

SEWARD WEEKLY GATEWAY

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SEWARD, ALASKA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

CUBANS WANT TO BE ANNEXED

Citizens Call Meeting to Discuss Submitting Question to Plebiscite.

TAFT IN CHARGE OF ISLAND

Secretary Root Publishes Correspondence Showing That Palma Asked for Intervention.

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

Havana, Sept. 29—Secretary Taft assumed the government of Cuba at noon. Subordinate officers of the Palma administration and army officers agree to remain at their posts and assist in the work of restoring order so long as the Cuban flag is allowed to float above the palace.

Citizens for Independence

Havana, Oct. 5—A meeting of citizens was called today to discuss the question of holding a plebiscite to determine by popular vote whether the United States shall be asked to annex Cuba or turn the island over to a new local government. All foreigners and many citizens advocate annexation to the United States, affirming that the island will never have permanent peace until that is done. Disarmament is progressing rapidly.

Palma Asked Intervention

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5—Secretary Root today made public official correspondence showing that President Palma of Cuba asked the United States for intervention September 8, fearing anarchy in the island and expressing the belief that in the event of an outbreak he would not be able to protect property. September 14 Palma and his entire cabinet resolved to resign.

Taft Asks for Troops

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29—Secretary Taft cabled to the war department today to rush troops to Cuba as rapidly as possible. Acting Secretary Oliver is trying to reach President Roosevelt by wireless telegraph. The president is at sea with the North Atlantic squadron, which is engaged at target practice.

Allow Government to Die

Havana, Sept. 29—Members of all parties in congress, government, moderate and liberal, refused last night to attend the adjourned session, whereby allowing the Cuban government to die, as Palma declined to resign his resignation. Taft will declare an American protectorate with himself as governor today.

By order of Taft thirty marines were landed from the battleship Louisiana last night to guard the island treasury. All the marines on board American naval vessels will be brought on shore today. The rural guards pledged their support to Taft and the insurgent leaders say they will co-operate. The rebels in the field will be interviewed in the hope of preventing hostilities.

Palma will sail for the United States within two days, refusing to have anything further to do with Cuban affairs.

Troops for Cuba

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29—The war department has made all arrangements to transport 5500 soldiers of the regular army to Cuba from Newport News and the same number from New Orleans. No emergency is expected before Monday and the troops will be in Cuba by that time. The cruiser Des Moines has been ordered to Cienfuegos, where it will land marines to reinforce those of the cruiser Cleveland.

Rebels Will Quit

Havana, Oct. 1—The rebel commanders around Havana informed Taft today that they will lay down their arms peacefully. The insurgent leaders say they are satisfied with the situation, claiming the retirement of the Palma administration as a victory. The volunteers mustered in Havana by the government were disbanded today. Everything is peaceful here and Taft will name a new ministry soon. The only trouble reported is at Cien-

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SANTA ANA ON CLALLAM BEACH

Crew and Passengers Stood in Five Feet of Water to Work Pumps.

BEGIN TO LIGHTER FREIGHT

Report Circulated That Steamer Was Leaking at Seattle Dock Before She Sailed.

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

Seattle, Oct. 3—Steamer Santa Ana put in at Clallam bay this morning with seven feet of water in her hold and was beached to prevent her from sinking. The twenty passengers were taken off safe. The vessel opened off Cape Flattery in a storm last night and it is believed that her cargo of rails shifted, widening the crack in her bottom.

Worked Hard at Pumps

Seattle, Oct. 4—The steamer Santa Ana sprung a leak fifty miles off Cape Flattery Tuesday afternoon and turned back at once for the straits. She was barely kept afloat until she could be beached near Cape Beat. The crew and male passengers worked at the pumps for several hours in water which rose to five feet around them before the steamer was safely grounded.

The women and children were taken ashore as soon as the vessel was beached and the ten male passengers afterward. The steamer Alice Gertrude has gone to bring them back to Seattle. The task of lightening the freight to the beach began this morning.

It is reported that the Santa Ana was leaking while she was at the Seattle dock before she started Monday afternoon.

May Be Breaking Up

Seattle, Oct. 5—The steamer Santa Ana is going to pieces on the beach at Cape Beat.

COPPER STRIKE ON KNIK RIVER

Report of Good Find Confirmed by Detailed Statement of Values.

