

The Douglas Island News.

VOL. 6.

DOUGLAS CITY AND TREADWELL, ALASKA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1904.

NO. 12

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I. O. O. F.

Alaska Lodge, No. 1, meets at Odd Fellows' hall, Douglas, on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN DIAMOND, N. G.
JAMES RAMSAY, Secretary.

Aurora Encampment No. 1

meets at Odd Fellows' hall first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m.
Brothers of the Royal Purple are cordially invited.

CHAS. FENSTER, C. P.
HUGH MCRAE, Scribe.

Northern Light Rebekah Lodge No. 1

meets at Odd Fellows' hall second and fourth Saturdays.
Visitors are cordially invited.

MRS. LEOTA MACKIE, N. G.
MRS. GERTRUDE LAUGHLIN, Sec'y

K. of P.

The North Star Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., meets every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall.
M. C. HOWELL, C. C.
CHAS. A. HOPP, K. of R. & S.
Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Douglas Aerie, No. 117, F. O. E.

Meets every Saturday at Ohman's Hall at 8 o'clock p. m.
All visiting Brothers invited to attend.
CLAUDE ERICKSON, W. P.
Z. E. CHENEY, Worthy Sec'y.

ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD

CAMP TREADWELL No. 14

Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting Brothers cordially welcomed.
JAS. CHRISTOR, A. R.
R. J. WILLIS, A. C.

Gastineaux Lodge No. 124

F. & A. M.

Regular Communications first and third Tuesdays of the month at 8:30 p. m.
Sojourning Brothers cordially invited.
JOHN H. DUCKWORTH, W. M.
HENRY WATSON, Secretary.

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The Northland

The Latest News, from Reliable Sources, Concerning the Great North, Condensed.

Information for Everybody.

Swiftwater Bill is back in Dawson.
Seven-eighths of the gold mined in Alaska is placer.

Joseph Plant is wanted by his mother at Los Angeles, Calif.

Ketchikan will invest in a fire bell and a chemical engine.

A soldier shot up the town of Skagway last week and fled.

The Metropolitan Methodists of Juneau, will build a church.

The value of the gold output of Alaska for 1902 was \$8,345,800.

Stream tin and petroleum were first exported from Alaska in 1903.

The "largest saw mill in Alaska" is nearing completion at Ketchikan.

The Skagway public school reopened Jan. 25th, and will continue until June 1st.

There is some talk of an assistant Alaskan world's fair commissioner, to help Brady.

Mr. G. A. Singer, the new superintendent at the Olympic Mines, should make things hum.

Thomas E. Briggs, an engineer on the W. P. R. R., died on Jan. 25th, of typhoid pneumonia.

The sloop Vernia, a seven-ton fishing craft, has been wrecked on Kitten island, at the mouth of Funter bay.

The stone industry is represented in Alaska by one marble quarry, near the north end of Prince of Wales island.

A fire in Dawson on Jan. 21st destroyed property to the value of \$105,000. It was caused by a defective flue. The Joseph Ladue Co. and the Ames Co. were the losers.

All but two of Nome's saloon keepers have presented their checks for \$1,500 to the clerk of the district court and have been given the right to do business for another year.

An 8-year old Skagway lad climbed the side of a mountain and fell 50 feet breaking his leg. From his perilous position on the mountain side he was rescued by his father and several friends.

The Fairbanks district on the Tanana, the Good Hope district in the northwestern part of the Seward Peninsula, and the Koyuk district comprise the most important placer discoveries in Alaska during 1903.

News from Dawson just before the last cold spell, says that sluicing in open air in mid-winter was in progress on 10 below on Bonanza. The dirt was thrown directly in the sluice boxes before it had had time to freeze. The water is kept warm through the sluice boxes.

A census taken in Nome shows that more people are there than during any previous winter. The enumeration reached the 3,000 mark. There are more families and children in Nome than ever before.

Secretary of the State Hay has determined to ask the Canadian government to join in a conference looking to the establishment of international fish hatcheries on the Frazier river, in British Columbia, for the propagation of salmon.

There is being formed a new oil company in Seattle to be known as the Majestic Oil Co., with properties at Cape Suckling, Kayak district, Alaska. The following are the incorporators: G. H. Connel, L. S. Thompson, F. C. Brenel, L. D. Beatty and Thomas Lyrer.

Grant Jennings was stricken with paralysis while cutting wood near Stewart. He had lain helpless in the snow for several hours, suffering physical pain and mental torture in fear of freezing to death. By mere chance he was found by another woodchopper and taken to camp.

Government employees in the clerk's office in the Nome district and in many country offices are forced to discount their salaries. The government pays up promptly but the checks are below par value in Nome. When presented at the bank since the close of navigation they are subject to an 8 per cent discount.

Says the Pacific Coast Miner: A big strike has been made on Portland canal, Southern Alaska, that is now attracting the attention of the prominent mining men of the coast. It is galena, 100-feet in width, carrying gold and silver values of from \$100 to \$1000 a ton, outcropping on salt water, easy of access to the largest ships.

"The Coal Resources of the Yukon" is the subject of Bulletin No. 218 of the United States Geological Survey, which has been published for gratuitous distribution. The author is Mr Arthur J. Collier, who with two assistants, spent the summer of 1902 in examining the coal deposits along the Yukon river in Alaska.

