distance is about 2,500 miles from Seattle to St. Michaels Island, and 1,800 miles up the Yukon to Dawson, a total of about 4,500 miles.

The other general route or way to the Klondike district, the "mountain" route is shorter in miles, but equally long in

the time it requires, and a great deal more difficult. By this route the traveler sails more directly north to Juneau, which is 899 miles from Seattle, and then goes by lake and river and over the mountains 922 miles to Dawson. You take the steamer at Seattle, or any of the Puget Sound ports, touching at Victoria, and sailing along the coast of British America, till you get to Fort Tongas, at the southern extremity of Alaska; from here you proceed north to Fort Wrangel, and finally you get to Juneau.

Juneau is the outfitting point, the head of regular steamboat navigation during the winter and spring months. Here all persons leave the steamers which have brought them from Puget Sound ports or Victoria. The town is well supplied with hotels and restaurants, and board is cheap. Outfits are purchased here for the journey inland; and among the principal things is a Yukon sleigh, snow shoes, tent, fur robes, axe, saw and nails for building a boat, warm and serviceable clothing, including gum boots, blankets and provisions.

The valley of the Yukon may be reached by five different routes, four of which cross the mountain range through as many passes; the Dyea or Chilcoot Pass, the Chilcat, Moores or the White Pass, and Takou. The other route is known as the Lake Teslin Trail.

The Chilcoot is the only pass used to any extent so far, and the distance is 115 miles from Juneau. Small steamers ply irregularly between Juneau and Dyea, the head of navigation, a hundred miles northwest of Juneau. Across the channel from Juneau is Douglas Island, on which is located a gold mine; the ore of this mine is of such low grade that it seems strange that a company could have been found to take the risk of treating it.

At Dyea, immediately in the foreground, is the ranch and store, owned by Healy & Wilson; and beyond, in their mantles of snow, rise the Coast mountains cold and severe, striking a feeling of dread into many a heart, and beyond this frozen barrier there stretches away hundreds of miles, the vast country of the Yukon, an expanse so wide that it is limited only by the extent of man's endurance.

On leaving Dyea, one bids farewell to civilization, and is a free man to pursue his course how and where he will; going up the Dyea River five miles on the ice, will bring you to the mouth of the canyon, about two miles long and fifty feet wide; after leaving the canyon you come to Pleasant Camp, and from here the ascent is gradual, and soon brings you to Sheep Camp, where the summit towers 3,500 feet above you, but the pass is some 500 feet lower. The descent from the summit for the first half mile is steep, then a gradual slope to Lake Linderman, some ten miles away; seven miles across the lake to its outlet, down the outlet three or four miles in a north-easterly direction to Lake Bennett, down the foot of this lake, twenty-five miles, then down the river four or five miles and Tagish Lake is reached. This lake is about twenty miles long, and empties into Mud Lake through an outlet three miles long; Mud Lake is about ten miles in length, and at the foot of it open water is usually found in April. Open water will probably be passed before reaching this point in the rivers connecting the lakes, but firm ice at the sides affords good sledding, but at the foot of Mud Lake a raft or boat must be built. Dry timber can be found along the shores with which to build a raft, which will take everything to the Lewes River Canyon, about forty miles to the Northwest.

The course down the lakes has been much in the form of a horseshoe, and now bears to the westward instead of the east; below the canyon are the White Horse rapids, a bad piece of water, but the raft can be lined down the right hand side until near the White Horse, three miles below. Below the White Horse another raft is built, and the journey continued for seventy-five miles to Lake Labarge, and requires three days. This lake is about forty-five miles long and there is an island about midway; a day's journey will make the foot of the lake. A boat should be built here. Going down the Lewes River, the Hootalinqua, Big Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers are passed on the right before reaching the Five Fingers. Here four large buttes stand like giant sentinels of stone to dispute your farther ingress

into the country, the water, in five passages, running swiftly between; the right hand passage is the only one which is practicable, and though the water is swift, it is safe if the boat be kept in the center. A few moments of careful management and the boat is rapidly approaching Reef Rapids, three miles below; next comes Pelly River, and the junction of the Pelly and Lewes form the Yukon proper. At this point the first trading post is reached. This is known as Harpers, and is 510 miles distant from Juneau.

Continuing the journey Stewart River is passed on the right; then White River on the left, so named on account of its milky looking water; the next tributary on the same side is Sixty Mile Creek, so called on account of its being sixty miles above Fort Reliance. A hundred miles below on the left side is Forty Mile Creek, forty miles below Fort Reliance. Here the Yukon is over two miles in width and on the upper bank of Forty Mile Creek is the principal trading post of the interior. This is the starting point for all the mines and is 750 miles from Juneau. This journey is made in early spring by most miners in order to save expenses of packing, and requires them from six to eight weeks, although it can be done in summer from the Lakes in eight or ten days.

