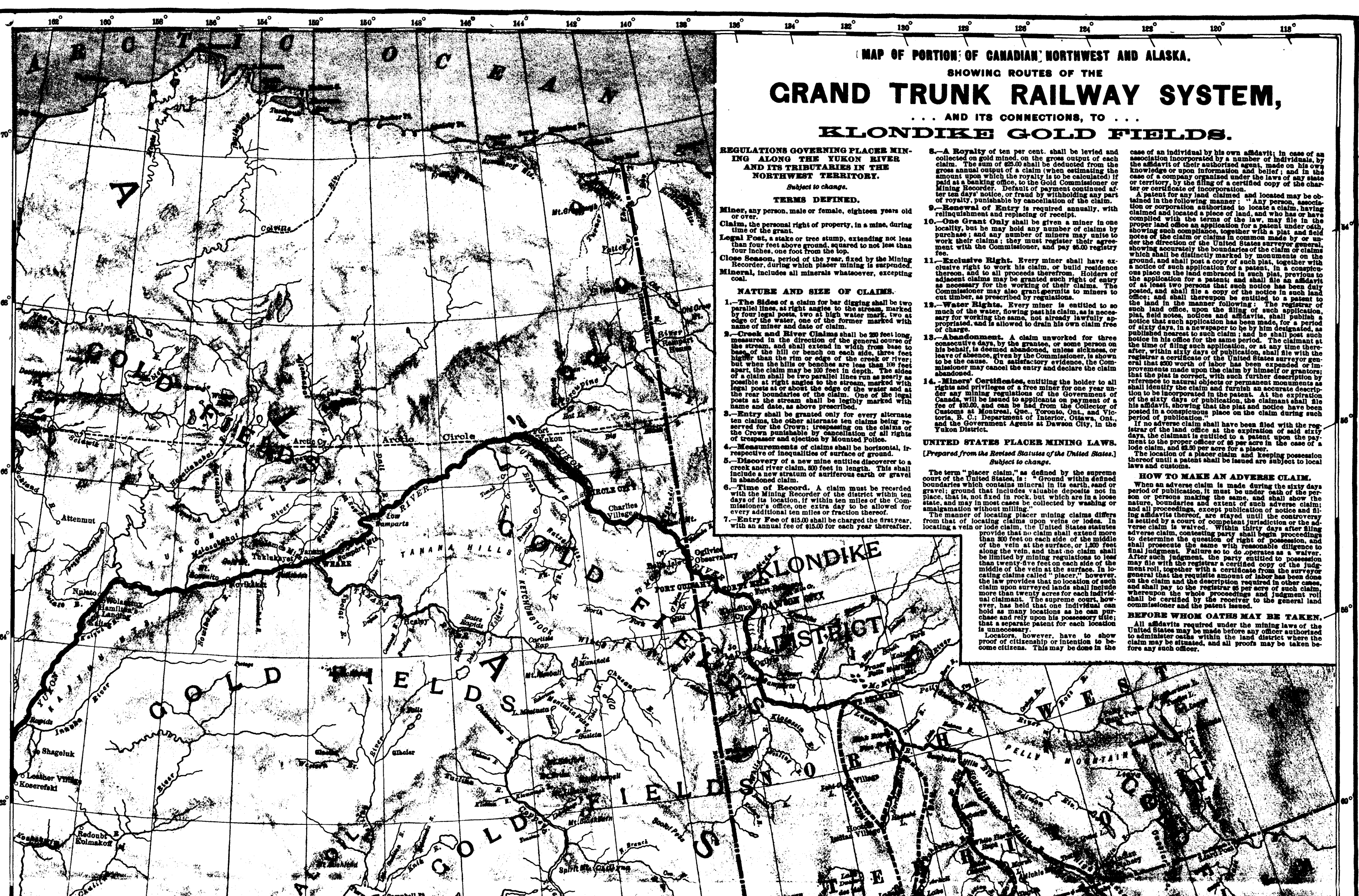
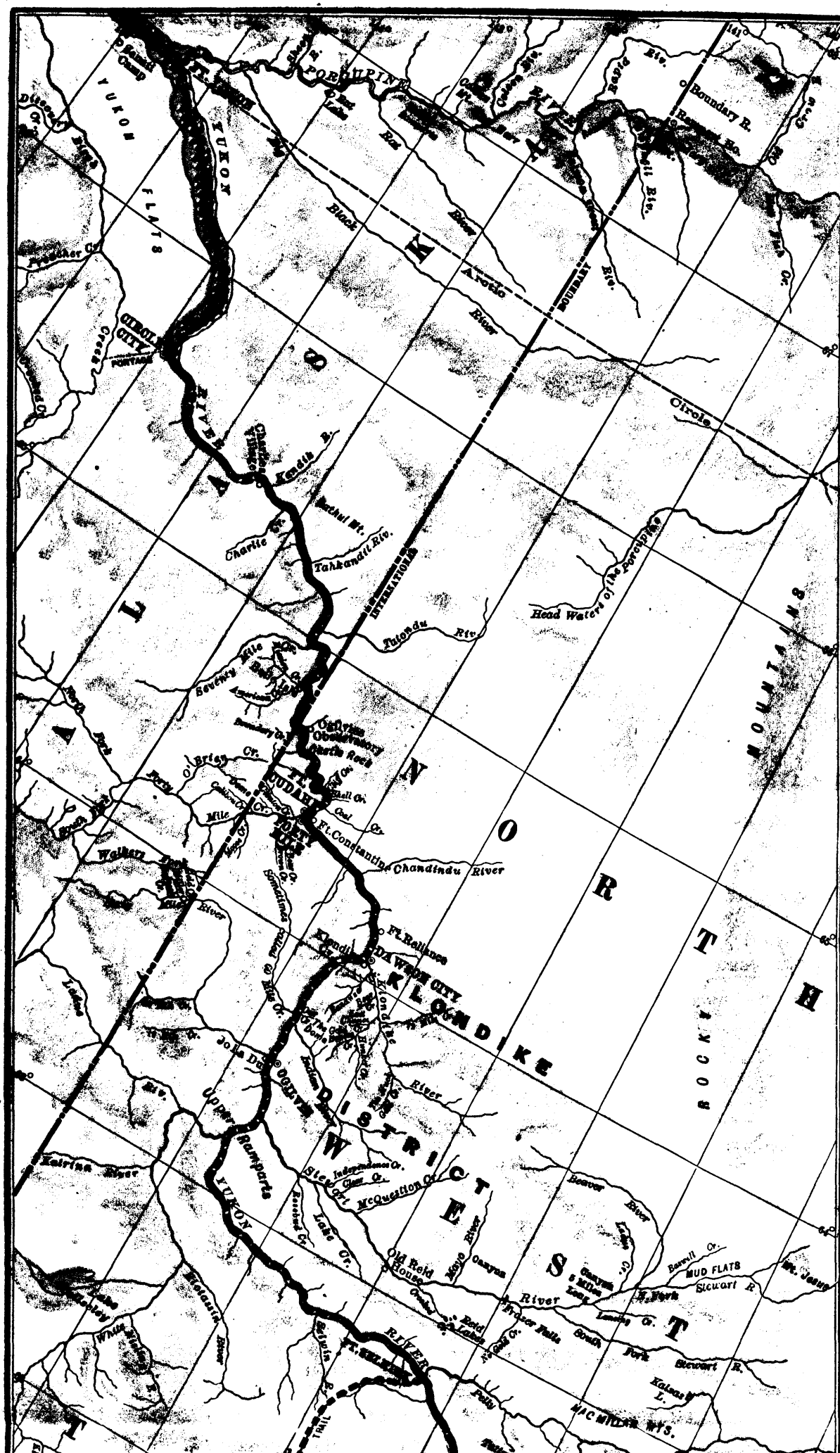




