

# SEWARD WEEKLY GATEWAY

SEWARD, ALASKA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1905.

VOL. II, NO. 18.

## TUNNEL BORING TO BEGIN SOON

### Big Machinery Will Drive Six Long Holes Through Solid Rock from Both Ends

Tunnel work will be the important feature of the winter's construction operations on the Alaska Central. Boring will begin soon on the 700 foot tunnel which the railroad construction company will run on mile 49, and also on the five tunnels which Rich & Harris hold the contract for on mile 52. These total about 4000 feet in length.

Boring will proceed simultaneously at both ends of each of the six tunnels every hour from the moment the machinery starts until all are complete. The preliminary work is largely done and the necessary machinery will be placed at the portals before another month. J. B. Cameron, engineer of construction, said this morning that all the tunnels should be finished by July 1 at the latest.

Rich & Harris already have their big steam compressor at the portal of the first tunnel on mile 52. This will drive the drilling machinery by air compression. In order to push the work, however, a new and larger compressor has been ordered, of the latest device for mining operations. This will be sent up on an early steamer. When both compressors are put in ten crews in as many places will be at work twenty-four hours each day directing the drills which air compression will pound through mountain walls of almost solid rock. Rich & Harris will employ more than 300 men when the tunnel work is in full blast.

#### Will Work at Both Ends

The railroad company will also work at both ends of the tunnel on mile 49. At the southern end the work will be done by hand, but at the farther end, which is almost solid rock, steam power will do the hammering. This tunnel will be finished before the others.

More than 2000 men are now employed in railroad work and every incoming steamer adds to the number. The construction department at the end of November had 1412 men on the payroll. The Oregon, Portland and Santa Clara brought 150 more, and not many are quitting now, so the total at present must exceed 1500. The commissary and survey departments, office employees and station men number about 500. Rich & Harris have more than 100 employed, and Welch & Co. have about 100 on Turnagain Arm.

It is expected that the whole number will be increased to 3000 by spring, and with the advent of pleasant weather it is the intention to employ all the men who can be secured by ransacking the states, if the number should be 10,000. Welch & Co., will try to get half that number, at least, in order to rush their long contract of thirty miles on Turnagain Arm, which is nearly all rock work.

#### Will Lay Track to Tunnel

Only a few pieces of rock work remain to complete the grade between the present track terminus on mile 45 and the portal of the first tunnel on mile 49. Near the latter point the end of the track will stand until the tunnels are bored. On the corkscrew grade between the railroad tunnel on mile 49 and the Rich & Harris tunnels on mile 52 several large gangs of men are now engaged upon rock work which will be finished before the tunnels are ready for the rails.

Beyond the tunnels men are engaged upon rock work in several places all the way to the head of Turnagain Arm on mile 65. The dirt work in the low land between 55 and 65 was at least 75 per cent finished when the ground froze and graders were pulled off of it for the winter. In spots the work was within 90 per cent of completion when it was stopped by frost.

On the other side of the head of Turnagain Arm several camps are established, where men are doing rock work. The largest of these is on 65, near where a long trestle is building across Twenty-Mile river. Another is on 66, and others on 70 and 72. A railroad sawmill is in steady operation near the mouth of Glacier creek, and another is going in farther up the same creek. An immense body of good timber extends for several miles up the creek, sufficient for railroad demands for many miles.

The principal Welch camp is at Rainbow creek, on mile 76, where nearly 100 men are employed. On account of its inaccessibility not much can be done on the stretch covered by the Welch contract until spring, when thousands of men will be put to work.

## GOVERNOR BRADY VISITS SEWARD

### Says District Has Everything But People and Wants Survey of Public Lands

Gov. Brady came to Seward on the Santa Clara, principally to confer with the school board of the town concerning the disposition of its school fund, and incidentally to see the town. He returned southward on the same boat, as the time at his disposal was limited and he wished to visit other towns on school business.

"What Alaska needs is people," said Gov. Brady in Seward. "You can't make a nation or a state without people. Resources are so much waste until a region is inhabited. To get them the territory must be widely advertised, and Congress can help a good deal by liberal appropriations for improvements and surveys of the public lands."

Alaska has several military posts with a large body of troops at each one. I have always doubted the utility of so many military posts, but they are here, and vast sums have been spent for buildings and equipment. These troops are to protect the residents but the residents don't need protection. Nobody is trying to harm them. I think it would be a good thing if the government would employ most of the troops in making surveys of the public lands. Many of the officers are educated engineers.

