A Budget of News About the Hydraulic Work Being

companies already organized, hosts of prospectors and individual miners will be on the ground prepared to work the many creeks which are believed to be rich in the yellow metal.

probably a record.

Captain Black arrived on Manson creek to commence operations for the Caledonia General Mining Association and the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co., on April 6, and found that during the work of white and the Caledonia General Mining Co., on April 6, and found that during the work of white and the Captain Black's treatment of his management worthy of praise rather than deserving of fault finding.

SPOKANE FRUIT FAIR. ing lumber, contracts for which had been let. by him in the fall, had been prosecuted vigorously, 20,000 feet for flume and sluice boxes having been delivered by dog sleigh on the ditch line upon the claims it was proposed to open out. In addition to this about 1,000 sawlogs had been delivered at the mill sawlogs had been delivered at the mill which a large number were cut. Altogether about a million feet of saw-

logs are now cut for the two companies.

About 20,000 pounds of provisions had been delivered by dog sleighs during the winter. and as a plentiful supply of fresh cariboo meat was coming in every day in March and April, and during May and June fish was abundant, it will be seen that work was commenced under favorable conditions. The Indians from Babine and Hazelton had flocked to the scene of the proposed operations, and the work of surveying and locating the ditches being completed on April 2, ditching was commenced in earnest. This work was done entirely by contract and by May 12 the water was turned on the Black Jack, cuts being put in to find the pitch of the bedrock and the best place to commence mining operations. Then was experienced the first delay, for it was found that the hose taken in was too short, and it was June 15 before another was available, and that one bor-

rowed. A pipe and monitor ordered in the winter, and which were in Quesnelle in March, did not reach the mine at all and the delay must have caused much loss to the company. From June 19 to oreek almost daily, and when on the 22d of June Captain Black had received no word of his train and no latters for the control of the control word of his train and no letters from Victoria, he commenced to get uneasy, having about 100 men employed; many more than he had calculated on. As there were provisions enough for such a number of men only until the first of July, he decided on discharging most of the Indians and coming to Stuart's lake with most of the white men, leaving enough provisions to last those who were longer than the state of the white men, leaving enough provisions to last those who were longer than the state of the state of the white men, leaving enough provisions to last those who were longer than the state of left in for six weeks, in case he would have to go to Quesnelle to send supplies However, at Stuart's lake word of the pack train, composed of 52 animals besides saddle horses, was received. the cause of the delay being that the owner, a Mexican, had died just after starting, thus causing a delay of three lake until they arrived and was fortu-nate enough to get another train at Stu-art's lake to go in to Manson and returned first to Quesnelle.

On July 28 the pack train finally arrived at Manson, but disappointment was not small when it was found that no pipe or monitor had arrived, neither was their any dynamite to finish the Manson ditch. It was then well advanced in August before the Manson water was got in, Black Jack being low by this time, so a temporary hose was again rigged up and the opening of the mines began. By the first of September the debris had been removed and room made for the large boulders and piping on the pay streak commenced and continued for ten days of ten hours each. Part of the electric light plant had not been shipped from Victoria, although purchased last spring, and this prevented

on its second trip, bringing the sawmili, except the most important part, the driving shaft, which was left at Questielle, rendering it impossible for any sawing to be done this fall. Neither were there underclothing or gum boots for the real statement was chairman and master of ceremonies. for the men; although they were order-ed before the party left last spring they were not shipped, and the weather commencing to get cold, it was not fit for men to work at hydraulic mining without proper clothing, so the Captain con-cluded that he would close down and come over to see what was the matter.

Captain Black feels somewhat annoyed upon this point, and says the merchants who are laying themselves out for this trade require to have it very strongly impressed upon them that de-lay in sending goods ordered, and upon the arrival of which so much depends, means thousands of dollars in many inmeans thousands of dollars in many in-stances, besides entailing the risk of hardship and danger upon the men to whom the goods are a necessity. The following is part of the work accomplished during the season: Five and

one-half miles of ditch completed on Germansen creek for the Caledonia General Mining Association, leaving about two miles to finish; four and one-half miles of ditch on Manson creek completed for the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company; water turned on this ditch in August; mine onesed and one hundred and fifty for

the steamer Charlotte conveyed the Much interest having been aroused by Men thence to Soda Creek, From Soda Creek to Ashcroft the journey was ac-Much interest having been aroused by accounts of valuable finds made during the last few months on Germanson and Manson creeks, the following information obtained from Captain C. N. Black, C. and M.E., who has just returned from the Omineca, will be found to contain much that is of value, both to those who are thinking of striking out for the gold fields and to those who are engaged in the outfitting trade in Victoria.