The shortest, easiest, most desirable and most practicable route to the Yukon is that over the Chilkoot Pass. By this route at least ninety per cent. of all the Yukon residents have reached their destination, and the transportation over the pass of large quantities of supplies, and much heavy mining machinery is incontrovertible evidence of the superiority of the route above all others.

Recently a new pass has been tried, and is the Lake Teslin trail. It starts from Fort Wrangel and presents few difficulties. This route leads up Telegraph creek from Fort Wrangel, and there is clear water travel for about 100 miles up the creek. The creek is abandoned there, and the traveler strikes straight across the smooth tableland for about 175 miles. Then the Teslin Lake is reached, and it is plain sailing down the Hootalinqua river, a tributary of

the Lewes river, and down the Lewes is clear going to Dawson City.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES BY THE VARIOUS ROUTES TO FORT CUDAHY.

Via St. Michael.

	Miles.
San Francisco to Dutch Harbor.....	2400
Seattle or Victoria to Dutch Harbor.....	2000
Dutch Harbor to St. Michael.....	750
St. Michael to Fort Cudahy.....	1600
San Francisco to Fort Cudahy, total.....	4750
Seattle or Victoria to Fort Cudahy, total.....	4350

Via Juneau and Sitka.

San Francisco to Sitka, (outside.).....	1295
San Francisco to	
Seattle.....	820
Port Townsend.....	858
Victoria.....	880
Nanaimo.....	956
Seymour Narrows.....	1036
Mary Island.....	1591
Ketchikan.....	1631
New Metlakahtla.....	1647
Loring.....	1656
Yaas Bay.....	1675
Fort Wrangel.....	1746
Wrangel Narrows.....	1778
Juneau.....	1874
Treadwell Mill.....	1876
Berniers Bay.....	1920
Chilcat.....	2010
Taiya.....	2020

Via Taiya Inlet and Chilkoot Pass.

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Foot of Caribou Crossing, (Lake Nares.).....	57
Foot of Tagish Lake.....	73
Head of Marsh Lake.....	78
Foot of Marsh Lake.....	97
Head of Canon.....	123
Foot of Canon.....	124
Head of White Horse Rapids.....	125
Foot of White Horse Rapids.....	126
Takheena River.....	140
Head of Lake Labarge.....	153
Foot of Lake Labarge.....	184
Hootalinqua or Teslinto River.....	216
Big Salmon River.....	249
Little Salmon River.....	286
Five Finger Rapids.....	345
Rink Rapids.....	351
Pelly River.....	403
White River.....	499
Stewart River.....	509
Sixty Mile Creek.....	530
Dawson City.....	576
Fort Reliance.....	582
Forty Mile River.....	627
Fort Cudahy.....	628
International Boundary Line.....	667

Via Stikine River.

Victoria to

Fort Wrangel.....	750
Telegraph Creek.....	900
Teslin Lake.....	1050
Fort Cudahy.....	1720

INDEX TO MAP OF ALASKA TERRITORY.

EXPLANATION.

To find the name of any place on the map, first find the name in the Index; opposite the name will be seen the number and letter designating it on the map; then find the square located between the meridian lines, in the center of which the lines meet of the number and letter given and within this square will be found the name desired.

Capital in large type, thus: **SITKA.**

All important Towns in **Full Face** type.

All Towns in Roman type are Post Offices.

All Towns in *Italic* type are not Post Offices.

● Money Order Post Office.

All Telegraph messages for Sitka and other places in the Territory will be mailed from Seattle, Wash.

The Alaskan Pacific Express operates over the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., between Puget Sound ports and Juneau.

× Population unknown, or less than 100.

The population given in this Index is from the United States Census Reports of 1891, excepting for towns in the Northwest Territories.

NOTE—The population of Alaska, as given in the census reports, is necessarily largely an estimate. What census taker would be willing to go a couple of thousand miles up the Yukon, for instance, to find the number of miners in one of the new camps, or venture into the arctic circle to count the noses of the Esquimaux, who are said to have their May day festivities romping around the north pole? Dogs furnish a great part of all the means of transportation and communication up there in the snows, and they are not valuable for census work.

DISTRICTS.

	POP.
Arctic.....	3,222
Kodiak.....	6,112
Kuskokwim.....	5,424
Nushagak.....	2,726
Southeastern.....	8,038
Unalaska.....	2,361
Yukon.....	8,912

Total..... 31,795

The estimated population of Alaska Territory, July, 1897, was 40,000, Area, 577,390 square miles.

