THE YUKON TRADE.

The great Clondyke placer mines are in Canada. The great gold area of the upper Yukon and its innumerable tributaries is in Canada. Let that fact be known to the world, and especially to the American portion of it. Let the American editors paste the information in their hats so that they may remember it. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is fully

alive to the advantages that will accrue to Seattle by the unearthing of millions of treasure in that corner of the Dominion of Canada. It predicts, and possibly on grounds that it believes justifies the pretention, that in consequence of the trade that Seattle will do with the Cloudyke, that city "will become the liveliest city in the world temporarily at least, that millions of dollars will be spent there in outfitting; and that the first immediate profit to be reaped by any place outside of the Clondyke itself will fall to Seattle's merchants and business men," Possibly our contemporary has not drawn too roseate a picture of the effect of this Canadian gold field upon the future of the enterprising city in which it is published. It has, doubtless, good reason for its faith, for its citizens are enterprising and public spirited. They act while others are considering how to begin. "The gods help those that help themselves," and consequently are especially heleful to Seattle. We will rejoice with the Post-Intelligencer if but half the good things which it predicts for Seattle come to pass, for every city in the northwest must participate to a greater or less extent in the prosperity which will place it. in the first rank and make it the "liveliest city in the world.

But will Victoria and Vancouver le-

content to feed on the crumbs that drop from the Seattle table? Will they be satisfied with the overflow-with the trade that Seattle is unable to transact, from sheer inability to cope with all the business that is thrust upon it? As well situated as Seattle in respect to transcontinental traffic and water communica tion, and nearer to the gold fields as they are by a hundred miles or more, it will be strange indeed if they will not enter the field as strong competitors of the Sound city. They have also the decided advantage of being Canadian cities, and can therefore guarantee to purchasers of supplies that no vexatious customs duties will be imposed upon the goods, provisions or tools which they are taking with them to the new Canadian Eldorado, By our right of ownership, from our geographical position, and by every law of trade, the greater share of the commerce with the Clondyke is properly and naturally ours. If we do not retain it the fault will be ours. If it goes to Seattle, or to Portland or San Francisco, it will be because those most directly concerned in maintaining and improving our comercial position-our business men and our Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster do not propose to stand idly by and see all the trade pass their doors.

## A CRAZY SCHEME.

kick it they may lose the game.

The Yukon excitement bids fair to be productive of more insanity than any other gold fever that has ever broken out. If all the people who start for the Yukon connected with it were matured, there project of the lot is that which is gravely Mr. Beaven tried that policy and ignoset forth in the following Toronto dis- miniously failed.

"Toronto, July 17.—Chief Engineer Sarvey, of the company that grew out of the amalgamation of the Hudson Bay have direct communication with the far Yukon and intervening countries for at least five or six months of the year. Sarvey was interviewed here. The present plans of the company are to provide for point on the Canadian Pacific on the main line between Sudbury and Port Ar. thur, to Moose Port Harbor, on the southern shore of the James Bay, a distance of 230 miles. The road would follow the valley of Moose river all the way and strike James Bay at the only harbor on the Ontario boundary line. This is also the old established route of the Hudson's Bay Co., and would, it is claimed, open an outlet for vast quantities of salmon, cod and white fish which are caught in Hudson Bay. There are extensive whaling grounds in the bay, as well as Newfoundland seals in plenty. From Hudson Bay west runs Chesterfield Inlet, navigable for 230 miles, which is the farthest west vessels can reach from the Atlantic ocean at present. The projectors then propose to make connection with the Great Slave lake, from here by a railway 200 miles long, through a country which experts say is suitable for railway purposes. From the west end of long and narrow Great Slave lake connection is made both north and south. To the north runs the Mackenzie river for 1,000 miles emptying into the Arcticocean. A short distance from its mouth, t is proposed to build a railway to connect with the Yukon river, which is 50 Mistant and which would be a short route to the gold fields and Behring sea ds. No project in Canada. ting grounds. No project in Canada, come daimed, required so little government and to the mile of transit. Of the

