

LATE NEWS OF NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS

The Arduous Journey of Lieutenant Costner and Companions in Alaskan Wilds.

Scheme to Exhibit Moving Pictures of Klondike Life at Paris Exhibition.

Muiers Find Gold at the Waters of the Skagway River.

Freight Rate Lowered on the Railway—Editors Fight Workman Killed.

A late arrival from Dawson brings news of the Fourth United States Geographical Expedition, which has just returned from the southern coast of Alaska to explore the interior and find, if possible, an American trail to the Yukon.

When Lieut. Costner arrived in Dawson he had travelled over 2,400 miles on foot through the snow and ice of the Arctic region. The lieutenant was one of three officers assigned to the same duty. They divided routes and started on their way to reach the interior.

Lieutenant Costner was accompanied by a team of dogs, and he brings with him a quantity of specimens and notes.

When the expedition started out, the party was divided into two groups. One group was to follow the coast of the Yukon, and the other to go inland.

Lieutenant Costner's party was the one that went inland. They followed the course of the Yukon and crossed the mountains by a series of passes.

They were met by a party of Indians, and they were hospitably received and fed, and after resting a few days they started on their journey again.

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Paris to See Dawson... A Late Arrival Will Arrange With Edson For Kinestock Pictures.

The Klondike in its wild moving pictures, will be seen at Paris during the Exposition of 1900.

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DR. KING'S
Crem
Baking
Powder

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

Transportation and Trading Company: Thomas Adair a wholesale merchant; Samuel Wood, attorney at law, and Thomas Craban.

The proposition has the endorsement of Gold Commissioner William Ogilvie, the most important Canadian official at Dawson.

The proposition is in a letter of introduction to Minister of the Interior Sifton, which he has given to Mr. Craban.

Mr. Craban has reached Seattle after a fast trip of fourteen and a half days from Dawson. He is on his way to Orange, N.J., where he will meet Thomas K. Edson, the inventor, and will see at New York the managers of the American Biograph Company.

To them he will present a scheme to send two men into the Yukon country with kinestocks.

to photograph the river and all objects of interest about it. They will go from the river from the lakes to the mouth of the river.

"We have already had correspondence with Mr. Edson and with the American Biograph Company," said Mr. Craban, "and we have come to a partial agreement. The company will be incorporated at Orange, with a capital stock of \$500,000, and it is likely that Mr. Edson will have an interest in it."

"These two men will be sent in just as soon as possible. They must go before the ice breaks in order to get pictures of the snow-shed. We shall have street scenes of Dawson life and all points of interest in and about the Klondike region. Nuggets and other things of interest are now being collected at Dawson.

"It may be necessary to go to Europe to secure the concession from the exposition authorities, but it is very likely that I can do the business from this side. It seems to me that this exhibition should prove very successful."

PORCUPINE PAYING WELLS.
New Strike Made on Twichell Creek Ground is of a Gravel Formation.

Capt. Madison, formerly captain of the steamer Lady Lake, at Skagway, who is well known in that place, at one time being in the employ of the Pacific Coast Company, has just returned from the Porcupine district and reports that he is fully as rich as has been stated.

In company with Thomas Storm, Mr. Madison left Skagway just before Christmas. They went up Klondike river thirty-two miles to Mallard creek, staked claims and got good prospects. The pay dirt on Mallard creek is of a gravel formation and shows good results. From there they went up to Twichell creek, eight miles up the Klondike river to Porcupine creek. The pay dirt at the head of Porcupine creek washes more to the pan than has been found in any other part of the district. Glaciers creek is only one mile from Porcupine and the formation on both creeks is very similar.

At some of the places on the creeks the gravel is only six inches deep and is composed of gravel and sand. This gravel, when bedrock was reached the gold was found deposited in natural reefs and in several instances pockets were found that produced some splendid nuggets.

Two miles below the head of Porcupine, Storm discovered a new creek, which was named Twichell, in honor of Frank A. Twichell, an old Klondiker. The creek was prospected thoroughly and good results were obtained. The creek is only three miles long but the pay dirt is as rich as any creek in the district.