MAP OF PORTION OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND ALASKA. SHOWING ROUTES OF THE **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM,** ... AND ITS CONNECTIONS, TO ... **KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.**

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PLACER MINING ALONG THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Subject to change.

TERMS DEFINED.

Miner, any person, male or female, eighteen years old or over.
Claim, the personal right of property, in a mine, during the term of the grant.
Legal Post, a stake or tree stump, extending not less than four feet above ground, secured to not less than four inches one foot from the top.
Close Season, period of the year, fixed by the Mining Recorder, during which placer mining is suspended.
Mineral, includes all minerals whatsoever, excepting coal.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

- 1.-The sides of a claim for bar digging shall be two parallel lines, at right angles to the stream, marked by four legal posts, two at high water mark, two at edge of the water, one of the former marked with same of miner and date of claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be firmly marked with same date, as above prescribed.
- 2.-Entry shall be granted only for every alternate ten claims the other alternate ten claims being reserved for the Crown; (reserving on the claims of the Crown punishable by cancellation of all rights of trespass and ejection by Mounted Police).
- 3.-Measurements of claims shall be horizontal, irrespective of inequalities of surface of ground.
- 4.-Discovery of a new mine entitles discoverer to a creek and river claim, 20 feet in length. This shall include a new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel in abandoned claim.
- 5.-Time of Record. A claim must be recorded with the Mining Recorder of the district within ten days of its location, if within ten miles of the Commissioner's office, one extra day to be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.
- 6.-Entry Fee of \$10.00 shall be charged the first year, with an annual fee of \$5.00 for each year thereafter.