would be opened up, only some 600 miles,

claimants for public assistance,

### THE STICKEEN ROUTE.

The Colonist says the Hootalingua river is navigable and sneers at the Times for having asked any person who mation about it. The request for information about the river was made at the suggestion of President Ker, of the Board of Trade, who informed the Times that Premier Turner doubted whether the river was navigable and was a little backward in expending a large sum on the Teslin lake trail until he had definite information about the Hostalingua. In asking for the information the Times was simply trying to assist the government in doing its share in forwarding the building of the trail. Probably the premier will accept the evidence of the editor of the Colonist, but a shrewder minister would require the evidence of men, who, besides having been on the ground, know something about river navigation. So far as our information goes the Stickeen river route appears to be the one that our government and our business men should favor. Possessing the right to natigate the Stickeen, it is possible to run steamers from Victoria or Vancouver to Telegraph Creek without touchng at an American port, thus obviating vexatious and unnecessary customs restrictions. The trade would thus cenre in British Columbia cities. Nevertheless, it is necessary to be sure of our ground, and before embarking in a large have probably as much to gain as Canexpenditure to feel assured that the dians by acceding to the request. route will be all that we now suppose it will be. The Times does not favor, "going it blind." If the government is satisfied that the Hootalingua is navigable, and that the trail can be made passable this season, its duty is plain.

# A PLATFORM.

We publish to-day the platform of the pposition members in the local legislature. We say "the platform of the Opposition members," because we believe only the gentlemen who sit on the left of Mr. Speaker had anything to do with constructing it, and that the rank and file of the Opposition party, which includes, as we firmly believe, a majority of the people of the province were not governments are unequal to the occas- given a proper opportunity to place their ion. They will lose only through indif- views on record. The platform is good unquestionably, reap a rich harvest, but not go far enough. It is weak where to governments to force the tide of prosgenuine ring which an aggressive and progressive party must give to its call to battle to rally its followers to victory. The local government, the Dominion government, the transportation people, did not summon an Opposition conventhe house who would have assisted him not be stationed at Juneau. The telein formulating a platform which would have been received with greater enthusism among the supporters of the Opposition than will the temporizing document to which his name is attached. But there is plenty of time to undo region contrived to reach it, and all the be held until next summer. Unanimity the error. The general election will not schemes for railways, steamboats, etc., on the part of the Opposition will bring success, and concerted action we must would be a curious revolutionizing of the have. The Opposition leaders will never northern country. About the most crazy win if they continue to ignore the party.

# A PESSIMISTIC VIEW

The Revelstoke Herald takes a pessiand Yukon Railways and Navigation mistic view of the local political situa-Company, was here yesterday. The distion. It thinks that the Turner adminrectors claim that by the construction of istration ought to be turned out of about 600 miles of railway Toronto will office, but it does not see how that is going to be done by an Opposition that is as yet completely unorganized. On one side it sees an organized banditti determined at every cost to remain in building a railway from Missanabie, a power, and on the other a party whose policy is negative, instead of being clearly and distinctly positive. Victory, it evidently fears, may rest with the government, not because its record has been a good one or its policy beneficial to the country, but because its opponents are neglecting the opportunity to marshal its forces in order that it may go into the contest, united and strong, to fight for principles rather than for office. The Herald also fears, and no doubt with good reason, that the government will use its power-in re-arranging the electoral districts to gerrymander itself into office again. It says: "After the exhibi tion of cynical levity and impudence with which the Cassiar steal was pushed along in the teeth of the indignation of the whole province, no person in his senses can doubt that the government is quite capable of using its present majority in the house to force brough a redistribution bill, which will ignore every consideration except their own return to power. The powers behind them have too much at stake to permit any slackness, key feeble leaning to honesty the progress being made. If we had a the interest would probably say: I will and justice in the matter. No such non-representative in the cabinet and our furnish the money, but am to have the sense will be tolerated for one moment." No doubt the government will endeavor ceive proper attention we would know would be considered but fair. Instead to use what power it has, but it will how to deal with the minister at the prop this is what the company usually says,