It may be mentioned as evidence of the fact that Captain Black is a man who does not let the grass grow under his feet, that the return trip from Manson creek, in the heart of the Omineca country, via Quesnelle and Ashcroft, was made by him in eleven days, which is probably a record.

senting a very nice diploma with each award. The following awards have been made to British Columbia in addition to Salmon river, a tributary of the Lewis, those previously reported: Frank Conklin, Mission Valley, Hyslop a distance of 200 miles found gold on all

crabs, 2nd. A. R. Knox, Kelowna, Jonathan apples, 4th.
J. Jartrell, Trout Creek, sweepstake prize for the person taking most first-class prizes with apples, 1st. A Canton orchard cultivator donated by the Spokane Implement

Co., value \$45. Mr. Hutcherson writes to the Colon-IST as follows:
Appended is the official list of prizes awarded to the products of British Columbia at Spokane fruit fair, 1897:

Flemish Beauty Pears-Frank Conklin celowna, first.
Tobacco—H. Collins, Kelowna, first. Sunflower-W. H. Raymur, rst. White Beans—Long Shaw, Ashcroft, first

Largest and heaviest squash, James one. Ladners, first; W. A. Kirkland, Ladners, second. "British Columbia having entered i 30 classes received 27 premiums," is Mr Hutcherson's satisfactory conclusion.

### A PLEASING PERFORMANCE. Many Citizens Show Their Sympathy With the Plan for Giving a Gymnasium to the West School.

Monday evening's eutertainment in Victoria West in aid of the school gymnasium fund, the public showed sympathy with Principal Tait's project by filling the hall to its capacity. The pro gramme outlined in Sunday's Colonis was carried out, and the quality of the concert was excellent. A special feature was Miss Lombard's splendid accompaniment to Mr. C. E. Jones' solo. For the information of those who have never re had the opportunity of hearing Miss Lombard play, it may be mention-

On September 8 the pack train arrived on its second trip, bringing the sawmill, some neat and effective dumb bell work,

"I was all out of sorts with loss of appetite an loss of sleep. I could not dress myself withou stopping to rest. My kidneys were affected, began taking Hood's Sarsaparilia. I now hay a better appetite and am able to sleep soundly. MRS. MARGARET BIRD 582 Bethune street, Peter

## Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy, yet efficient.

Undoubtedly the Best Gentlemen.—I wish to say that Dr. Fow-ler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a wonderful remedy in my family. We would not be without it for twice its proce. I say it is the best (not merely one of the best—but the best) medicine ever brought before the public for summer complaint or diarrhœa, either in children or adults. JOHN UNDERHILL License Commissioner, Strathele

Something About the Wonderful Gold Region in the Canadian

from all over the world to Canada's and both died.

The wonderful stories told by returned miners would be almost past beimals over the Stickeen in the initial of May. There is good feed for pack anturned miners would be almost past benaturally as British Columbia is the lief were it not for the corroboration of such men as Mr. Ogilvie, who are coolably situated for outfitting, it is but reliable.

The Klondyke country is only a small natural that to Victoria people should look for information upon the Yukon rew creeks will continue to be found no country. It must not be forgotten either doubt for years to come. that whereas it was the finding of enormous quantities of gold on the Klondyke that first directed universal attention to the far north mines of Canada, gold had One of the Fortunate Mining Men Talks of 100 already been known to exist not only in the enormous region of the Canadian Northwest Territories, but in the same great belt which continues south through the northernmost district of British Columbia, and merges further south into British Columbia's Omineca district and the famous Cariboo country. Hence it is that with the thousands and thousands of miners directing their attention to the gold mines, the whole vast district of the Yukon and northern portion of the province of British Columbia, now comparatively untouched by the miner though known be exceedingly rich in minerals, will be opened up. Dealing more particularly with the Yukon alone, it is hard to 200,000 square miles, the watershed of amount this year taken out of the creeks realize that the district comprises nearly the Yukon, according to Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., head of the geological survey of Canada, including 150,768 square miles. In the Yukon basin gold

the river bars, many of them paying From that year on small parties have gone into the Yukon each season, some-times wintering there for a year or two, but more generally coming down the coast for the winter months. The diffi-culties of transportation made the trip a hard one, and as a rule only seasoned miners ventured in search of the gold that was to be found in the creeks and

where a party of adventurous miners for

to minima at Spokane fruit fair, 1897:

Marther Spo

one individual miner, and points very forcibly to the fact that Mr. Franklin has

alel, which marks the boundary be-tween Canada and Alaska was laid out by Mr. William Ogilvie's surveys, it was ound that Miller Creek is in Canada. It was on August 24, 1896, however that George McCormack made the finds that led to the present discoveries of the

A clean-up was then made, the result of which Captain Black does not feel at liberty to make known until it is laid before the shareholders, but which he is satisfied will prove satisfactory to them.

On September 8 the pack train arrived

On September 8 the pack train arrived arrived to a single pan september 9 the Canadian Custom be spoke of as high as \$204 being r day when in Victoria on his way down from the Yukon, that he had himself sum than \$590. Mr. Ogilvie estimates that altogether

from two to two and a half millions in gold was taken out of the Klondyke this year. In the creeks already being worked-Bonanza and Eldorado-there are, he calculates, some \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 in gold, so that for next year and for several years to come they will yield perhaps \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000. This, of course, refers only to the discoveries already made, and there is an h of country that has not enormous stre been touched at all yet. Even when the placer mines are exhausted, the quartz discoveries will make the mining busi-ness a permanent one. In fact mining

seven miles, to Lake Linderman, whence Dawson City is reached by waterway. If you are about to dye cotton goods, or desire to color rags for carpets and mats, be sure and mother of tests roughly for several men. One man brought in a sample from a quartz ledge he had dis-

covered. Mr. Ogilvie weighed out several samples, crushed them, washed out the gold, and found that the ore went \$1,000 to the ton even by that crude method. Other samples he tried went \$100 or more. If the ore had been properly crushed and quicksilver used to amalgamate, the results would have been full to the control of the control

Victoria is of all cities the most favor- headed, conservative and absolutely

# JAMES MCNAMEE'S STORY.

the Klondyke. In Victoria at present and staying at the New England hotel is Mr. James McNamee. Speaking of his experiences yesterday he gave some interesting facts his story in an interesting and intelli-gent way, devoid of any attempt at ex-aggeration, Mr. McNamee has been in the Yukon country for the past four years, and was at Forty Mile when the story of the Klondyke discoveries be-came first known. From his own knowledge he gave a few of the successful men and the amounts they had taken out. He agrees with Mr. Ogilvie that between two and two and a half millions will represent the These creeks are Bonanza, Hunker, El 25 Dorado, Victoria, Adams, Gold Bottom and Dominion, the last mentioned being fifteen miles from Dawson City. Mr. McNamee, from two claims, made \$137, 000; Alexander McDonald, \$90,000; Clarence Berry, \$110,000; and four Na-naimo men, Sloan, Wilkerson, Tom Flact and J. Scouse, \$75,000 among them. These are some of the men who made money, and there are many others who made their thousands of dollars. It was in a short season of two months

that Mr. McNamee made his pile. When the news came to Forty Mile that Mcthe news came to Forty Mile Cormack had struck it rich, it was some time before the miners accepted it as miners ventured in search of the gold that was to be found in the creeks and tributaries of the Yukon.

There is a slight difference of opinion as to the name of the first dlscoverer of the Klondyke. William Ogilvie, the

August, 1883, Mr. Franklin, who was then prospecting in the Yukon with a Russian Finn named Henry Maddison, discovered pay gold on Lewis river.

Sixty-Mile was discovered by Mr. Franklin and Joseph Ladue, the king of Dawson City, in 1885, and the famous Forty-Mile creek that did so much to call attention to the Yukon was discovered by Mr. Franklin and Jim Mc-Adams on September 7, 1886. Such a record of famous discoveries perhaps has never before fallen to the luck of has never before fallen to the luck of well at that.

The best time to start from Victoria, if going in over the Dyea trail, is in March, he says, so that all supplies can be packed over the trail and ready to take advantage of the water travel on the lakes and Yukon river as soon as the ice breaks up in the spring. It is possible, for that matter, to pack over the Dyea trail all winter.

He believes, too, that even if the increased rush of next spring brings wages down to \$10 a day men can do well at that.