H. E. Porter one of the pioneer prospectors of the Yukon country, reports having discovered a natural flowing petroleum well on the left limit of Bullion creek, about 1200 feet from the creek, opposite 40 below. The oil is in its crude state, but after being rendered out will burn with the same brilliancy as refined coal oil.

James H. Churchill, owns a salmon cannery on Wales island, which became Canadian territory under the terms of the Alaska boundary award. He has asked the president and the state department to devise some means of relief for him, so that his business may not be damaged as a result of its sudden transfer through no fault of the owner from American to British soil. No specific proposition has been made as to the method of accomplishing this result. Mr. Churchill's salmon hatchery is on the mainland and therefore remains in American territory.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is reported to have said that C. N. Crary would probably be reappointed postmaster at Valdez, Alaska. Valdez has recently been advanced to the presidential class, and it becomes necessary therefore to appoint a postmaster. Two or three other applicants had appeared for the place.

The festive mosquito is sharpening up his bill and getting ready for next summer's campaign. All who are going to Bullion creek should take along a little "radium," a pound of which, the scientists tell us, could destroy the earth. A thimble full ought to be enough to destroy all the "pests" in Alaska, and this includes other than mosquitoes.—Guide.

John Carson, of Salem, Oregon, and a member of the Alaska Copper company, which was recently victorious in the big Valdez contest over the Copper River Copper properties, says that the Havemeyers will certainly furnish the money for the building of the Valdez, Copper River & Yukon railroad next year, and will operate in conjunction with the railroad a steamship line to Seattle.

A Washington, D. C. dispatch of Jan. 20th, states that Judge Charles S. Johnson, one of the Alaska delegates to the Republican national convention, called on the president today. He reminded Mr. Roosevelt that Alaska had the honor of electing the first delegate to the convention and told him that the delegation would have voted for Roosevelt even if it had not been instructed to do so.

W. G. Whorf of Port Graham, at the extreme end of Kenia peninsula, Alaska, has just returned to Seattle. Mr. Whorf is the discoverer of the old Russian Penal coal mines, which have been abandoned for the past 70 years. He found the remains of the old prison in which were collected a great number of old fashioned mining tools, such as axes, picks, shovels and nails, which were all hand made. Mr. Whorf will spend a couple of weeks in Seattle.—Ex.

Though somewhat restricted to favored localities by nature, tin was known to the ancients in the time of Moses. The "Tin islands" mentioned by Herodotus are now generally regarded as Cornwall, though some authorities place them off the Spanish coast. These mines of Cornwall are said to be the oldest known, the enterprising Phoenicians having first made them known to the world: later the Greeks and then the Romans profited by the hidden treasure. MacAuley says: "In 1685 the tin of Cornwall, which had, more than 2,000 years before, attracted the Tyrian sails beyond the pillars of Hercules, was still one of the most valuable subterranean productions of the island. The quantity annually extracted from the earth was found to be, some years later, 1,600, probably about a third what it now is." Geologically the country is ancient, and the most profitable mines are near the junctions of granite and clay-slate, which predominates.—Ex.

A Washington dispatch of the 26th ult. says: The government is preparing to establish a coal station on Kiska island, at a cost of \$2,000,000.

The mines of Nome yielded more than \$6,000,000 this season and through increased facilities they are expected to double this production the coming year. It is estimated that the canals, flumes, dredges, etc., now under contract and construction in this district will cost not less than \$2,000,000 and will be available for the next ten to twenty years.

Fred Myers, manager of the Arctic Trading Company at Council City, loaded \$20,000 in gold dust on a cayuse recently and started for Nome, says a Rampart dispatch to the Dawson News. Myers took the trail, thinking the cayuse was following him, but he was wrong. The animal ran away, resisting all attempts to catch him, and also dodged numerous bullets. He was finally caught after scattering considerable dust around the country.

"If the government wishes to protect deer, they should place a bounty on wolves, for wolves destroy more deer than all the hunters that could be turned loose," says Mr. Knyg. "If they wish to protect fish, they should offer a bounty on loons, for that bird is the fishes deadly enemy, and destroys more than fishermen that understand their business, and if those who are sent here understand their business, they would see it."

The review of mining in Alaska by such a geologist and explorer as Mr. Alfred H. Brooks is sure to prove serviceable to the progress in the Far North. We are glad to publish a map with the article, for, after all, a good map is as necessary to the understanding of the description of a wide area as it is to the comprehension of a military campaign; many books and numerous excellent descriptive accounts of new regions are rendered obscure merely through the want of such an aid to understanding. The photograph of a railroad is also added, just to emphasize the fact that this great industrial adjunct is being extended over the tundra and into the wilderness of a region only lately reclaimed to modern exploitation. Such railroads as Alaska has are doing very well, which is indicative of the large amount of exploratory work under way and of the discrimination of the organizers of such enterprises. Already Arctic America is no longer considered a refrigerator, but a home of thousands of the sturdy men and women of our race, and as the actual climate becomes known and proper preparations are made to endure it in comfort, there will be a continued increase in the permanent population of the region. Man can mitigate cold more readily than heat. A winter in the snow is better than a summer in the jungle, and we shall be surprised therefore if, even with an equality of mineral resources, the mining regions bordering the Arctic circle do not progress faster than those which lie next to the equatorial line.—N. Y. Engineering and Mining Journal.