Knik, Sept. 19—Correspondence of the Gateway—Assays of ore from the receipt copper discovery on Knik river show results as high as 17 per cent copper and about \$5 in gold and silver. The vein is in place with a pay streak about two feet wide. It is a well defined fissure vein. The discovery is about four miles from the head of Knik arm.

No great body of ore has been exposed and the season is too far advanced to permit extensive prospecting in the vicinity this fall. Indications so far found, however, encourage miners here to believe that good copper deposits exist in the hills east of Knik, where this location was made.

The discovery mentioned in the foregoing letter is that reported in Seward recently. It was made by Paddy Marion. The government geologists now in town, Messrs. Paige and Knopf, say that the ore in the vein looks very good but nothing has been done to show its extent.

Temperature in September

The mean temperature of September in Seward was 50.21 degrees. The maximum was 67 on the 6th; the minimum was 34 on the 27th. The first white frost was on the morning of the 17th. There were twelve clear days. The mean temperature of August was 51.89 degrees.

The gold production of the Rand in each of the months June, July and August exceeded \$10,000,000. The output has been increasing steadily since the close of the Boer war.

The last vessel to leave Seattle for Nome this year will be the Victoria, which will sail October 7.

The world's production of gold in 1906 is estimated at \$400,000,000.

Fairbanks now has a brewery in steady operation.

RAILROAD WILL CONTINUE WORK

President Frost Wires Treasurer Stewart to Push Construction to Mile 55.

OUTLINES WINTER OPERATIONS

Expects to Employ Enough Men Early in Spring to Build Track to Coal Fields in 1907.

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

Chicago, Oct. 4—President Frost of the Alaska Central today gave this statement to the Gateway:

"I cabled instructions to Treasurer Stewart yesterday to have all bridges, trestles, rock cuts and tunnels completed and track laid as far as mile 55 this fall by all means. Also to keep as many men at work all winter as can be employed economically in the logging camps and sawmills.

"In the spring we will put all the men at work we can get and have the rails laid to the coal fields on the Matanuska river by the end of 1907."

The cable received by Mr. Stewart from President Frost is to the same effect as the foregoing. It directs that work be pushed as fast as possible on the line to mile 55 in order to place the track terminus in Placer valley before heavy snow comes to stay. From that point a level sled road can be operated to mile 67, where the hill work begins, and a very good, though somewhat hilly road is already cut to mile 75, where a railroad logging camp and mill are located. Another mill is on mile 73.

With the present force of men track can be laid to mile 55 by December 1, if timber for decking the bridges can be obtained. The grade is practically complete except a little more tunnel work and the rock cut on mile 50. These can be finished before the end of October. The trestles and bridges can also be finished this month, except the decking, up to the truss bridge across Placer river at the south portal of the second tunnel. This bridge and the decking of the 1900-foot tunnel on mile 54, leading down to Placer valley, constitute the only bridge work beyond the loop on mile 51 up to mile 55.

HYDRAULIC FOR CANYON CREEK

Joseph Wilson Has Plant Ready to Ship on Steamer for Seward.

By Cable to The Daily Gateway.

Seattle, Oct. 4—On the next steamer sailing for Seward a hydraulic plant of forty tons will be shipped by Joseph Wilson to be taken to Canyon creek, on the south side of Turnagain arm. The plant includes a drill, electric motor, Pelton water wheel and a large quantity of hose. From Seward it will be taken by rail to mile 29 of the Alaska Central and sledged over Moose pass as soon as the snow is on.

Mr. Wilson has succeeded in raising a large amount of money to develop his Canyon creek property and says he expects to have two or three giants at work next spring.

The property referred to in the foregoing dispatch is on Canyon creek, seven miles above the Forks and fifteen miles from Sunrise. Development work has shown that the gravel is rich in gold. Last spring Mr. Wilson incorporated the Canyon Creek Mining Company, taking in with him Cecil H. Clegg and H. J. Marx, formerly Seward manager for the Carstens Packing Company, now in Seattle. Mr. Clegg said this morning that he had not heard from Mr. Wilson recently but the latter wrote to him in the summer that he would have the hydraulic plant ready to ship in the fall.

Diamond Drill for Latouche

The Santa Clara brought an expensive diamond drill to Latouche for the Singer company. Four members of the company, including Julius Singer, also came to Latouche on the steamer. The drill will be used on copper property near the Beatson mine.

STOOD SIX DAYS IN ICY WATER

Men Stranded on Submerged Rock in Kahiltna River Unable to Sit Down.

FLESH ROTS AFTER RESCUE

One Man Swims Ashore Without Clothes and Starts for Aid but Is Still Missing.