K-John Keith, R. Keeler, C. Kingley, Foundation of K-John Keith, R. Keeler, C. Kingley, Fou

Miller Creek was discovered on Forty Mile in 1892 and in the next year turned out \$100,000 in gold. It was believed to be in Alaska, but when the 141st paralel, which marks the boundary believed to the case. It will cost a man about \$200 to the case.

enormous gold deposits of what is known as the Klondyke district, and by degrees the tales of fabulous finds made their way to the coast, and thence throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Ogilvie in his reports to the Dominion government written in December, 1896, stated that on Bonanza creek and its tributaries it was certain millions would be taken out, and cited where men had taken out as much as \$14.25 to the pan. In the next month he was able to give more won-\$14.25 to the pan. In the next month foreign country, MUST PAY DUTY BEFORE he was able to give more won-

From Victoria the Klondyke may be reached by several ways. The only all water route is by way of steamer to St. water route is by way of steamer to St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon, and then by the river to Dawson City. This is a trip of 4,425 miles. At present a Victoria company is building a stern-wheel steamer at St. Michael's for service on the Yukon, and when navigation on that river opens, which will probably be in the early part of June, a steamer will be run from Victoria to connect. The first boat will probably leave Victoria about the 10th June.

A second route is by steamer from Victoria to Dyea, on Lynn canal, which is within the disputed territory between Canada and Alaska. Dyea is 1,000 miles from Victoria. Supplies are packed over the pass, a distance of some twenty-seven miles, to Lake Linderman, whence Dawson City is reached by waterway. The pass is stean but practicable. actually panned out in one pan no less Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon,

seven miles, to Lake Linderman, whence Dawson City is reached by waterway. The pass is steep but practicable.

Done.

Done.

Done.

The rie is little danger of the rich auriferous ground in the Omineca district being overlooked in the rush which will take place in the spring to the Stuart lake and some at Hazelton, to be ready to return in the spossibilities of that country to allow of its being neglected, and in addition to the work which will be done by the big companies already organized, hosts of the way in companies already organized, hosts of the trials of a miner in the Nearest and Best flower would find the Canadian Yukon Country.

Supplies.

Gold Region in the Canadian Yukon Country.

Yukon Country.

Supplies with them and endure hardships and disappointment should make the attempt. A man who stands these hardships, poor food, bad water, and can put up with all the disadvantagee of cold and hard work besides, will, be believes, succeed in making money. But there are plenty of men who, though able to stand the toil, 160 miles; Telegraph creek to Teslin lake to Dawson Wistonia to As this Yukon. Too much is already known of the possibilities of that country to allow of its being neglected, and in addition to the work which will be done by the big companies already organized, hosts of the work which will be done by the big companies already organized, hosts of the work which will be done by the big companies already organized. Horself and fifty feet face of pay streak exposed; one million feet B.M. of saw logs cut; 2,000 saw logs with a contract twould have been in an agamate, the recuits would have been every much higher no doubt.

In speaking of the trials of a miner in the North, Mr. Ogilvie advises that only men able to take a year's supplies with them and endure hardships and disappointment should make the attempt. A man who stands these hardships, poor food, bad water, and can put up with all the disadvantagee of cold and hard work besides, will, be believes, succeed in making money. But there are plenty of making money. But there are plenty of making money. But there are plenty of men who, though a believes

# A YUKON OUTFIT.

Supplies That Each Prospector Should Take in With Him.