- 7.-A Royalty of ten per cent. shall be levied and collected on gold mined, on the gross output of each claim. The sum of \$20.00 shall be deducted from the gross annual output of a claim (when estimating the amount upon which the royalty is to be calculated), if paid at a banking office, to the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder. Default of payment contained after ten days' notice, or fraud by withholding any part of royalty, punishable by cancellation of the claim.
- 8.-Renewal of Entry is required annually, with relinquishment and replacing of receipt.
- 9.-One Grant Only shall be given to a miner in one locality, but he may hold any number of claims by purchase; and any number of miners may unite to work their claims; they must register their agreement with the Commissioner, and pay \$50.00 registry fee.
- 10.-Exclusive Right. Every miner shall have exclusive right to work his claim, or build residence thereon, and to all proceeds therefrom. Holders of adjacent claims may also grant permits to miners to cut timber, as prescribed by regulations.
- 11.-Water Rights. Every miner is entitled to so much of the water, flowing past his claim, as is necessary for working the same, not already lawfully appropriated, and is allowed to drain his own claim free of charge.
- 12.-Abandonment. A claim unworked for three consecutive days, by the grantee, or some person on his behalf, is deemed abandoned, unless otherwise shown to the contrary. On satisfactory evidence, the Commissioner may cancel the entry and declare the claim abandoned.
- 13.-Miners' Certificates. Entitling the holder to all rights and privileges of a free miner for one year under any mining legislation of the Government of Canada, will be issued to applicants on payment of the fee of \$10.00, and can be had from the Director of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, Ont., and the Government Agents at Dawson City, in the Yukon District.

UNITED STATES PLACER MINING LAWS. *[Prepared from the Revised Statutes of the United States.]*

Subject to change.
The term "placer claim," as defined by the supreme court of the United States, is: "Ground within defined boundaries which contains valuable deposits not in place, but in gravel, sand, or other loose material, and may in most cases be collected by washing or amalgamation without milling."
The manner of locating placer mining claims differs from that of locating claims upon veins or lodes. In locating a vein or lode claim, the United States statutes provide that no claim shall extend more than 20 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, or 1,200 feet along the vein, and that no claim shall be limited by mining regulations to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface. In locating claims called "placers," however, the law provides that no location of such claim upon surveyed lands shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant. The supreme court, however, has held that one individual can hold as many locations as he can purchase and rely upon his possessory title; that a separate patent for each location is unnecessary.
Locators, however, have to show proof of citizenship or intention to become citizens. This may be done in the case of an individual by his own affidavit; in case of an association incorporated by a number of individuals, by the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his knowledge or upon information and belief; and in the case of a company organized under the laws of any state or territory, by the filing of a certified copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation.
A patent for any land claimed and located may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association or corporation authorized to locate a claim, having complied with the terms of the law, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field notes of the claim or claims in common made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat, previous to the application for a patent and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in each land office; and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent to the land in the manner following: The registrar of such land office, upon the filing of such application, shall send notice, notice and affidavit, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for a period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated, as published nearest to such claim; and he shall post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing such application, or at any time thereafter, within sixty days of publication, shall file with the registrar a certificate of the United States surveyor general that such work of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantee; that the plat is correct, with such further description by reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim and furnish an accurate description to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication, the claimant shall file his affidavit showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period in publication.
If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the registrar of the land office at the expiration of said sixty days, the claimant is entitled to a patent upon the payment to the proper officer of 50 per cent. in the case of a lode claim, and 25 per cent. in the case of a placer claim. The location of a placer claim and keeping possession thereof until a patent shall be issued are subject to local laws and customs.

HOW TO MAKE AN ADVERSE CLAIM.

When an adverse claim is made during the sixty days period of publication, it must be under oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries and extent of such adverse claim; and all proceedings, except publication of notice and filing affidavits thereon, are stayed until the controversy is settled by a court of competent jurisdiction or the adverse claim is waived. Within thirty days after filing an adverse claim, contesting party shall begin proceedings to determine the question of right of possession, and shall prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment. Failure so to do operates as a waiver. After such judgment, the party entitled to possession may file with the registrar a certified copy of the judgment, together with a certificate from the surveyor general that the requisite amount of labor has been done on the claim and the description required in other cases, whereupon the whole proceedings and judgment roll shall be certified by the registrar to the general land commissioner and the patent issued.

BEFORE WHOM OATHS MAY BE TAKEN.

All affidavits required under the mining laws of the United States may be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claim may be located, and all proofs may be taken before any such officer.