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×	East Point, No. 2, Kuskok- wim.....		41		Iakinkamute, Nushagak.....		60	
18	Ekaluktalugumute, Kuskok- wim.....		24		Iakinka,.....	D 6	×	
166	Eku,.....	E 6	×		Iaklegomute,.....	D 5	×	
×	English Bay, Kodiak.....		107		Ikohagmute, Yukon.....	E 5	65	
134	Erkleetpaga, Arctic.....		20		Ikogmute Mission, Yukon.....	D 5	140	
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×	Fort Cosmos,.....	E 3	×		Ingeramute, Kuskokwim....		35	
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	Igowik,.....	D 4	×		I			

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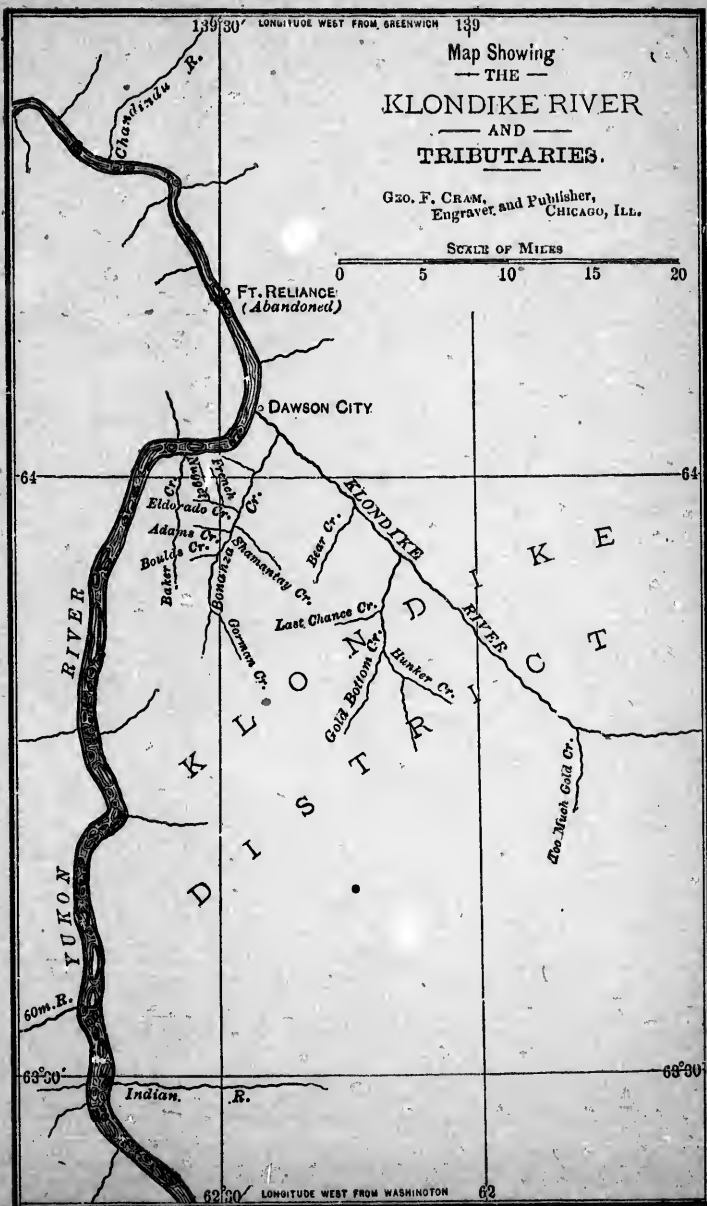
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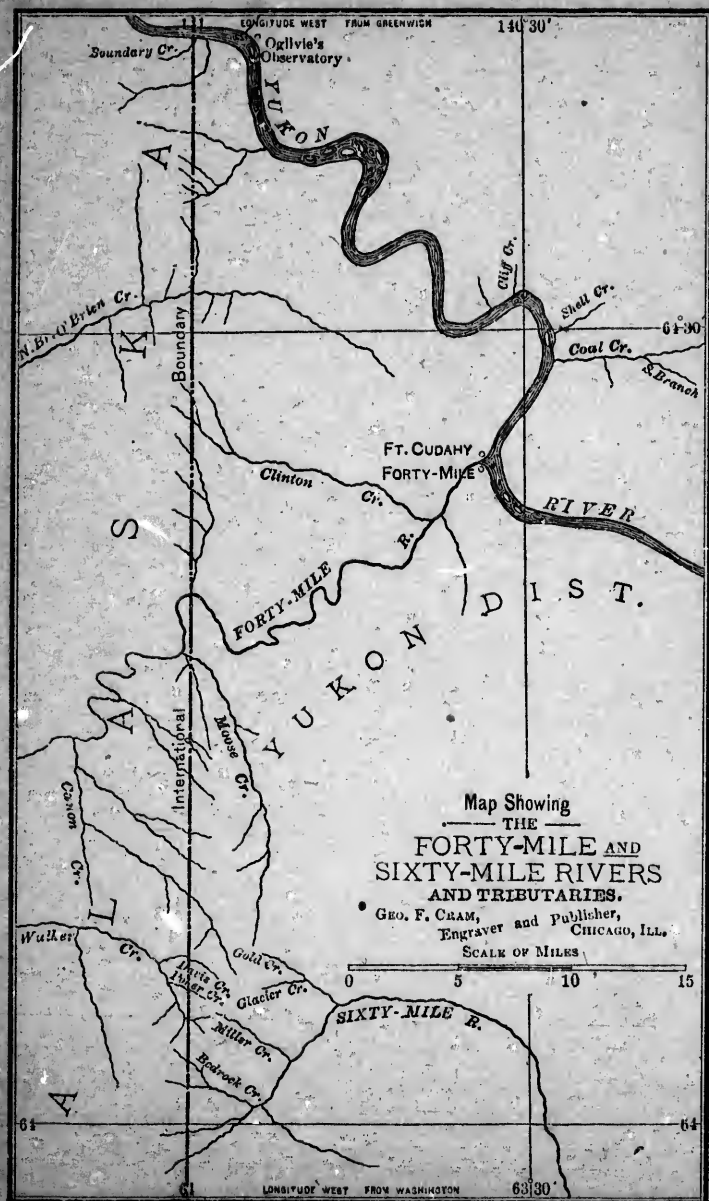
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<i>La Pierres House</i> , —	I 3	×	
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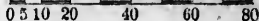
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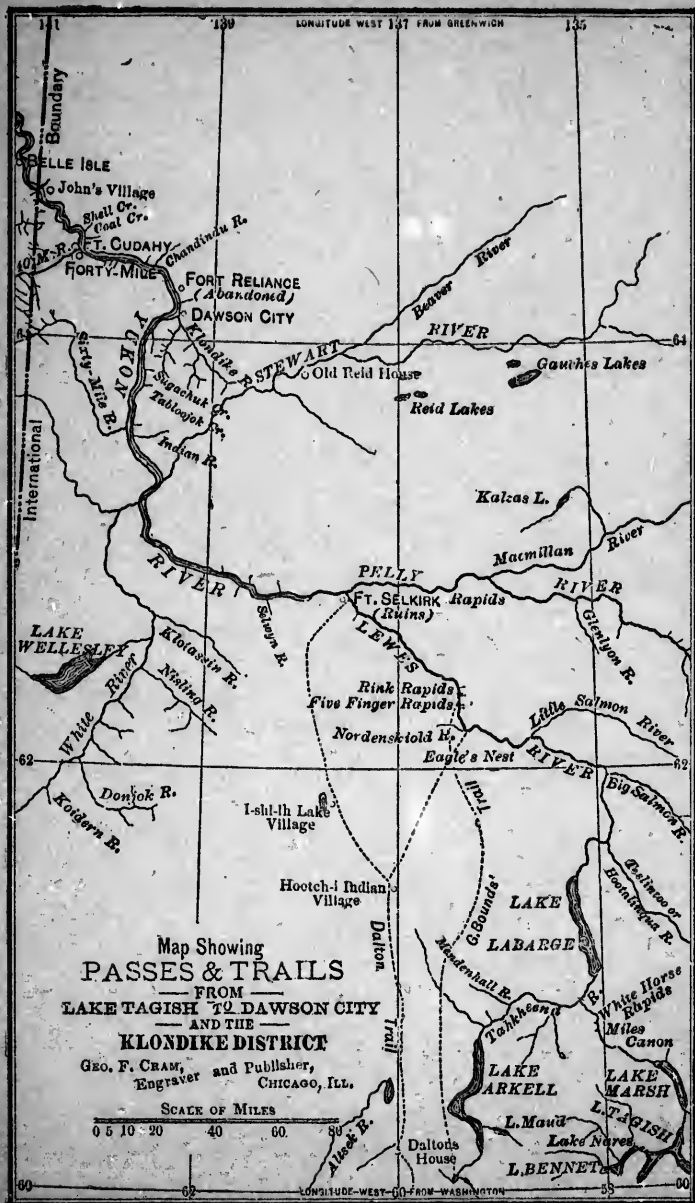