	u
The following list shows the necessary	9
ticles that each intending miner	8
ould take into the Vulen country	1
	-
8 Sacks flour 1 Hand saw 0 lbs. Bacon 1 Jack plane 0 lbs. Split peas 1 Brace 0 lbs. Beans 4 Bits, as't. 3-16 to 1 in	
0 lbs. Bacon 1 Jack plane	(
0 lbs. Split peas 1 Brace	
0 lbs. Beans 4 Bits, as't. 3-16 to 1 in	(
5 los. Evaporated apples 1 sin Mill file	
5 lbs. Evaporated peaches 16-in Mill file l	I
5 lbs. Apricots 5 lbs. Butter 1 Broad hatchet 1 2-qt. Galv'd coffee pot	
5 lbs. Butter 1 2-ot. Galv'd coffee not	(
0 lbs. Granulated sugar 1 Fry pan	1
doz. consensed milk 1 Package rivets	(
5 lbs. Coffee 1 Draw knife	
Othe Tee 3 Covid noile 4 6 8 at granital	
1 lb. Pepper 1 Pie plate	
	i
10 lbs. Salt 1 Knife and fork	i
8 lbs. Baking pow-	1
der 1 Granite cup	
0 lbs. Rolled oats 1 each Tea and table-	ľ
or oatmeal spoon ·	1
2 doz. Yeast cakes 1 14-in. Granite spoon	1
doz. 4 oz. Beef	
extract 1 Tape measure	1
5 bars Castile soap 111/2-in. Chisel	
6 bars Tar soap 10 lbs. Oakum	١.
1 tin Matches 10 lbs. Pitch	ľ
1 gal. Vinegar 5 lbs. 20d. Nails	ľ
1 box Candles 5 lbs. 10d. Nails	1
5 lbs. Exaporated	l
Potatoes 6 lbs. 6d. Nails	١
5 lbs. Rice 200 feet \% in. Rope	١.
25 Canvas Sacks 1 Single Block	1
1 Wash basin 1 Solder outfit	1
1 Medicine chest 1 Pair rowlocks	1
1 Rubber sheet 114-qt. galvanized pail	1
1 Set pack straps 1 Granite saucepan	1
1 Pick 3 lbs. candle wick	١
1 Handle 1 Compass	1
1 Drift pick 1 Candle stick	l
1 Handle 6 Towels	l.
1 Chemal 1 A wa handle	1
1 Gold pan 1 Axe stone	1
1 Axe 1 Emery stone	١.
1 Whip saw	ľ
I WILL BOM	1

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of Those Uncalled for at the Victoria

R. Andrews.

B—Jas. Babcock, J. C. Blair & Co., C. W. gratifying. the total production mines other than coal having

Remarkable Increase in Precious Metals Output of This Part of Canada.

Old Cariboo Add to Their Yearly Yield.

greatest producers of the precious metals. Klondyke was not heard of until a few months ago, and the Yukon yield was practically nothing during all the period covered by the statistics given below. These figures are from the

r	Board of Trade, just published:
	I. TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR ALL YEARS.
n e	Gold, placer     \$ 57,704,855       Gold, lode     2,177,869       Silver     4,028,224       Lead     1,606,427       Copper     254,802       Coal and coke     33,934,427       Building, stone, bricks, etc     1,200,000       Other metals     25,000
e	\$100,931,604 The next table shows the rapid increase in production during the last seven years, the increase for 1891 over 1890 being due

cluded. However, the increase in the value of the Post Office on October 15.

However, the increase in the value precious metals produced, and the baser metals, especially of lead, is marked, and the total increase for 1896 over 1895, very gratifying, the total production of the

from \$2,834,000 to \$4,816,000. III .-- AMOUNT AND VALUE OF MATERIALS PRODUCED, 1895 AND 1896.

1895. 481,683

40,700 18,200 142,500 22,575 17,575 Ainsworth division 388,944 Nelson "63 608 1,057,677 Trail Creek Other parts 40.663 Osoyoos division... Similkameen "... Vale 147,731 Similkameen "... Yale "... Other districts.....

\$2,838,000 \$4,816,955 well at that.

The Dalton trail over the Chilkat pass, Mr. McNamee says, means a longer land journey, and there is the chance of getting lost on the way, whereas on the Dyea this is not the case. It will cost a man about \$200 to Respond to the case.

McNeill, D. McPhee. N.—Charley Newman, Annie H Nelson, Placer gold as determined by the returns sent in by the banks and express companies of gold sent to the mints, and from returns sent in by the gold commissioners and mining recorders. To these yearly amounts one-third was added up to the Russell, Mrs Thos Russell.

McNeill, D. McPhee. N.—Charley Newman, Annie H Nelson, Placer gold as determined by the returns sent in by the banks and express companies of gold sent to the mints, and from returns sent in by the gold commissioners and mining recorders. To these yearly amounts one-third was added up to the Russell, Mrs Thos Russell.