RAMPART CITY.
The Camp in a Prosperous Condition—No Scarcity of Food.

According to news brought from far away Rampart City on the lower Yukon, the stories told of starvation there are without foundation. Instead of being a city filled with starving miners Rampart is a prosperous camp. The population is about 2,000, and the men are industriously working on the different creeks, with capital prospects. McGraw and Carr are working twenty men on their claims and expect to have the ground all worked for a spring clean-up. The camp is in very good health, and there are no prospects of food shortage. There is a short supply of grub and butter, but plenty of everything else. A good amount of building is going on, and, in fact, Rampart City is a bustling place. There is no scarcity of food. No. 1 reached there just before the freeze-up, and consequently there is plenty of provisions. There is another boat across the river from Rampart in the ice, but the name is not given. Neither of the boats are in any danger of being crushed by the ice when the thaw comes.

FRIGHT RATES LOWERED.
A Direct Cut of Two Cents Per Pound on Through Shipments.

The White Pass & Yukon Railway officials are determined not to be outdone by their competitors, and propose to secure their full share of the business if it can be done by fair means. According to notices just received here, in order to induce travel over the White Pass road, General Traffic Manager Gray issued a new schedule February 10 of the rates between Skagway and Bennett, including packers' rates from the summit to Bennett.

The new reduced rates per hundred pounds are as follows: General merchandise, Skagway to Summit, coal, \$2.20; less than a carload, \$3.50. Special knock-down steamer rates, Skagway to Summit, \$2. The packers' rate from White Pass to Skagway is one cent a pound, and from the Summit to Bennett 2 cents.

The new rates make an average carload through rate of 3½ cents a pound from Skagway to Log Cabin and 4½ cents a pound from Log Cabin to Bennett. It is wonderfully low rate when the conditions are taken into consideration and when compared with the rates that existed prior to the advent of the railroad through White Pass. The new rates are a direct cut of 2 cents a pound on the old rates, which were 5 cents to Log Cabin and 6½ cents through to Lake Bennett.

GOLD NEAR SKAGWAY.
Gold has been found in paying quantities on the headwaters of the Skagway, according to the reports just received in this city. The new strike is on Glacier creek.

Connelly creek is about fifteen miles long and flows in a roundabout way down past camp No. 8, and then down to camp No. 7, where it flows into the Skagway river. It is located at Henry station, and the creek flows into the Skagway river about 200 feet from the station.

Skagway, thereby meeting out to people to discover gold on the creek, and he staked a discovery claim about four miles above Henry station. The surface gravel on discovery claim pays 2 cents to the pan. With Connelly was John Davidson, of Skagway. Both of the men are working the claim to advantage.

SKAGWAY EDITORS' FIGHT.
The editors of the two morning papers at Skagway are at war with each other and serious trouble is expected soon. G. W. Dunbar, editor of the Budget, commenced the trouble by charging Mrs. De Lusca, wife of the editor of the Daily Alaska, with going to Seattle and buying goods, and retelling them to people at Skagway who advertised in their papers. A scathing editorial came out in the Alaska, saying that Dunbar was a fighter of women but not a fighter of lies, and offering him \$100 if he would prove what he said.

Dunbar came out in his paper of Feb. 13, charging De Lusca with being a "cowardly sneak" that afternoon. De Lusca went to Dunbar's office and invited him out on the sidewalk, at the same time calling him all kinds of names. Dunbar had a gun in his hand, but would not shoot. A crowd gathered, expecting a shooting, but nothing happened, although serious trouble is expected.

RAILWAY MAN KILLED.
Harry Hudson, employed on the construction gang of the White Pass & Yukon railway as powder man, was instantly killed at Log Cabin, February 11, by being struck by a flying rock. It was his duty to load the holes made in the rocks by the drillers; and, after giving proper warning, gave a place of safety until the blast went off. Unfortunately he looked a hole and it the fuse and then went behind a large boulder. The blast went off, but evidently forgetting, he went out from behind his shelter just as the rocks were coming down, and one struck him in the forehead, killing him instantly.