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Mixed 1,319
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Mongolian 2,287
All others 112

Indians
Eskimo 12,784
Thlinket 4,739
Achanaskan 3,441
Aleut 968
Tsimpsian 961
Hydah 391

DISTRICTS. POP.
Arctic, or Sev-
enth 3,222
Kodiak, or Se-
cond 6,112
Kuskokwim, or
Fifth 3,424
Nushagak, or
Fourth 3,726
Southeastern, or
First 8,038
Unalaska, or
Third 2,361
Yukon, or Sixth, 912

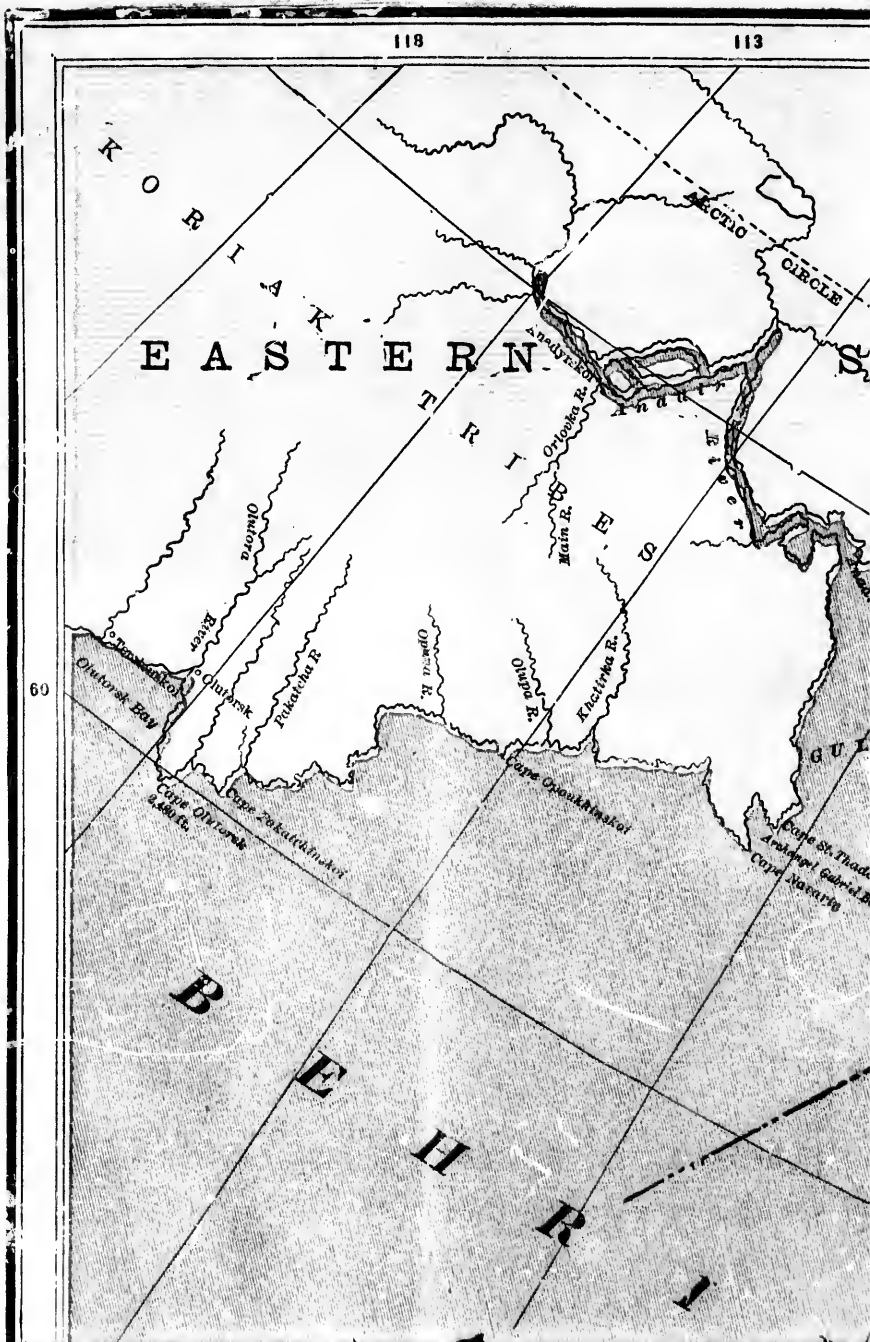
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TOWNS OR SETTLEMENTS.