on the Mainland, where additional representation must be given, that will return government supporters. Its success at the next election will depend. with the geography of the country the not upon the gerrymander or the bribery absurdity of this scheme will be plainly, of constituencies by road appropriations apparent. It is probably the one to or the influence of the chartered monopolwhich the Globe refers as "the boldest yet lists which it has created, but upon the undertaken for the opening of our great efforts put forth by its opponents, and tively, with two seats undecided. Even if northern territory;" if so, the Globe's the manner in which the cause of good language is hardly strong enough for the government is presented to the people. the latter will have a very small ma-occasion. The project as set forth in The country is ripe for a change. From jority. The wise News-Advertiser takes the dispatch is not worth discussing ser- Kootenay to the coast, from Cariboo to occasion to find a reason for the change jously, and certainly cannot be consider- Westminster, the cry is the same- of sentiment in "the growing dissatisfac ed as coming within the class of proper "Turner must go." But, as our Revel- tion with the policy of the government toke contemporary says, Turner will not go until he is forced to, and if his opponents rely solely on the weaknesses and the failures of his government-if they do not unite and go to the country as the advocates of distinct principlesthe incubus of Tupperism-which is a has been on the river for definite infor- sort of understudy of Tupperism-may possibly have to be suffered a little longer.

### THE YUKON TRADE.

The decision of the government to send customs officers to the Yukon will give satisfaction generally. Collector Milne ber of applicants and will instruct them in their duties in time for them to take passage for Dyea on the Islander on Wednesday next. These officials will be stationed at a point below the junction of the Chilcoot and White Pass trails, where all parties going into the Canadian mining district must pass. The delay in making these appointments has not been very great, all the facts being considered; it certainly has not been "abominable" as the Colonist describes it. With a bonding privilege from Junean to the Canadian boundary line, Canadian goods will be carried to the mines. free of duty. The Ottawa governmentis now in communication with the Washington authorities, and expect a favorable reply before the sailing of the Islander. As bonding privilege in the Northwest may be made reciprocal between the two countries; the Americans

Customs officers and bonding privileges will do something for the local trade, but they will not do everything. This city should be the terminus of a line of steamers running to Lynn Canal, to St. Michael, and to the Stickeen. The miners will come out by the easiest and cheapest route, and they will buy their supplies, as a general rule, at the first place they reach. With a line of steamers having its headquarters at Victoria this city can easily compete with any other city in the northwest for a fair

## THE YUKON TRADE.

A telegram was this morning received by Collector Milne from Commissioner of and the merchants have the ball at their did not summon an Opposition countries of Customs McDougail, asking if the profeet. If they wait until their adversaries the province. There are men outside of posed Canadian customs collector could gram is difficult to understand, coming as it does from the head official of the department. How Canadian duties on American goods can be levied and collected already reached here, from Winnipeg, in an American port no one seems to Selkirk, Quebec and Kootenay, and they know. Evidently Mr. McDongall was say they are but the advance guards of thinking of bonding privileges through many more that will follow them. The the debatable strip of territory claimed by days of '49 have come again. The Yukon the United States, and thought that a region is righ, richer, perhaps, than Calicustoms official at Juneau would facili- fornia or Cariboo, and the area over tate the trans-shipment of Canadian goods in transit to Canadian territory. An offi- all probability than these two countries cial may be needed there for that purpose, but customs officers must be placed on the Canadian side of the line to enforce the customs laws. The department was again communicated with to-day on this matter, and it was urged to send officers to a point at or below the junction of the two routes leading from the head of Lynn Canal to the headwaters of the Yukon. The department was asked to give Collector Milne authority to make the necessary arrangements and to send men up on the next steamer. The interruption of telegraphic communication causes serious delays in communicating with Ottawa, and no one can say how much loss the unfortunate break in the the state; but if they fail in their duty cable has caused the city of Victoria. The necessity for a more reliable service has been emphasized in such a way that we may confidently look for some changes in the future. If the present cable is not made perfectly reliable an alternative one must be put down either by the company controlling the island wires or by a new and independent

Another lesson which British Columbia has been taught, is the need of cabinet P. E. ISLAND ELECTIONS.