> V, YIELD OF PLACER GOLD FER
> 1858. \$705,000 1878.
> 1859. 1,615,070 1879.
> 1860. 2,222,543 1880.
> 1861. 2,666,118 1881.
> 1862. 2,656,903 1882.
> 1863. 3,913,563 1883.
> 1864. 3,735,850 1884.
> 1865. 3,491,205 1885.
> 1866. 2,662,106 1886.
> 1867. 2,480,868 1887.
> 1868. 3,372,972 1888.
> 1869. 1,774,978 1889.
> 1870. 1,336,956 1890. 3,491,205 1885. 2,480,868 1887. 3,372,972 1888. 1,736,956 1890. 1,799,440 1891. 1,610,972 1892. 1,305,749 1893. 1,844,618 1894. 2,474,004 1995. 1,786,648 1896. 616,731

The next table shows very clearly the fact that lode mining in this province has just fairly begun, and that the progress now being made, is decided and very satisfactory VI.-PRODUCTION OF LODE MINES. r. Gold. Silver. \$17,331 75,000 47,873 Year. Lead. 73,948 4,000 66,935 195,000 \$ 23,404

125,014 470,219 685,271 977,229 1,244,180 2,100,689 \$2,177.869 \$4,028,224 \$1,606,427 Totals Besides the above there has been produced of copper, in 1894, \$16,234; 1895, \$47,642; and 1896, \$190,926, a total of \$254,802

The grand total of all the metals included n the above table for the period covered was \$8,067,322.

The gold production of course consists mostly of the output of Rossland mines as per smelter returns, but there are added the gold saved by amalgamation in the Osoyoos district, as at Camp McKinney, in the Nelson district as at the Poorman mine, and the product of small lots of gold ore sent out to the smelters from other parts.

Some silver ore is known to the constant of the constant By Leaps and Bounds Kootenay and

Old Could Coul

### THE KLONDYKE OUTFITTING TRADE.

Though the Klondyke excitement has largely diverted the attention of the outside public from the older producing regions in British Columbia, it is as well to state for the information of those not acquainted with the situation that this part of Canada does not by any means rely upon the output of the Yukon district for its standing amongst the world's greatest producers of the precious

Dease lake to the Pelly river, on the snow, When navigation opens towards the last of April there will probably be a steamer starting daily to go up the river. Thousands of people can go in by this route, and it has the advantage of leading to the head waters of the gold-bearing streams, which can thus be prospected under the most favorable conditions. Men can get to the ground they want to examine by The next table shows the rapid increase in production during the last seven years, the increase for 1891 over 1890 being due to the larger export of coal, the output of which for that year reached by our colleries. In the year 1892 the influence of the production of the lode mines began to be felt, and since then the very marked increase in production has been caused by the quickly growing value of the gold, silver, lead and copper produced.

II. PRODUCTION FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1896 (INCLUSIVE.)

Year.

Amount. 1890.

\$2.608.608 1891.

\$3.546,702 1892.

\$1.193.

\$3.588,413 1984.

\$4.225,717 1895.

\$5.655,302.

Table III gives a detailed statement of the amount and value of the different mine products for 1895 and 1896, but it has as yet been impossible to collect statistics concerning the amount of building stone, brick, lime, fire-clay, tiles, etc., hence these tables do not contain any particulars this year about the mining of the economical materials which, of course, should be here included.

Which can thus be prospected under the most favorable conditions. Men can get to the ground they want to examine by taking this route from a month to six to the ground they want to examine by taking this route from a month to six to the ground they want to the ground they want to the yearile to the ground they want to examine by taking this route from a month to six to the ground they want to the yearile to the ground they want to examine by taking this route from a month to six to the ground they want to examine by taking this route from a month to six the table weeks earlier than they can reach St. Michael's which is from \$2,000 to \$2,500 miles from the best fields for prospecting. Most of the goldsekers next season will go to Stewart river, Mchael's which of the Pully, the Big and Little Salmon river, the Pelly, the Big and Little Salmon rivers, the Hootalinqua and other streams in the upper part of the Yukon will involve a journey twice as great as that from Victoria by the Stickeen but not to points on the Y

### SOME CARIBOO MINES.

A Chat with Mr. Marsh, of Barkerville, on

Mr. S. J. Marsh, of Barkerville, who for some years past has been identified with mining in the Cariboo country, is in town on his way to Chicago, where he goes to inter

82,900
53,000
51,100
197,050
22,000
154,427
189,589
545,529
2,010,048
1,243,360
14,229
33,665
131,220
9,000
65,108
15,009
154,816,955
164,816,955
164,816,955
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165,009 Being an experienced man in assaying

longer land journey, and there is the chance of getting lost on the way, whereas on the Dyea this is not the case. It will cost a man about \$200 to pay the Indians for packing his stuff over the Dyea trail, so he has to have that much, at least, when he leaves Victoria.