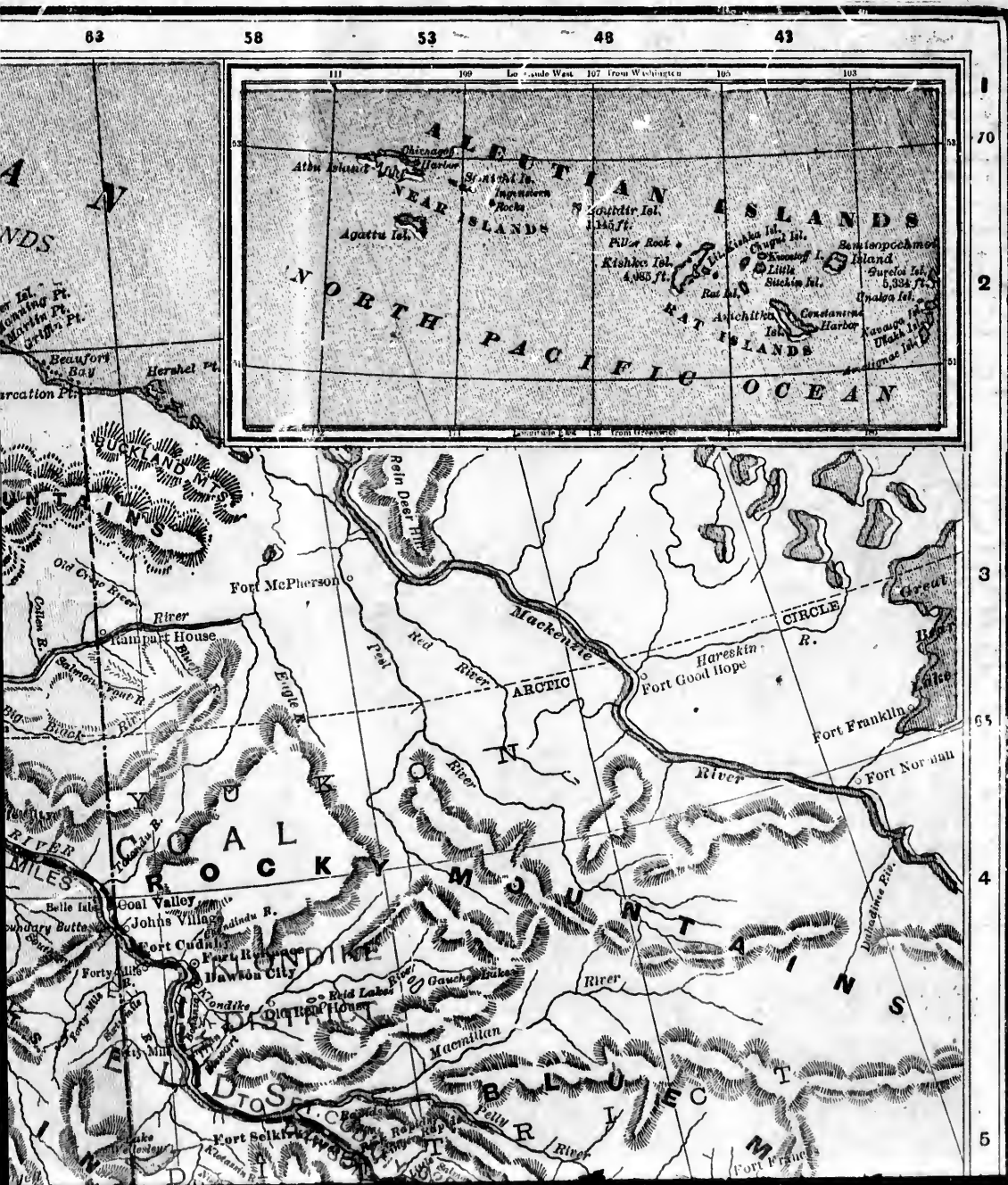
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