AN INVESTIGATION.
Late arrivals from Dawson report that Gold Commissioner Sinker has begun an investigation into the charges laid against some of those in his employ. Mr. Sinker said that should any one be found guilty of the offenses charged during the summer he will be tried and, if convicted, sent to prison.

ALD. MACGREGOR AGAIN.
Centre Ward Return Their Old Favorite to the Council Board.

P. C. MacGregor again took his seat at the city council last night as a result of the election yesterday, by which he was returned as representative for the Centre Ward by a majority of 60 over the next highest candidate. It was believed that the fight between the successful candidate and Mr. A. J. Bridgman would be a close one, but the result showed the electorate favored their representative. The result was as follows:

P. C. MacGregor	109
A. J. Weaver Bridgman	122
Moses McGregor	103
W. T. Hardaker	49
Total	483

A NANAIMO WEDDING.
A wedding which excited a great deal of interest took place this morning at Nanaimo, when Chas. A. Fletcher, the popular singer of the City, married Miss Lizzie Keady, daughter of Wm. Keady, of this place. The ceremony took place in the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. The groom was supported by J. H. Fletcher of this city, and the bride by her sister, Miss Edda Keady. The happy couple were remembered by their hosts of friends with a large number of beautiful presents. They took the Vancouver boat for Victoria, and will spend their honeymoon in the Sound cities.

Boils Kept Coming
But after B. B. B. was used they permanently disappeared.

From the days of Job to the present boils have been one of the great afflictions of the human race. Very few people escape having them at some time. All the poulticing and lancing you may do won't cure them and stop more coming. Boils are bad blood bursting out. And the bad blood must be made pure before the boils will disappear. Burdock Blood Bitters is the greatest blood purifier known. It cleanses the system and removes every particle of foul material from the blood. Then never another boil comes and health and strength are permanently restored. Mrs. Roland B. Keith, Butternut Ridge, Kings Co., N.B., made the following statement with reference to her brother's cure of boils by B. B. B.:

"My brother was terribly afflicted with boils for a considerable time. They were of large size, and when one went away another came. I attended him, and poulticed with different things, and he had a dozen openings, but still the boils kept coming. At last we got a couple of bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and started giving it to him. There was soon a change for the better, and the boils stopped coming in a week's time, and by the time he had used 3 bottles of B. B. B. his blood was purified, all the boils were cured, and he never had another one trouble him since."

Municipal Council

The Vacant Chair—Ald. Langley Is Not Qualified to Sit.

Sidewalks Question To Be Considered at Meeting on Wednesday Night.

At last night's meeting of the City Council His Worship Mayor Redfern declared that Ald. Langley had been elected in the place of Ald. Phillips, he would appoint him to the same position on the electric light committee as had been held by his predecessors.

Communications.

From the returning officer, announcing P. C. MacGregor as the candidate elected by a majority of 67.

From Mr. Andrew Gray, complaining that the justice had been met out to him in the matter of castings, as the contract had been given to an opposition firm, although their tenders had not been made out in proper form.

Ald. Beckwith said as Mr. Gray felt hurt he would ask the mayor if he would refer the matter back to the council for re-consideration.

The mayor said he could not see upon what grounds he could refer the matter back.

Ald. Brydon moved that the communication be read and laid on the table for discussion.

Ald. Humphrey said there was nothing to refer back, and thought that the matter should not be taken out of the committee's hands.

Ald. Brydon thought the letter was very reasonable, and that the request therein should be accepted.

From Mr. A. J. Pines, complaining of the unsanitary condition of Belmont avenue. This was referred to the city engineer for report.

From the city engineer, reporting on the sidewalks of Chatham street, and other sidewalks.

This was the subject of much discussion, some members being of the opinion that the work should be done with as little further report, and others that the work should be referred to the council board.