According to the dispatches, which come from a Conservative source, the Peters government seems to have had narow escape in Prince Edward Isand. Whereas it had a majority of 22 to 8 in the late house, the figures have low been changed to 15 and 13 respecthese two seats go to the government now in power at Ottawa." It finds that "there was nothing of great importance in provincial affairs which formed s rallying point for one side or the other.' The News-Advertiser's discovery is a most remarkable one, and the islanders will be very much surprised when they learn from our Vancouver contemporary that they did not know what they were fighting their political battle for, Opposition must have very carefully concealed their real ground of attack, for if they let nobody know that they wanted to defeat the Peters government because it was of the same political hue as the Laurier government. Their will select two or three men from a pure- open appeal to the electors was on the ground that the government spent too much money and imposed direct taxes on the people to secure it. They said nothing about the possible sins of the government at Ottawa. The tax question is a very serious one among the islanders, who seem to have more than their share of aversion to direct imposts. especially the agricultural part of the ommunity. The Davies government some years ago came to grief because it asked the people to pay direct taxes. and the Peters government appears to have suffered from exactly the same cause Probably the News-Advertisor was unaware of the local feeling; if so it should have made enquiries and saved itself from an exhibition of ridiculous imaginings.

### THE DAYS OF '97.

Clondyke is in the air. Knots of busiss men discuss it on the streets; merto their customers; professional men are heard boasting of their ability to pack cepted in the spirit it is offered. one hundred pounds on their backs; steamboat men are full of plans to place flat bottom boats on the upper reaches of the Yukon; and the difficulties of trails, the dangers of flood and field, and the fortunes that await them when the land of gold has been reached, are eagerly debated by the Argonauts now in Victoria awaiting the sailing of steamers for the north. The fever is infections. Idle men catch it instantly, and men in business or good situations are not proof against is insidious attacks... share it does not want to corner it all It is fast becoming epidemic. "Are you of a business that is expected to grow to going to the Clondyke?" and "When do enormous preportions within twelve you start?" are the questions of the months. Without such a line of steam hour. Old men, who packed their ers, all the customs officers in Canada blankets to Cariboo when they were would fail in forcing the trade to come young and strong, prick up their ears, here. That plain fact needs to be weighference and inerthess. Seattle will, most enough as far as it goes, but it does ed thoughtfully by those who are looking horses on hearing the bugle call, and imtempt the unknown dangers of the Yakon. Delicate youths, who never perfidence of strong men, to fight their way

> gravel of the famous Clondyke a share of its golden treasure: hastening to the Clondyke. Parties have which gold will be found is larger in combined. No one can predict its future or estimate the effect upon British Columbia and morthwestern Canada of the golden days of '97-'98. It may be-it very probably will be-the "making" of the west. Following closely upon the marvellous mining developments in Kootenay and elsewhere, the discoveries on the Canadian Yukon must place beyond all peradventure the future of this province. They bring with them, however, enlarged responsibilities to those who are entrusted for the time being with the government of the country. If our rulers are equal to the task they will so guide and control the new order of things that incalculable advantages will accrue to the result will be but transient, and the wealth which is naturally ours, because it is found in Canada, will go to enrich other lands.