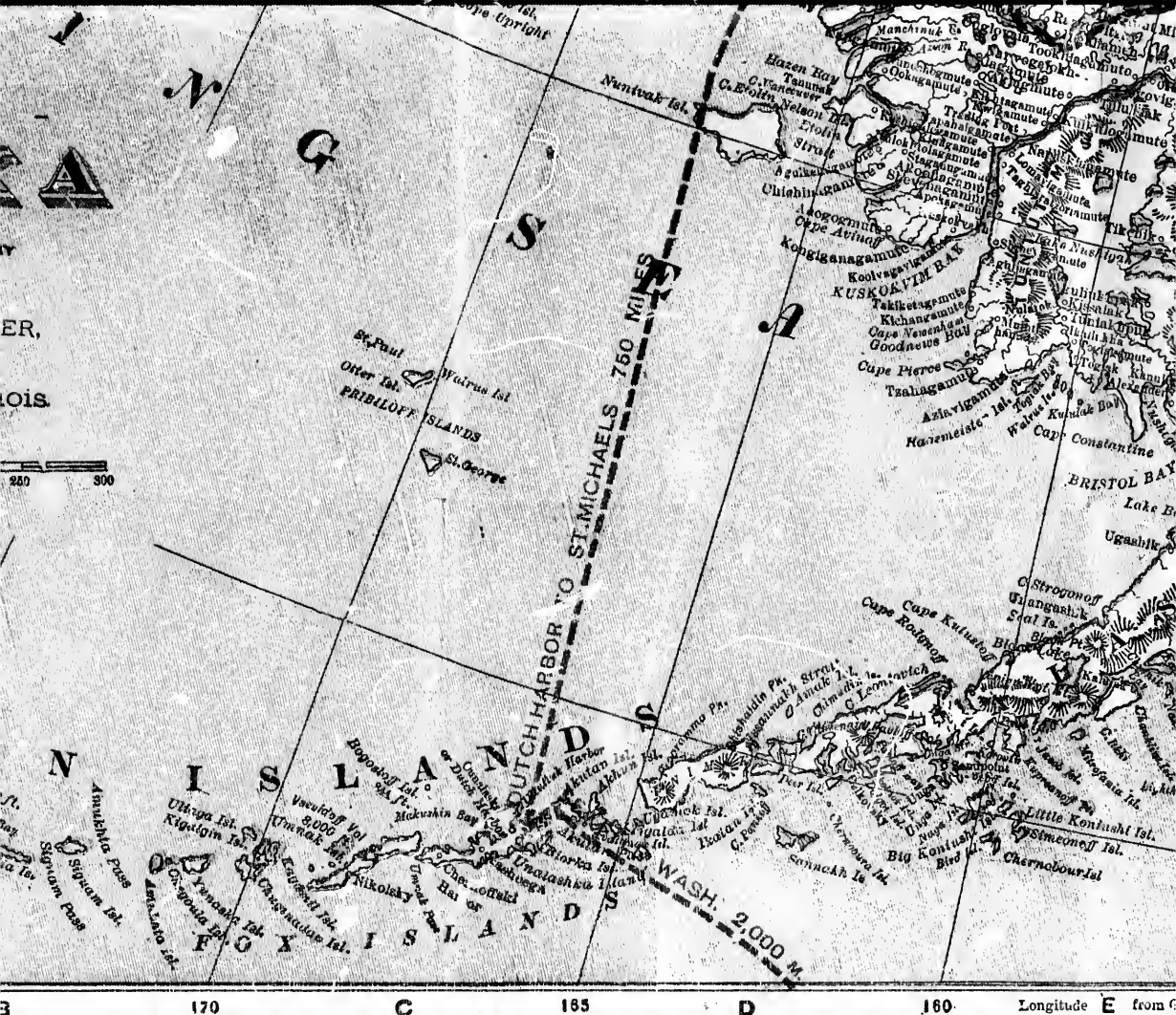