Hayward said he thought the council should meet and resolve themselves into a street committee, when they could consider the whole sidewalk question and not be spending money on the streets. He thought all the streets should be considered, and also suggested that the street roller be put to work while the ground was soft, and the result would be beneficial.

Ald. MacGregor said that the matter was not finished, and suggesting that the work on Chatham street be referred back for further report.

From the city engineer, stating that the cost of maintenance, etc., was almost double what was reported for Skagway.

Some diversity of opinion existed between the aldermen as to whether the work should be done now or wait until the streets which were to be metalled was specified.

A motion was made that the work be done. An amendment was moved that the work be postponed until the streets were metalled.

Upon the amendment being put it was carried, but the mayor in counting made a mistake and declared the motion carried.

Ald. Williams insisted on the motion being put again, and the mayor said he thought the alderman in question seemed to forget that the mayor was in the chamber.

Ald. Hayward again spoke on the matter, and succeeded in converting Ald. Williams. The motion was eventually carried.

A Rich Creek
No Doubt of the Genuineness of the Strike Made by Burt McDonald.

There is no longer any question about the genuineness of the strike made February 3 by Burt McDonald on a creek 2 1/2 miles below the town of Bennett. The creek, which lies on the east side of the lake, is about ten miles long and gets its source from two small lakes headed in a live glacier at the summit of Bennett mountain, the one called Malson lake and the other Robertson. Burt McDonald, of Skagway, staked a discovery February 3, and claims that he got 25 to 50 cents to the pan. Old man Tagish, the first woman on the ground, and Tom Campbell, of Tagish, together with twenty-five Indians all staked claims. About thirty men from Bennett stamped the new diggings two days ago.

Capt. Cartwright, of the Northwest mounted police, at Lake Bennett, has returned to Skagway from Tagish and he says that he saw a sample of the gold washed out from McDonald's creek. It is coarse and very rich, assaying something like \$10. A Tagish Indian, an intelligent interpreter, hunter and miner, reports that the gold is washed from the headwaters of McDonald's creek in the vicinity of Malson lake.

Wheaton river, which is on the west side of Lake Bennett, about five or six miles north of Bennett, is also reported as being among the good paying gravel placer propositions.

Gold was found on Wheaton Creek last summer and there was something of a stampede at the time, that is some twenty or thirty men went in from Bennett and Lindenau. They, however, did more prospecting for men than gold and on this there hangs an interesting bit of history.

Who first discovered the gold was a man named Miller, who discovered his famous claim on Pine creek in the Atlin district, he kept quiet about it. He came out for grub and took in several men to stake and work; these men came out for grub and all were racketeers. Miller's wife was sent for and went in, also the wife of another man in there, who kept Mrs. Miller company. All this aroused curiosity among the prospectors, and when the men came to Bennett and exhibited gold in large quantities. At last a number of men formed a plan to "pipe" off Miller and his men. Miller had been working his claim over a month when these men started to follow him or his men. Miller dropped on the game and adopted a ruse to throw them off the scent. When he and his men were in the boat at Bennett, the others did likewise. When they camped at night their pursuers did the same. At a point some fifteen or sixteen miles down the lake the Miller party suddenly landed, and emptied their boats and pulled them ashore, acting as if they had arrived at their destination, so far as the water travel was concerned. The pursuers thought they had discovered the mysterious creek where the Miller party had located and they proceeded to look around for the Miller men. In their search they came upon Wheaton river, and while hunting for the Miller men they discovered the famous claim. Miller and his men were quiet and quieted down in the night, crossed the lake and went on rejoicing to their destination, having successfully deceived their pursuers.

C. S. Oberg, a returned Klondiker, happened to be at Tagish when Burt McDonald staked his discovery and accompanied the stampedees.

Confirms Every Report

Gold of fine and adds that all the creeks in that district have rich gold-bearing gravel. Four miles toward Bennett, on the same side, Oberg found Egbert creek, on which gold was reported in paying quantities. Egbert creek is about five miles long and people are also stampeding to it from Bennett and other camps.