Poiners, Frank Pretty, Miss Proda.

R—Mrs Kate Rogan, Fred Raynes, H W Reaman (2), Mrs John Ritchie, J F Risser, the gold of sent to the mints, and from recorders. To these yearly amounts one-third was added up to the gold commissioners and mining recorders. To these yearly amounts one-third was added up to the gold of which there was no record.

S—Jno. L. Schroeder, Max Schultz, Miss Seleck (care of Mrs. Edie), Arthur S. Shaptet hat much, at least, when he leaves Victoria.

Piner B ROADS TO KLONDYKE.

THE ROADS TO KLONDYKE.

There is no city so favorably situated as Victoria for the embarking point for the golden North. In the first larger is the water and in thirty days he working is on an old channel of Williams are opened out for work, a much larger amount of gold on the washed.

W—Mrs. John Wallace, Mr. Walker, A. Warren (2), Franklin P. Watson, H. W. Welch, Jony Whisker, E. Wholey, Mrs. claim they have bonded on the old channel of the Fraser, the gold being distributed through a body of cement which it is intended to erush if it were quartz. Practical tests in quantity show a value of \$14 to the yard. A representative of English eapital is now on his way to look at the property with a view to purchase.

### ALBERNI ORE RETURNS. The Last Shipment Gives Forty-One Dollars to the Ton.

The returns from the last shipment of 490,485
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ore from the Alberni Consolidated mine
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401,516 \$57,704,855 comes word from Alberni that the tunne on the north drift of the Consolidated is in good paying ore which improves with every shot. On the Simpson ledge on the same property the shaft is now down about 45 feet, showing five feet of rich milling ore and two feet of pay streak which shows free gold scattered through it. Work on both shaft and tunnel is going on vigorously, eleven men being employed steadily on the mine. In Alberni district the success of the Alberni is causing much satisfaction 5,805 the Alberni is causing much satisfaction and with the opening up of the other mines 25,607 now going on and the excellent results so 72,505 far attained the outlook for that portion of 78,996 the island mineral resources is decidedly

Dear Sirs,—Being troubled with a severe headache I was advised by a friend to try Laxa Liver Pills. I only used halfa bottle, and have not since suffered from the complaint. They seem to be a perfect cure."

Duped, Defrauded ericans Complai Alaskan

Some Hardships Those Who River

As to the sou destroying and we hardships undergo who made the atte Klondyke by way the Yukon river, been told. Such of some of the me the steamer Danu around the comfor the Queen's hotel, battles o'er again. S. Frinkenstein

one of those who l 5, on board the s St. Michael's and account of the trip returned, poorer incensed at the tre of attention. In Cleveland passen the awful fate of at sea, started board falling a candle at his side being observed barely in time On arriving at St they found Hamilton, which would have been up the river, had s ously, and it was Dawson City on l accommodation or North American portation Compan Frankenstein's "rotten." Bare food of the poo Samuel George, ha ton, D.C., died on 1. poisoned by eat buried the Russian mission a the Greek Catho sengers taking pa On September was met returnin having found it in the "flats," and a a depth of only to Fort Yukon, Mo ad disembarked where the new

hours.
On board the H great excitement, caused by the pose able to get throug in a very short t fact. On Septem disembarked at T tion of prospe that name, a Professor Roger the famous miners ing day, the 8th reached, and here been found in Mar confirmed. Town paid by many o the 9th, hoping boat made the On the 10th, ami a row boat cor met, and from th from them the beyond Fort doned. On the day following out with a boat channel and conv chances, returnin and crestfallen. success and the ng for the Com

commenced.

obtained emplo

wages being \$10.

But the pros

part City had spr

was freezing hard the river, and the tervened between and the goal of hearl quailed at taking that jour. chael's or Seattle the trouble began that all hand-ba be taken ashor embark. The m arming themsel the first man v their baggage v it ashore would iot was immine steamer Weare ompany arrive ferences were h ilege of returni ichael's was co gers. The cond made and the st that in case of or stranded each day for board d Manook was there the ho tained of the d H. P. Tucker, from the Heale ward journey. Powell, had creek, where ported. The claim located commenced. who lost his rea turning up the but it came too body was found of Troy, N.Y.,

after hours and on the reached.

Many of the down sacks of Some have had metal of superi in the Klondy

Yale university

On Septemb

her journey to

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