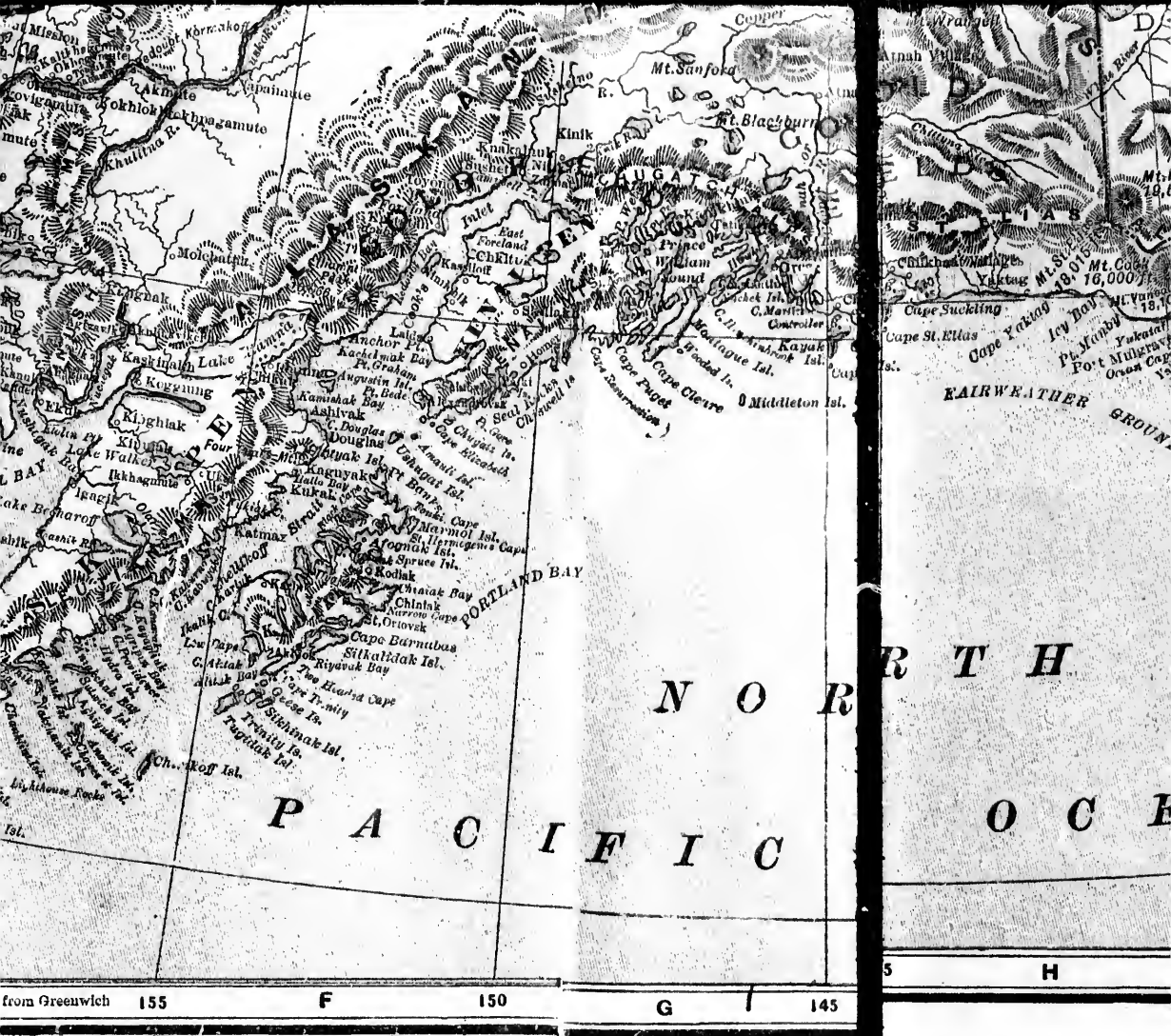






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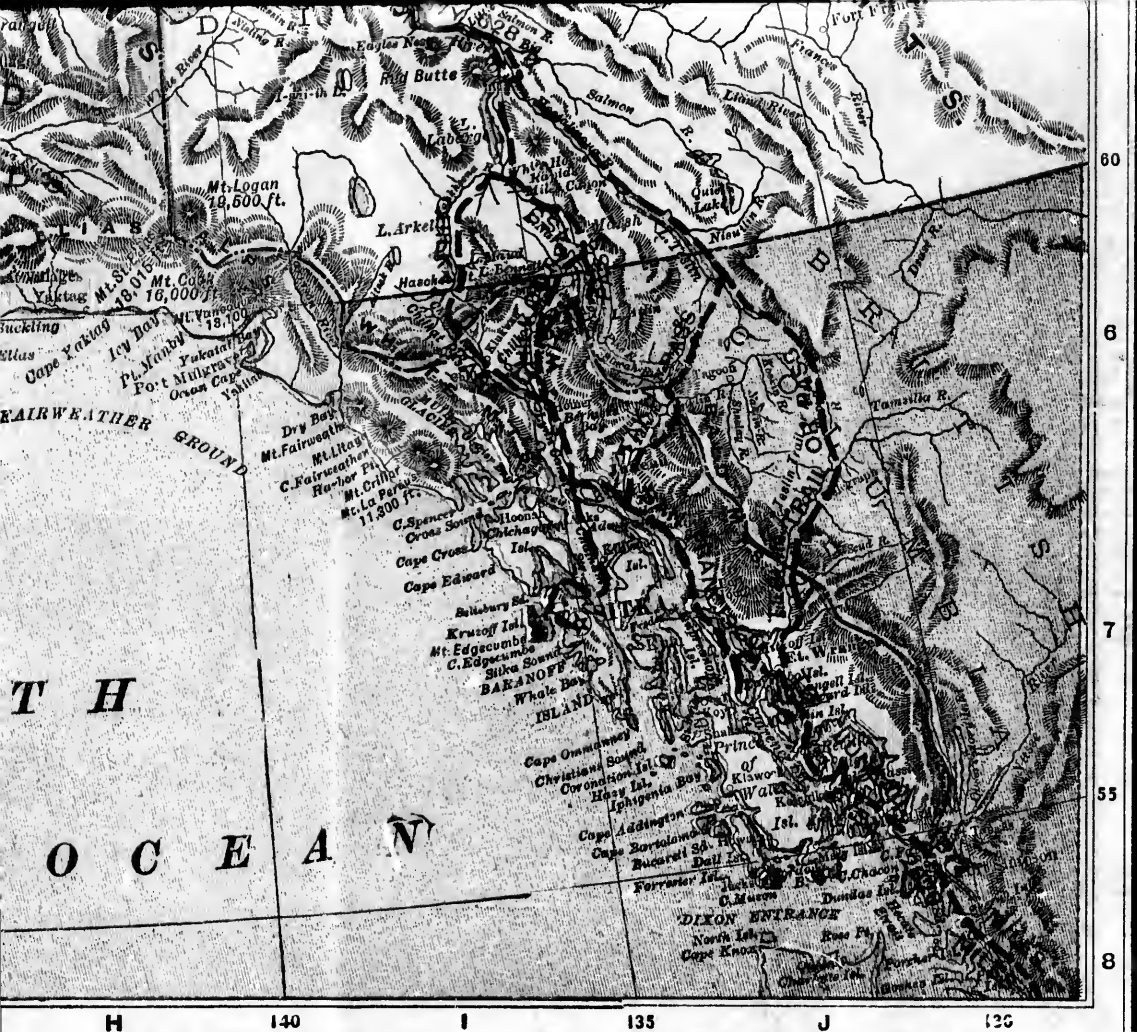
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