The Rosslander, discussing the in ability of many mining companies to find money for development spurposes, puts the case in this way in Suppose a comwith 40,000 to be sold for develop purposes half of this might be estirepresentation. It matters not how offid mated to wield \$20,000.00 Where the claim cient or able ministers may be, if they do is but a prospect were the owner to say not possess a personal knowledge of the to a man of means: I will give you one province concerned, they will fall at quarter interest if you will put up \$20,000 times in meeting the just demands of the to develop the mine; is it at all likely people. Especially is this the case as re- that the offer would be accepted? Yet gards this province, where the scene this is what companies have done. There, changes with the rapidity of a kaleidos- is a slight chance, if the claim be an excope and the ordinary departmental ceptionally promising one, that the offer nethods are too slow to oken pace with might be accepted, but the purchaser business with the departments did not re- supervision of its expenditure, and that hole 6,000 miles communication which fail to carve out constituencies, especially er time.

we will not even allow you to advise or adequate, grievances of this kind should make a suggestion as director; we will exist. But there is no excuse for even give the company brokers (who are ourselves) a commission of 20 or 25 per ter addressed to a well known citizen. position. It is not surprising, viewed in in this light, that the sale of stocks has diminished to almost nothing, that the companies have run out of money and Is Too Much." Yes; he is too much for that reconstruction can no longer be de- the Tories, and we are glad they are layed."

The Liberal Association at its meeting i The idea referred to by "Push" is not ast evening passed a resolution in favor a bad one. The fact that Clondyke on immediate action on the part of the Klondyke-which is it to be?-is in Can-Dominion government in the matter of ada cannot be stated too often or to placing customs officers on the head-waters of the Yukon. The resolution where it is located. Every just of the was telegraphed to Ottawa to day. The where it is located. Every inch of Clonminister of customs must realize by the time that "time is the essence of the contract." and that to longer delay the appointment of officers must result in a very serious loss of revenue and a loss of trade to Camadians.

"But why," asks the Colonist, "should a newspaper serve any master or masters?" After a political servitude of a quarter of a century, the Colonist must be in a position to answer its own question. It is generally supposed that the Colonist " served its masters" ) cause it had to-there was no optionand, doubtless, it has found that it was profitable to do so. The only effort if ever made to free itself from the fetters of a political serfdom—when the present chief justice, then premier, locked horas with the Colonist management-proved abortive, and an "organ" it will probably remain to the end of the chapter.

During the election campaign in Jan'y. 1896, an article appeared in the columns of the Times referring to Mr. W. F. Bullen, wherein it was stated that Mr. Bullen " has his way of getting his rake off from the workingmen's wages." As the article may have conveyed an erroneous impression and have been construct as a reflection upon Mr. Bullen's person al character, we deem it only fair to him to state that such was not the inon. We had no reason for reflecting upon the integrity or honesty of either chants speak about it over the counters. Mr. Bullen or the company he represents. We hope this explanation will be ac

The most extravagantly humovers statement possibly ever uttered by the Colonist is the following: "The Colonist has masters, but they comprise the ceneral public, in whose interests it is generally acknowledged this paper has always fought, and with good results." When it is remembered that the Colonist has been the champion of every monopelist in British Columbia, the defender of every land-grabber and the advocate of every ring of speculators that aver asked for a franchise of any kind during the last dozen years, the deep, hidden humor of the Colonist writer will be appreciated as it ought to be.

At the meeting of the Le Roi company in Spokane this dispatch from Senator Smelting Co., Spokane: The new Canadian law admits free coke, ores of all kinds formed a day's manual labor in their and all kinds of smelting machinery." lives, are preparing, with all the con- The Spokesman-Review says the members of the company took this message to through every difficulty and over every mean "that Senator Turner had just been obstacle to reach the Mecca of the for- advised that the Canadian government. tune-hunter, there to gather from the after consideration of the question, had decided not to impose a duty on coke, one of any kind of smelting machinery, From all over the continent men are The members must have been extremely ignorant on the subject of Canadian tariff legislation. They could have discovered all this for themselves ir they had glanced at the tariff act passed at the

