

11. Any person engaged in an attempt to evade the United States revenue laws under these regulations will be arrested, and on conviction will be subject to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases provided, and any merchandise introduced into the United States in violation of the revenue laws will be confiscated by the Government.

MINERS' LICENSES

for the Yukon, of Canada, including the Klondike, can be obtained, on personal application only, at the following places of issue: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Ashcroft, Kamloops, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver, Dawson City.

It should be understood by U. S. miners going to the Klondike, that no licenses are issued at Skagway, Dyea, Juneau, Wrangell, Glenora, Tagish, or any Northern point, except Dawson City. Consequently, if a man passes Vancouver without having taken out his license, he cannot obtain one till he reaches Dawson City; and no matter how rich the country is he travels through, he cannot locate a claim until he has been to Dawson and secured the regular Miner's License. This is another reason for outfitting in Vancouver, and has been so intended by the Canadian Government. Cost of Free Miner's License for Yukon, \$10; cost of Free Miner's License for B. C., \$5.

PLACER MINING REGULATIONS FOR THE YUKON DISTRICT OF CANADA.

The following is a brief summary of the more important provisions as proclaimed at Ottawa, January 20th, 1898:

Every owner of a mine, or miner working in a mine, must obtain a "free miner's certificate." This certificate costs \$10.

No miner can locate or hold a claim who has not obtained a "free miner's certificate."

These certificates must be applied for PERSONALLY to the Canadian Government Agent at the cities named.

The ONLY places on the Pacific Coast where these certificates can be obtained are at VANCOUVER, B. C., Victoria, B. C., New Westminster, B. C., and Nanaimo, B. C.

A royalty of ten per cent. is to be paid to the Canadian Government on any amount over \$2,500 which may be taken out of any claim by any miner.

From the above resume of the mining law regarding licences it is obvious that no certificate can be obtained after leaving Vancouver until Dawson is reached. Thousands have no intention of going as far as Dawson. Thousands will strike good claims before they reach Dawson. If such a one has not a certificate he cannot locate a claim, for if he does the first one coming after with a certificate, simply locates it for himself.

A Seattle paper stated that these certificates can be obtained at Skagway and Lake Tagish. This is an absolute falsehood and calculated to mislead many persons. The four named cities of British Columbia are the ONLY CITIES ON THE COAST where these certificates may at present be obtained, and at no other place between them and Dawson.

An ordinary placer claim is 250 feet.

Every alternate ten claims are reserved for the ada.

A copy of the Placer Mining Regulations is in each case is taken out at Vancouver.

Vancouver is now outfitting numbers of men who spent days pricing and examining Klondike goods. Dissatisfied they came to Vancouver and are not slow in signing signatures that not only are the goods in Vancouver of much superior quality to those of Seattle or Tacoma, but of 30 per cent (which must be paid) is added to the price. They bring the Vancouver prices nearly FIFTY PER CENT below Seattle prices. They lose but little time letting the Klondikers know of the result of their inquiries. Everywhere they know of the result of their inquiries. Vancouver is well nigh FILLED WITH AMERICAN Klondikers.

So many who intended outfitting in Seattle came to Vancouver and outfitted here that the merchants have opened a sample room in Seattle at Hotel James street, where goods and prices can be readily compared.

Many of the young men who are talking of coming to the Klondike in the Spring would be well advised to pay heed to the reports of those who spent many years in the region. He reports of living, and diseases commonly met with, as for very mixed class of people. Very often they become ill, only eating those things which are most easily digested. During the busy time in Summer, when they are so hard and for long hours, sparing little time for sleep and for cooking. This manner of living is quite common and soon leads to debility and sometimes to scurvy. With in this country are dyspepsia, anaemia, scurvy, indigestion, cooked food, sameness of diet, overwork, want of heated and badly ventilated houses: rheumatism, enteritis, cystitis, and other acute diseases from exposure and debility and chronic diseases due to excesses.

Frank Hinds, who was assistant to Collector Lake Bennett, states that at times there would be boats with their occupants tied up awaiting inspection of duties. As the boats with Canadian bought goods the occupants had merely to hand out their papers and go pleasantly on. Although time was consumed in many instances, yet those who were in the United States were obliged to await their outfits overhauled and pay the Customs dues, a per cent. or nearly one-third of the original cost. In 1897, for example, \$100,000 was allowed last year, but will not be allowed this year.

In six weeks the Customs officers collected \$22,000, bought in the United States and Europe. On his return the Hon. Clifford Sifton took charge of these funds.