

RICH STREAMS ON THE YUKON

Various Points at Which the Harvest of Gold in the North Will Be Gathered.

A Description of Newly Located Digging Around Dawson and the Immediate Vicinity.

(Sam. W. Wall in the San Francisco Call.)

Without a map under one's eye and a comprehensive statement of the relationship to each other of the creeks in the Klondike and Indian River mining divisions, one must have a very confused notion of their location and relative importance, especially since the multiplication of them and their names that have followed the constant stampeding and prospecting of this long winter.

In my published summary of the probable output of the districts I did not even refer to many creeks that are now listed in Dawson as having possibilities, and the claims upon which are held at high figures. They had no place in that story, because they were not yet sufficiently developed to be taken into consideration.

However, in reviewing the mining situation, they should not be overlooked. I shall here give such a general view as may carry to the mind of the reader a reasonably clear idea of the whole mining region and the development that has taken place during this season—how it has grown under the influx of "techaros" and the close of the winter season of last year—that is after the wash up and at the time those men came "out" whose arrival in San Francisco, weighed down with gold, started the Klondike fever that has spread over the world, the new gold fields meant Bonanza and El Dorado.

Now they mean almost every tributary of the great Yukon River. For gold has been found so often in response to their digging in many different places that expectation has been raised with regard to all the vast country, and does not know where to place the limit. This is true of the old camps as well as the new, on the American as well as the British side of the line. In reviewing the whole, however, I shall speak of these districts separately and of that first which holds first attention. The Klondike and Indian River divisions are practically one district, being only separated by a low divide and having Dawson for their source of supply. Prospecting is now going on in the following creeks in those districts, all of which are listed in the mining exchange and brokers' circulars. It is not necessary to say that the claims upon them are the subject of daily barter, fluctuation in price, inquiry as to the latest developments and general speculation.

Bonanza and El Dorado are placed in the list, of course, but they have passed out of the period of speculation. They are known from end to end to be rich. I am sure, there are many claims on both that, for one reason or another, have not been worked. The one reason is that their owners were compelled to leave the country for lack of provisions. That reason will not recur, as every man going into the country is now compelled to take provisions with him, and, besides commercial companies, new and old, are carrying quantities of provisions into the country, both up and down the river. El Dorado creek probably has been worked out next year, but it is good for two or three years yet, as a steady and big gold producer. The others will only fairly start in the producers next year. This is the list:

- Klondike Division.**
Bonanza Creek.
Boulder Creek.
Adams Creek.
Big and Little Skookum gulches.
El Dorado Creek.
Chief, Frank, Irish, Victoria and Gay gulches, tributaries of El Dorado.
Bear Creek.
Quigley Creek.
Hunker Creek.
Gold Bottom Creek.
Last Chance Creek.
Leota Creek.
Alki Creek.
Too Much Gold Creek.
All Gold Creek.
Lucky Creek.

- Indian River Division.**
Dominion Creek.
Sulphur Creek, tributary of Dominion.
Lyon Creek, tributary of Caribou.
Arkansas Creek, tributary of Dominion.
Green Gulch, tributary of Sulphur.
Friday Gulch, tributary of Sulphur.
Quartz Creek.
Ophir Creek.
Nine Mile Creek.

There are besides these the following independent divisions, creeks that empty into the Yukon and that figure on the bulletin boards in Dawson:
Henderson Creek, above Dawson.
Reindeer Creek, above Dawson.
Baker Creek, above Dawson.
Montana Creek, above Dawson.
Bryant Creek, above Dawson.
Dion Creek, above Dawson.
Rosebud Creek, above Dawson.
Deadwood Creek, above Dawson.
More Hide Creek, below Dawson.

These are named somewhat in their geographical order.
Standing upon the Dome, the highest point in the region of this district, one can look down the valleys of Bonanza, El Dorado, Tumbler, Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Bottom creeks, the principal creeks of the two divisions and of which most of the other creeks named are tributaries. They all have their rise in the hills about this Dome, which seems to stand like the center of a star, from which these creeks lead away to the five points. This fact creates the belief that the treasure box from which these creeks have drawn their great riches is, or was, hidden in the Dome itself. It is hardly necessary to say that the Dome, lifted into the wintry clouds as it is, is staked.

The trail leading from Dominion Creek into Bonanza runs over the very apex of this Dome and for twelve miles follows the crest of the mountains. Passing over it on the 1st of March last I planted my tripod on the summit and took a series of photographs comprehending a panorama of the remarkable view to be had there of the snow-white land below, the jagged points of the Rocky Mountains marked the line of the horizon upon one side and the valley of the great Yukon upon the other.

In this vast region, that there lay under the eye, could be noted the indentations that marked the course of many creeks and gulches that have not even been explored, much less prospected—this to answer the question so often asked, "Has not everything been taken up?" Nothing could express a more absolute lack of understanding of the vastness of this region than that question.