Five men in a boat were stranded on an almost wholly submerged rock of the Kahiltna river by the wrecking of their boat against the rock and stood in the ice cold water for six days, unable to sit down, before four of them were rescued. On the third day the youngest of the party, a man named Snyder, became desperate and exclaiming to his companions, "If we've got to die we might as well do it trying to save ourselves," he took off his clothing and swam safely to shore. He has not since been seen by anyone who has come out. He wore only his shoes and a pair of overalls cut off above the knees.

Three days later Tom Jeter, R. C. and B. C. Richardson came along and rescued the survivors, who had reached the extremity of endurance and were suffering horrible torture. At Susitna Station the men were taken in charge by Dr. Cook, who found that the flesh of their legs was putrefying. Strips of it peeled off like bandages but surgical skill stopped the progress of putrefaction and three of the four men were on the way to recovery when Dr. Cook started down the river. The fourth man was so near gone that Dr. Cook was keeping him under his personal charge and will bring him around to Seward on the next steamer.

Thinks Snyder Got Out Safe

It is the belief of Dick Richardson, who is now in Seward, that Snyder was able to reach assistance. It was Snyder's intention when he left the other men to walk up stream about seven miles and get a boat which they knew was tied there, and cross over to the other side, where he had a good trail to Conklin's camp. When the Richardson brothers and Tom Jeter

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MANY MEN TO STAY INSIDE

Large Number of Yentna Miners Outfitting to Spend Winter in District.

Many of the miners who have been operating in the Yentna district will remain there during the coming winter. A large number of them are at the Station or Tyoonok for their outfits now. When the last installment of men for the outside left Susitna Station September 22 Churchill's stock had been sold out. It is believed that Finch will sell everything at Tyoonok and a heavy draft will be made long before winter is over on the stores of Palmer and Herning at Knik. Gallagher is probably sold out now at the Kahiltna roadhouse.

This is the news brought to Seward last week by R. C. Richardson, who with his brother, B. C. Richardson, came in on last night's train. They came down from Susitna Station with the Cook party and the miners who were going to Seldovia on Cook's launch.

R. C. Richardson is the man who brought the first authentic story of the diggings on Peters creek last year. He was in Seward in the latter part of August, 1905, and returned to the district shortly afterward, remaining until last month. He left Peters creek September 16. He confirms previous estimates which put this season's production of the Kahiltna creeks at \$50,000. More than half of this is now at Seldovia or on the steamer coming to Seward.

While in Dawson recently Daniel Guggenheim predicted that the gold output of the Klondike will steadily increase by the wholesale use of dredgers until it may exceed the best years of the early placer era.

MINERS COMING WITH \$30,000

Crowd of Men Who Have Been Operating on Kahiltna Creeks on Way to Seward.

HAVE ONLY PART OF OUTPUT

Arrivals From Producing District Confirm Earlier Estimates of at Least \$50,000.

The next steamer from the westward will bring to Seward a majority of the miners who have been operating on the producing creeks of the upper Kahiltna. They will have with them probably \$30,000 in dust. Besides this a great deal has already been left at Susitna Station or taken outside. A small number of miners remained on the creeks when the crowd came out, expecting to stay and work just as long as possible. They will also have some gold when they come.

This report was brought by George Bouckaert, who came in last night from Cache creek. His estimate of the output of the upper Kahiltna is that the total this year exceeds \$50,000. Much of this is the small production of individual miners and the total can be figured only in a general way, but Bouckaert makes an estimate very similar to that given by men who have come out before.

Herdon and Jacobson are believed to have \$14,000, Bouckaert says, and William Morris at least half as much. He thinks it probable that the amount is larger, though nobody but the men themselves knows just what they took out. Other miners will bring a few hundred each, sufficient in the crowd that is coming to make nearly \$10,000 more.

TRAIL TO KENAI NOT EXPENSIVE

Surveyors Report That Road Can Be Made to Railway for About \$13,000.

From Kenai, on Cook inlet, to the Alaska Central at mile 29 an easy trail eighty miles long can be made at an expenditure of about \$13,000.

This is the report of W. H. Reel, the Alaska Central engineer who was sent over the route by the railroad company at the request of the Alaska road commission to examine road possibilities. Mr. Reel returned to Seward Saturday night with Jerome Hatchey, who aided him in the preliminary survey. They started from Kenai and came eastward to the railroad.