"In the states every time a little tract of land is thrown open to settlement people stand in line for hours struggling to get a little homestead. They could get better land in Alaska without a struggle, but they are reluctant to settle on unsurveyed lands, and the fact that the government has never taken the trouble to survey Alaska lands militates against their reputed value."

"Alaska wants more railroads. She can't have too many, but railroads cannot get freight and passengers for transportation until the people come in. Immigration is the thing which all interests in the territory should unite to secure. The resources, mineral and agricultural, will be developed when the people come."

"I am particularly interested just now in the building up of territorial schools. I believe that long before the end of the present century Alaska will have the highest type of citizens within her borders that can be found in the nation, and too much attention cannot be bestowed upon the education of the rising generations."

Gov. Brady said he did not know whether he would go to Washington this winter or not. He said he had received no order to go there and had received only one letter from Secretary Hitchcock concerning the charges against him, which came months ago.

#### INCORPORATE FINN COLONY

### Aurora Company Files Charter for General Business

The Alaska Colonization & Development Company has transferred its charter to Alaska, filing a copy with the clerk of the U. S. court at Valdez.

This is the company which has had representatives at Aurora this fall investigating the possibilities for a colony. The promoters have decided to go ahead and have incorporated to engage in all lines of business which can be handled in this country.

The board of directors consists of Axel G. Hornborg, Walter Church, S. E. Ellison, G. L. Robinson and E. S. Churchill, of New York.

#### Lighthouse for Bay Entrance

At the request of railroad officials and others interested in ocean shipping, Gov. Brady, while in Seward, wrote a letter to Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor, urging the importance of a lighthouse near the entrance to Resurrection bay. The governor believes the lighthouse can easily be obtained.

#### Bring Down Falls Creek Ore

L. F. Shaw and T. M. Lane escorted three one-half tons of ore down from the Falls creek mine Saturday night. It will be shipped on the Oregon to the Tacoma smelter. The ore is of good grade and an excellent assay is expected.

#### Furniture for McNeiley Addition

The furniture for the addition to the McNeiley hotel, finally arrived on the Portland. Seventeen additional rooms were furnished at once. Six new rooms were previously furnished.

## RYAN AGREED TO BUY INFLUENCE

### Purchaser of Hyde Stock Admits He Was in a Job to Head off Investigation

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

New York, Dec. 14.—Thomas F. Ryan, who bought James H. Hyde's stock in the Equitable Life Assurance Company, testified today before the legislative investigating committee that the stock was sold to him at one-half its reputed value upon consideration that he was to use his business and political influence in the fight on the insurance companies. It was agreed, he said, that if adverse legislative action came he should thereafter be relieved of any obligation to expend further time and money in the general insurance fight.

Ryan paid \$2,500,000 for Hyde's 510 shares of stock, which were regarded as worth \$5,000,000. This block of stock is 51 per cent of the whole. Ryan said he was induced to take the stock and to go into the fight by other insurance men who said they needed his influence. He did not know whether or not these men paid Hyde anything to let go.

## SEWARD MADE PORT OF ENTRY

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Seward was made a subject today by order of the secretary of the treasury.

It was announced some time ago that E. Finch Pitman, deputy collector of customs at White Pass, had been ordered to take charge at Seward January 1 of the subject to be established here. After that date ocean going vessels can clear to and from this port direct.

## SEWARD NOW HAS MANTLE OF SNOW

#### PORTLAND KNOCKS OUT WHARF PILING

Only a swaying plank walk, rocking unceasingly upon a few tottering piles, remains of the viaduct between the two docks. When the Portland was pulling away Sunday evening a tremendous gust of wind drove her against this platform with a force which nearly wrecked it and tore away the railing and stanchions of the boat along the area of contact.

During the night the waves dashing against the loosened piles washed them free. Enough timbers remained under the viaduct to keep it from falling and pedestrians can still use it, but no heavy freight is carried over it.

The railroad company will have the platform replaced just as soon as the pile driver can put in the piles.

#### TO OPEN NEW DRUG STORE

### "Doc" Allen Will Build on Fourth Avenue and Go It Alone

The Allen Drug Company will open a drug store about March 1 in a building to be erected on Fourth avenue adjoining Wagner's saloon on the south. Wes Allen, or "Doc," as he is better known, will manage the store. He will give up his position as manager of the Owl Drug Company soon after the beginning of the new year and go outside to purchase a stock.

The building to be occupied by the Allen Drug Company will be 28x60 ft., two stories high. The store will have an expensive plate glass front, and the entire structure will be finished in first class style and of the best material. The second floor will be equipped for offices for professional men.