This Klondike river, with which everybody is so familiar now, is in fact little but an unknown quantity only a little above

Hunker creek. A party of prospectors took a year's provisions and went up the river last fall, and have not since been heard from. They will probably come down this summer, whistling half minutes to their friends, caution them not to repeat what they tell them and then another big stampede will take place. That is the way most of the stampedes are started. Somebody gets a tip, pledges eternal secrecy, and in an hour the news has spread over the entire camp. A stampede is as interesting to watch as is a volunteer fire company getting into action. It generally takes place at night, so that it may be the more thrilling and picturesque. Every man engaged in it is as mysterious as he may be while laboring under great excitement. He rushes into a restaurant, calls the cook to one side and asks the cook to put up a lunch for him. "Quick!" While the lunch is being prepared he runs at speed into the bunkhouse or cabin where his next friend may be asleep, snatches him out of bed by the less and tells him that a stampede is on, and unless he is willing to miss the chance of his life to get up and join the hunt he will be left behind. The hunt begins and the men and joins the scramble. Within a few minutes, ill-dressed and scantily provided with food, they are on their way, a hundred men will leave town, all at top speed, going they scarcely know where, following somebody, and may lead them for days over mountains and through wildernesses that are hardly marked by a trail. Once started they are small tributaries of El Dorado creek, every other circumstance. These stampedes have brought prosperity to a large hospital, and have transferred to many a doctor's name numbers in gold claims.

One of the odd things that one encounters in the big country is the state of the forest, existing between the old-time "techaros" or new comers. The old-timer despises and sneers at the techaro, and the techaro laughs or sneers at the old-timer. Most of the claims are held by comparative new comers, and nearly all the prospecting this winter has been done by them. This, to be sure, may be accounted for by the fact that they greatly outnumber the old-timers. Two years ago the claims of the two big commercial companies that supplied the inhabitants with food, and so had the names on their names, were brought in by the Selkirk to St. Michael's, placed the entire population of the Yukon valley at 1,500 people. In those days outfits for hunting in the mountains were brought in by boats, and the company's agents apportioned out the supplies. The whereabout of the limit was known, and if he did not come in in the summer with the others, his outfit was set apart for him until he did come. Old Jack Mowbray, for instance, was sent by A. C. company at Circle City and other camps along the river, is almost revered by the old miners for his careful management in which he used to look after them. In those days every man willing to work had credit for a year's outfit, and the company in hand was a cashed-out man. But the rush of techaros has changed the old system and cash down and plenty of it is now necessary in every outfit. It is not such a great wonder, therefore, that the old miner believes himself to be very charitable in that he tolerates the new comers on the trail or in his own cabin extends to him the hospitality that is a fixed custom of the cheerless land—just as it is among the Indians.

But what amuses the new comers with regard to the old-timer is the persistent refusal of the latter to believe there is anything in any of the creeks, and on the trail or in his own cabin extends to him the hospitality that is a fixed custom of the cheerless land—just as it is among the Indians.

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he worked this summer. This is the creek which is said to have attracted the initial party of old miners from El Dorado. It was discovered by the Selkirk and was undecided whether to prospect here or in El Dorado. They decided by the Selkirk and was undecided whether to prospect here or in El Dorado. They decided by the Selkirk and was undecided whether to prospect here or in El Dorado.

The Skookum—Big and Little Skookum gulches are the wonder of the camp. The rounded knoll or hill between these two gulches is covered with bench claims. They are clear discovery on Bonanza. They can be worked during the summer, as they are above the creek bottom. Some of the lower claims have two pay streaks, that of El Dorado as well as that of Bonanza.

El Dorado Creek—This creek has proved the most uniformly rich of any in the district, especially from 34 to the mouth. Benches (that is the hillsides) on the lower claims have been found to pay wherever prospected. It has more paying benches than Bonanza. Much of El Dorado may be worked in the summer, the bed rock not being at a great depth.

Chief Gulch—Chief Gulch is properly a tributary of El Dorado Creek, but the original locators followed the smaller branch. Prospectors recently reported that the creek was rich in gold. It followed which resulted in its being staked well up into the hills.

Gay Gulch—Gay Gulch, which is known as the claim at the mouth is being worked and proves very rich. French and Irish Gulches—These are small tributaries of El Dorado creek, and are being prospected at the mouth, but had not shown anything more than good prospects as yet.

Bear Creek empties into the Klondike a few miles above Bonanza. It is considered by the old miner to be the worst "techaro" creek that has so far been prospected, but it produces the finest quality of gold. It is all coarse and it runs in a bed of about five miles long and has been fully staked of course. The sides of the creek are precipitous and there is therefore no chance for the bench claims. The creek is not worked much above discovery, which is two miles from the mouth.

Quigley Creek—It is a small stream that has recently been located, but so far remains unprospected. It empties into the Klondike below Bear Creek. Hunker Creek—This is a very considerable stream and is the next in importance to the Klondike. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proved very rich. It is very wide at the mouth and five miles of its length from its confluence with the Klondike is staked by the pugilist, Frank Slavik, and others for mining by hydraulic process. Slavik is now in the hands of the Klondike company for the purpose of securing governmental sanction to his scheme. Discovery is thirteen miles from the mouth. Development has been made by discovery upward and extends downward with some intervals of interruption to 74. There are several claims on the creek.