We have been shown a letter from a contractor at Nelson, who states that a letter, containing quotations of prices of material which he required to execute a ager, turned on the water that starte contract he had on hand, had been detained eight days in the Nelson postoffice, and this, too, notwithstanding that he had called every day and asked for his mail. The contractor alleges that he 24 hours. It is equipped in a firstthereby suffered a loss of \$100, as he was compelled to buy at a higher price. We have frequently read in the Kootenay prpers complaints against the postoffice and mail contract service, some of which may have been undeserved. It is almost unavoidable that in a new country, which is expanding so rapidly that the existing postal arrangements are soon found in-

of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick : if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

# That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it posse

carelessness in the delivery of letters that would overlook for eight days a log The P. O. inspector is evidently wanted

The Colonist heads a telegram: "Tarte beginning to know it

dyke and all that its contains is in Can-

# THE P. E. I. ELECTION

Later Returns Tell a Very Different Tale About the Recent Contest.

by a Majority of Two To One.

Charlottetown, July 24. The provincial elections were hotly contested, and some of the majorities were so close that it will not be certainly known until the declaration of that polls which candidate is returned. This uncertainty i owing to a system of special votes on property, owned by absentees in certain districts, being polled in other districts where they reside. But it appears certain that the Peters government is sustained by a majority of 20 ministerial ists to 10 opposition. Charlottetown, an old Tory stronghold, gave the greatest surprise, Mr. Prowse, Liberal, elected by 438 majority over Mr. Blake Mr. Rogers, the other Liberal candidate had a majority of 180.

Premier Peters had a majority of over 200. His colleague, Mr. Cummiskey, had 180. Mr. Warburton, for the first district of Queen's, has 300 majority. Messrs. Farquiarson and Wise have large majorities. One member of the government, Mr. Rogers, in Alberton, is among the doubtful. Toronto, July 24.-The Mail says that

Mr. Peters is probably sustained by a majority of 21 to 9. ASHCROFT.

B. C. Mining Journal. Messys. E. Barber, Wm; Hocking and son and Henry Williams, of Butte Mont., Thursday closed a deal with M Ahearn for his three-fifths interest the mine on the Bonaparte, common! known as the Ahern mine. J. C. Smith and J. B. Bryson are the owners of the other two-fifths interest. The price paid was \$3,000, \$1,600 cash and \$1,400 with in 12 days.

Messrs. A. Gotte, C. Mootomet and P. Ender, who are mining men of distinction and arrived direct from Paris three weeks since, returned last night to Ashcroft from Barkerville. To a Journal representative one of the party said, quartz properties near Barkerville. der bond to the French syndicate. The outlook is not so favorable as we could wish, but is so far encouraging. The first payments have been made on some properties and no further payments will have to be made until next April. By that time and likely long before we shall know just what the properties are We shall give them a thorough test, and we do not hesitate to say that there as quartz mines in Cariboo, but believe the future of that country will be from hydraulic and drift mines which are un

questionably rich and extensive. A mining event of considerable impo tance to Cariboo took place at Horse Ply last week. The ten-stamp mill that has been in course of construction du ing the past three months at the Horse Ply Hydraulic mine, was completed or Saturday morning, July 10th, Every thing being in readiness at 10 o'clock that day, Mrs. Hobson, wife of the ma the machinery and let drop the stamp of the first cemented gravel mill ev built in Canada. The mill has ten stan of \$50 pounds each, and is expected crush 120 tons of cemented gravel e manner; will be run by water power mer and by steam during months. As the cemented gravel in this mine is known to be nich, good results are certain to be obtained from this method of working it.

We are in receipt of news to day that is absolute, to the effect that Mr. At dicks. on the 15th of this month. structed his agent to make an offer the owners of the Maud hydraulic mi to pay \$5,000 cash and renew his o until Japuary 1st, 1898, when the ince of \$90,000 will fall due. At ting held at the company's office anconver the fore part of the week the offer was accepted by the owners the secretary of the company so notify the agent of Mr. A Under these circumstances there but little question of the payments met next January and of the mine being at once opened up.