Mr. Allen is an experienced druggist. He learned the business in his native city, St. Louis, later traveled for a big drug house in the Missouri valley, then managed a store in Kansas City. Then he came west and was in Skagway several years until he came to Seward last winter.

It is claimed that Chinese coolies in the South African mines are practically held in slavery under time contracts.

## ALASKA TO HAVE ANOTHER JUDGE

### Understood at National Capital That Bill for Fourth District Will Pass

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—It is generally admitted at the capital that the bill to create a fourth judicial district in Alaska by dividing the Third district will pass Congress without serious opposition.

This will give the President the appointment of another judge besides successors to Judge Wickersham, whose term has already expired, and Judge Moore of the Nome district, whose term will expire next summer. Judge Wickersham will be reappointed by the President and it is thought he will be confirmed, although Senator Nelson of Minnesota is opposed to him, and the North Dakota senators are expected to stand with Nelson.

The Alaska delegation will meet the President tomorrow. Besides the three delegates elected by the recent convention all the Alaskans in Washington will be included in the party, making about twenty altogether. Richard S. Ryan is spokesman for the party.

## SEEKS TO LEASE NORTHERN WIRES

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

Seattle, Dec. 15.—An offer to lease the entire government system of cable and telegraph to Alaska was made by wire to Washington yesterday by A. E. Boyd, general manager of the Nome telephone company, in behalf of eastern capitalists. No answer has yet been made by the war department.

An act of Congress will be necessary to permit a lease or sale of the government lines, and it is thought improbable that the proposal to transfer control of the cable and telegraph of the North will prove popular either in Alaska or in Seattle, which is the heaviest patron of the system.

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#### TO OPEN CONCERT HALL

### Fred Rasmussen to Build Between Commerce and Bank Saloons

Fred Rasmussen, a well-known variety theater man from Juneau, will erect a building between the Commerce and Bank saloons on Fourth avenue below Washington street for a variety theater, and open it as soon as constructed for a concert hall with a bar. The excavation will be made within the next few days and building will commence as soon as lumber arrives on the Grace Dollar. The contract has been let.

The building will be 30x90 feet, two stories high. The entire ground floor will be used as a concert hall with a bar in the front end. A stage will be arranged in the rear, and regular nightly performances of the dance hall description will be given. If business justifies the change the building will later be remodeled and made into a variety theater.

#### Baby Born on Steamer Dora

A birth at sea on the steamer Dora occurred on the last trip westward, when a daughter was born to Mrs. Harry Greniel, a native. The child was named Dora.

## COMPLETE TEXT OF ALASKA MEMORIAL

Seward delegates took a conspicuous part in the convention of Alaskans held in Seattle November 15 22.

Judge Morford was chairman of the credentials committee and a member of the steering committee for the Third District. He is also on the permanent committee appointed to call future conventions.

The most important work of the convention, that of framing a memorial and preparing a statement covering the needs of Alaska, fell to another Seward delegate, Major John E. Ballaine. After sessions lasting three days and evenings, the committee on resolutions chose Major Ballaine to draft the document. His draft as submitted was adopted by the full committee without the change of a word, and afterward in like manner by the unanimous vote of the convention.

The Seattle papers announce that the document so completely met the views of the delegates that they generally expressed the opinion that it would constitute Alaska's "Magna Charta." It is the first statement of Alaska's needs ever unanimously agreed upon by a representative convention of Alaskans.

In view of its importance to Alaska, in that Congress is expected to enact most of the recommendations into law, the document is here published by the Gateway in full:

#### Appeal to American People

The 60,000 Americans resident in Alaska represented by elected delegates in territorial convention, this 29th day of November, 1905, appeal to the American people in every state and territory, and to congress and the president of the United States, with a candid statement of Alaska's needs and a respectful demand for the recognition of her rights.

That those needs may be clearly understood and those rights dealt with in justice, we deem it fitting to present an outline of conditions as they exist in Alaska today.

In the precious metals of gold, silver and copper, and in deposits of coal, tin and iron ore, we believe that Alaska is the world's richest storehouse. Its waters produce one-half of the annual salmon catch of the Western hemisphere. Its 580,107 square miles exceed the combined areas of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the islands of Great Britain and Ireland.

The great mountain systems of Alaska are grown with ice and snow, and they feed glaciers, but in the southern and central portions are vast and fertile valleys, some as large as the state of Ohio, densely timbered and yielding abundantly of grasses, all varieties of vegetables, and the hardy grains. These valleys correspond in area, latitude and climatic conditions with portions of Northwestern Europe, containing 16,000,000 enlightened and prosperous people.