Leota Creek—This is a small stream recently located from which some good prospects have been reported but probably cannot be prosecuted this summer. Too Much Gold Creek—This empties into the Klondike above Hunker Creek. There are a number of small streams in the mountains and some of the prospectors report uniformly good returns. The original name of the creek was "Whites" and it was named by the whites who were the first to locate it. The creek is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

All Gold Creek flows into Flat Creek on the left bank of the Klondike. It has been prospected and located. Gold Bottom Creek—This is a tributary of Hunker. It comes in at No. 28, below discovery. The creek is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Lucky Creek is the principal tributary of All Gold, and prospectors report rich returns. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Indian Creek or Indian River Mining Division—Indian Creek or river flows into the Yukon from the same side and same direction as does the Klondike and is located about 10 miles above it. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Dominion Creek—This is the larger branch of Sulphur Creek and should properly have been the parent stream. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Sulphur Creek—This is a tributary of Dominion Creek. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

butary of Indian going toward the Yukon. It is a very crooked stream. No big returns have been made from it. The pay is discovered to be in Bonanza and was undecided whether to prospect here or in El Dorado. They decided by the Selkirk and was undecided whether to prospect here or in El Dorado.

Dixon Creek, about five miles above Dawson, is staked of its full length, but little is known of it. Nine-Mile Creek is one of the newly located that comes under the 100 ft. law. Locations on the creeks that were recorded before the passage of the new mining regulations, or any of the tributaries of the same, are still allowed the 500 feet that are obtained. Newly recorded creeks only admit of 100 feet. Nine-Mile takes its source just opposite El Dorado. It has been located at claim No. 40 above discovery. From \$1.38 to \$3.50 to the pan has been found.

Bryant Creek flows into the Yukon 10 miles above Dawson. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Montana Creek has its source just opposite the rise of Big Skookum, and flows into the Yukon about 15 miles above Dawson. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Eureka Creek comes in from opposite Sulphur and Dominion creeks, and between the two. A number of men are working on benches and favorable reports are heard. Claims are valued at from \$500 to \$5,000.

Reindeer Creek empties into the Yukon about 40 miles above Dawson. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Reindeer Creek empties into the Yukon about 40 miles above Dawson. It is a small stream, but it is very rich and is said to be the richest of the Klondike. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork. It is not staked to 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

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MELTING THE SNOW

Arrivals From Dawson on the Paksan Say the Weather Was Hot.

More Estimates of the Output and Some New Strikes in the Klondike.

Steamer Paksan, of the Washington & Alaska line, arrived at Vancouver yesterday, bringing a number of passengers from the Gateway Cities. Among them were three men who left Dawson on March 30th—B. S. Phillips, Seattle; J. Delands, Kansas City; and another. Twenty-one days were occupied in making the trip from Dawson to the coast by two log trains.

The most surprising information obtained from these men is that when they left the Klondike country the heat was excessive and the snow rapidly disappearing. The trails are in bad condition for travel, many streams having been thawed out, making the trip one attended with actual danger.

At the junction of Bonanza with the Yukon a good strike has been made, and the towns of Dawson had been staked by miners when the party left. On 49 miles above Dawson, the Walsh creek estimate made recently of the probable output of the mines during the winter, with the former figure as the basis for the reservation.

The men say navigation will open on the Yukon early in May and that there is an abundance of provisions now in Dawson City. The Walsh creek estimate is said to have been a swindle.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION. Intending Passengers to Dawson Organize to Secure Low Rates.

The miners at present in the city, who have for the past two weeks been conducting negotiations with the transportation companies for better rates, met last night at the Dominion Hotel. The meeting took tangible form in the organization of the company into the "Goldminers' Mutual Protective Society." Mr. F. B. Zanussi, who has all along taken an active part in the work, was again in the chair, and the result of the negotiations was discussed. The miners are still of the opinion that the rates are excessive, and that a substantial reduction must be made before they can enter the market. At the same time, they wish it understood that they are proceeding in no spirit of antagonism to any company or yard.

At an early stage of the proceedings the leading miners assured the Times of this fact, and stated that nothing was further from their mind than to transfer their trade from this port to any other. But they insist that concessions must be made to them before they will ship from Victoria, and in this they are seeking the co-operation of the merchants, whom they contend are equally interested in the matter. The company now numbers 64, and are ready to make a substantial deposit on any bargain they can get. They estimate that they have 45 tons of freight.

"I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did for me," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S. D. "I had a child about two years old, who had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies, but none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed, and in two days the child was completely cured. I have since used it several times, and it has always given me relief. I have since used it several times, and it has always given me relief. I have since used it several times, and it has always given me relief."

COMMISSION

Citizens' Meeting Reconfirming of Another Commission.

The Premier Fails to Mr. Helmcken Is the Know.

An audience of about 100 gathered in the city hall for the adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Committee. The evening was a success, the first of which was the announcement that the committee would not be present at the following communication.

The following communication was read: "Victoria, April 1st. Sir, I am directed by the Citizens' Committee to inform you that the committee will not be present at the following communication."

The reading of the letter in silence, and the second as an admission of the fact that the committee was not present at the meeting. The committee was not present at the meeting, and the committee was not present at the meeting.

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