The proposed trail route follows closely the Kenai river from its mouth almost to its source in Kenai lake. The lake is walled in by steep mountains, over which a road could be cut only at great expense. Therefore at Quartz creek the surveyors turned off northward and chose a route up that stream to the divide at Moose pass, which is only 600 feet above sea level. From there the route follows Moose creek to Trail lake and reaches the railroad at mile 29.

The entire route is an easy one for road construction, Mr. Reel says. Kenai river runs through an open valley to Skilak lake and a level route was found around the lake close to the water's edge. Beyond the lake the valley narrows almost to a canyon but the bottom of this is level or nearly so. No heavy rock work was encountered at any place on the route.

The construction of the trail, as the territorial road commission contemplates, will make a fertile agricultural region directly tributary to Seward, the year around. A large area of fertile land lies back of Kenai and some of it is already cultivated. Mining is now in operation along the Kenai river and its tributaries and it is believed that the region contains a great deal of good hydraulic ground which can be worked with profit when made more accessible.

Harriman's chief engineer can't get enough men to build railroads through Oregon at the rate he would like to exhibit.

Capt. Roald Amundsen insists that he has found the north magnetic pole.

COOK CLIMBS MT. M'KINLEY

Daring Scientist and Party Reached Topmost Pinnacle September 15.

MERCURY 16 DEGREES BELOW

Unable to Measure Exact Height Because Aneroids Failed Them but Estimate 22,800.

Sunrise, Sept. 28—Correspondence of the Gateway—Steamer Tyonic arrived this morning with the news that Dr. Cook and party reached the top of Mt. McKinley September 15. Four days were required for the trip to the top and return from the foot of the main slope they ascended. The temperature at the top was 16 degrees below zero.

The day was cloudy and the two aneroid barometers the men had with them failed to work properly, so it was impossible to make an accurate computation of the mountain's height. They estimate it at 22,800 feet. There are two pinnacles to the extreme summit and the party climbed one.

Chris Hanson, a Lake creek miner, came to Seward Tuesday by way of the trail from Sunrise with cable messages from Dr. Cook to be sent to friends outside announcing that he had climbed the big mountain. These messages of course are private but Mr. Hanson states that the ascent was made from the east side and that only one man besides Dr. Cook, a packer, reached the top. Hanson states also that when he left the Cook party at Tyoonok they were expecting to climb Mt. Redoubt, just above the Inlet.

Geo. Bouckaert also came in Monday night. He left Dr. Cook and his party at the mouth of the Susitna river, awaiting favorable weather to come to Seldovia. He says Cook's launch was loaded with miners and others. The whole crowd will be in Seward on the next steamer from the west.

Bouckaert states that Dr. Cook went up the Tokositna as far as he could by boat and then pushed to the foothills. There he found the slope which he ascended. Both Bouckaert and Hanson confirm the accuracy of the first account taken to Sunrise by the steamer Tyonic and sent to the Gateway by its Sunrise correspondent, John J. Kashevnikov.

Got \$1.85 from Three Pans

Chris Hanson, who came down from Lake creek this week, brought with him a small bottle containing \$1.85 of clean, bright, yellow gold which he took from three pans on Discovery claim, about eleven miles up Lake creek. High water prevented him from working the claim this year as his sluice box and ditch washed out three times just as he was ready to do something. His claim is believed to be very rich.

Juneau Has Curfew Law

Juneau has enacted a curfew law which forbids infants under 18 to be in the streets after 10 p. m. in the months April to September inclusive or after 9 p. m. "on the balance of the year," as the ordinance sets forth in original grammatical construction. The saving clause is added that kids may go abroad accompanied by a grown person having them in charge or upon an errand by parent, guardian or employer, but "he or she shall not then loiter on the way nor make any undue noise by shouting or yelling, or otherwise annoying the peace and quiet of the town."

Mrs. Kelsey Made Commissioner

Mrs. F. D. Kelsey has been appointed U. S. commissioner at Kodiak temporarily, in place of her late husband, Frederick D. Kelsey, who died September 4. The news came in a message today to Cecil H. Clegg, assistant U. S. attorney, from Judge Harlan, U. S. attorney. The temporary appointment was made by Judge Wickersham to hold until a competent man can be found. There is little for the commissioner to do just now except act as recorder.

A secret junta is said to be working up a general revolution in all Central American republics.

The Canadian province of Saskatchewan is rapidly filling up with farmers.

No attempt will be made to save the steamer Oregon.