Within this wide expanse of territory 60,000 Americans, their numbers rapidly increasing, are engaged in developing resources of limitless extent and of incalculable benefit to the prosperity of the United States.

But their work is a struggle against adversity. They face not alone the physical disadvantages of a country alternating with rugged mountains and forest covered valleys, but they are burdened with laws wholly unsuited to their needs, which breed expensive litigation, engender animosities and frequently bring progress to a halt.

A heavy tax is imposed by congress upon every character of Alaskan industry, and but a fraction of it is applied to Alaska's welfare as the people of Alaska believe it should be applied.

#### Come From All States

The 60,000 Americans in Alaska represent the vigor and intelligence of young manhood from every state and territory in the Union. They have carried with them to their new home the school, the church, the hospital, the daily paper, the telephone and the electric light. They have carried also to their new home the American love of liberty and the American belief that their local affairs can be regulated by themselves better than by a body of men, however enlightened, living in different environments and occupied with other duties many thousands of miles away.

Wherefore, we demand the application to Alaska of the fundamental American principle of self government and elective representation in Congress. We ask no help or favors, but only to be permitted to work out our own destiny

and do our share in contributing to the prosperity and welfare of our common country.

In addition, we present herewith Alaska's other immediate and most urgent needs:

First and Foremost: A statute applying to Alaska alone, amendatory of and supplementary to the federal statute on mines and mining, making it impossible to locate placer mining claims by agent or attorney-in-fact with or without power of attorney, or in any manner to locate such claims otherwise than in person; making it impossible to locate more than twenty acres of placer ground in one claim, thus abolishing the group claim curse; making it impossible for any one person to locate more than two placer claims on any one creek, or any one of its tributaries; declaring that the bona fide finding of gold in any quantity whatever anywhere within the boundaries of a placer mining claim constitutes discovery; substituting a cash assessment of \$25 per annum on each placer mining claim for the annual labor assessment of \$100 now required by law, with the penalty that failure to pay such cash assessment subjects the claim to relocation, the moneys so paid to be expended in the construction and maintenance of wagon roads and trails in Alaska; and, finally, declaring the law of water rights in connection with placer mining claims.

Second: A direct appropriation of \$1,000,000 by congress for the building of wagon roads and trails under the supervision of the Alaska road commission.

Third: The application of the earnings of the government cable and telegraph system in Alaska to betterments and extensions.

Fourth: Legislation relieving United States judges in Alaska of administrative duties and the appointing of United States commissioners by transferring such duties to the governor or other civil officials.

Fifth: A redistricting of the present judicial divisions, an increase in the number of judges, and the creating of an appellate court in Alaska.

Sixth: The abolishing of the antiquated fee system in all offices and the substitution of adequate salaries.

Seventh: The removal of the restrictive tax of \$100 a mile per annum on railroads in Alaska.

#### Ask For Land Surveys

Eighth: The establishing of base lines and meridians in the vast fertile valleys of southern and central Alaska, to the end that homesteaders now located and locating there in large numbers may occupy and improve the public domains of Alaska on terms of equality with homesteaders on the public domains elsewhere in the United States.

Ninth: The providing of more light-houses on the coasts of Alaska, where a fleet of American steamers is engaged in the merchant marine exceeding in numbers the American fleet engaged in one field on any other ocean.

Tenth: Better postal facilities, with special reference to postmasters in rapidly growing towns.

Eleventh: The erection of suitable buildings for the transaction of public business in the several divisions of Alaska.

Twelfth: The placing of the natives of Alaska under the direct protection of the governor of the territory.

With these needs recognized and legislation enacted to give them effect, Alaska will enter upon a period of unprecedented development and prosperity to the lasting good of all Americans.

In conclusion, we appeal to the press of the United States for that just treatment which it accords, when rightly informed, to all deserving interests.

Respectfully submitted with the unanimous endorsement of the committee on resolutions, November 20, 1905.

#### Building Houses at Falls Creek

Work on the two big bunkhouses at the Falls creek mine is going on steadily in spite of cold weather, under the direction of T. M. Lane. The mine is a mile above timber line and the logs have to be skidded up the trail from the place where they are cut. This makes the job slow, but the houses will be finished soon and then a large force of men will be engaged to drive four tunnels during the winter.

The insurance investigators of New York threaten to make the big officials give back the side money they made from company funds.