Bridge creek hill on the Caribon ast Friday, the 16th, the account which appeared in last week's Jo improving slowly. He was through from shoulder to should robbed. The following special gram in connection with the received by the Journal this mor Bridge Creek, July 24.—Rey Hagin improving, and the only danger if blood poisoning should set in. dian suspected is known as Ducks. He was arrested, but got The chief of the Canim finding out about the from the latter on account of not

STIRRING TALES OF NUGGET

Capt. Higgins of the Steam sior Relates Some Inter Experiences.

Prospectors Warned to Take of Supplies-Tale of Wo a Montana Man

People in Engalnd Are Affli the Craze-Mr. DeWindt' -A Soft answer.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 23

F. Higgins of the steamer which brought down \$650.00

has written to a friend a c pared letter concerning the t steamer, the details of which icient importance to repro We arrived at St. Michael on the 26th. Our competitor, land, arrived on the morni 25th. Our river boat, the ught but four passengers 28th the steamer Itau came forty-five pasengers and gold on the 29th came our steam Alice, with thirty miners gold, and we discharged diately and got away on of July 1. The weather had warm. Think of 75 and 80 warm. Think of 75 and 80 the shade, close under the cle. The first installment of received was fifteen strong gold over a ten in weight.

the company's share. Eve

brought his own.

stowed away the passengers they staggered up the gangpla down. Some had their wh up in a blanket and carried i Some had it in a strong valise had two valises suspended on with a strap over their shoulde had made two trips and two party made three trips steamer to transfer their treas aska five years and more, so years. Several, and among t most fortunate, crossed the winter in the Clondyke mines, undoubtedly the richest pla known. The word Clondyke me river and is called Reindeer river charts. It empties into the Y miles above the Big river. The phical position of the junction grees 10 minutes north latitude grees 50 minutes west longitu anza creek dumps into Clond miles above the Yukon. Eldo tributary of the Bonanza. I numerous other creeks and the main river being 300 m The gold so far has been taken f anza and Eldorado, both well the richness of these placers marvelous. Eldorado, thirty n

s staked the whole length.

as worked has paid.

"As each claim is 500 feet creek bed there is a half a milli claim. So uniform has the ou that one miner who has an i three claims told me that if choice he would toss up to do of our passengers who is taking with him has worked 100 fee ground and refused \$200,000 fo mainder and confidently expect up \$400,000 and more. He has tle \$212 from one pan of dirt. dirt while being washed aver an hour to each man shoveling others of our miners who won own claims cleaned up \$6,000 day's washing. There is about feet of dirt above bedrock. streak averaging from four to which is tunneled out while th is frozen. Of course the ground out is thawed by building fi when the thaw comes and w they get their sluices and wash Two of our fellows thought a si in the hand worth two in the sold their claims for \$45,000, \$4,500 down, the remainder to monthly installments of \$10, The purchasers had no more tha paid. They were twenty days and getting out dirt. Then th not water to sluice with, but or made a rocker and in 10 days \$10,000 for the first installm

neling and rocking, they

\$40,000 before there was water

"Of course these stories read story of Aladdin, but fiction is at all with facts at Clondyke. "A young lady of St. Michael or native blood, who had been o visit, returned last spring, and the summer she engaged to m young man then a purser, but aft captain of one of the river boa it out for her trousseau to ried during the winter. The ord oe late for the goods to be sent son, but she was married all the The modiste who filled the order idal gear being a friend of my rested the package to my cafeleeping. The gallant captail was frozen in on the upper Yul nd he invested the few do saved and for less than bought a claim. Before the icup for him to take his boat do The sold his claim for \$50,:X and his wife came out with me and are on their way So the lady instead of the Eskimo with her brida Wear them in New York at More of the Arabi in Night but a fact all the same. ing the strike and when e to the surface things brou Pices Picks and shove \$25 each and a whitsaw meat sold for \$1 s poun milk \$2 per can: eggs, \$5 :

og the stampede from Circle