Capt. W. W. Johnson, a Skagway pioneer and local manager of the Seattle Clipper Line, also confirms the McDonald creek strike. He secured two claims on it and has some of the gold panned out and feels satisfied that the new diggings will prove permanent and create a new and a very large camp.

The Loan By-law was introduced and read.
The motions relating to street sprinkling and garbage removal were carried.

The board then adjourned at 10:40 until Wednesday evening, when they meet at 8 p.m. in the city hall to consider the sidewalks question and the loan by-laws.

Good Gravel Also Found on Wheaton and Egbert Creeks.

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American Boundary

Vancouver Island Might Have Formed Part of the United States.

Alleged Discovery of a Document Which Would Have Altered the Decision.

Seattle, Feb. 20.—The Post-Intelligencer to-day publishes a large fac-simile of a remarkable Spanish document which, if known to have been in existence at the time when the dispute between Great Britain and the United States when the 49th parallel was fixed upon, it says, would in all probability have made Vancouver Island a part of the United States.

The document is a page from the original records of the Spanish military operations in the latter part of the eighteenth century and proves beyond question the point which Empress Catherine of Russia and Emperor William was unable to determine to his own satisfaction when he arbitrated in safety. Catherine kept his men in possession of Vancouver Island prior to the time that Great Britain claimed to have had locations north of the 49th parallel.

A free translation of the document is as follows:

COMPANIA FRANCA DE LAS VOLUNTERES DE CATALONIA.

Relation of the force that constitute the present company on this day, at this writing, the number short of completion, and the various occurrences during the expedition. The table enumerates the names of the corporals and eight soldiers, the number short of completion, full number, 15; died, 5; deserted, 3; discharged, 1; total accounted for, 15; deserters recovered, 4; recruits, none; total, —.

NOTE.

That the number of officers is complete; sergeants, short, two seconds; corporals, short, one first and one second; according to the regulations of the 17th of May, 1792.

OTHER NOTES.

This company has a guard in the establishment at Nootka (Suva), composed of 2 first corporals and eighteen soldiers, others in the frigate Arkanza, composed of one second corporal and eight soldiers; others in the Goletta Activa, composed of one first corporal and eight soldiers, and two soldiers in Mexico in pursuit of their vacation.

Others—Of those which arrived with the forces the only one absent on leave is a second sergeant, Peter Gutierrez, who went on his order, at which excellent passed through to the department of San Blas.

SICK IN THE COMPANY.

Officers, 1; sergeants, none; drummers, 1; corporals, 1; soldiers, 5; and of these in the possession of the camp, and four in the fever quarters.

PEDRO ALBERNI, Medico Fama.

As the translation shows, says the P. I., this is a report of Pedro Alberni upon the condition of his forces on return from Nootka Sound to Tepic, the seat of the governor of the Spanish coast division of the Spanish expeditionary forces was stationed. In connection with a number of other documents which accompany it and which are in the possession of the person who holds the above document, it discloses the following facts:

In 1780, pursuant to an order from Gen. Don Antonio Villa Urrutia, a detachment of the First company of Catalonian volunteers was sent from Guadalupe to Nootka Sound, under command of Don Pedro Alberni. References in the accompanying document indicate a previous expedition had been sent to the same point, but having returned with somewhat disastrous results. After various characteristic Spanish delays the expedition left San Blas, on the Mexican coast, on the latter part of March, 1780, and landed in Nootka on July 17, 1780, where Alberni opened his sealed orders and found himself appointed governor of the "Castilla de Nootka." The troops accompanied him were 100 men, and he had with him, under the command, returned to Mexico, arriving about January 1, 1783.

It was upon this arrival that Alberni drafted the above report and transmitted it to the commandant at Tepic. In the report he states that he left a guard of fifteen soldiers with some non-commissioned officers at Nootka. This statement is beyond the range of dispute the fact that Spain actually held territorial control of Vancouver Island prior to the time when Sir Alexander Mackenzie arrived at latitude 53 degrees and 21 seconds.

In 1792 France ceded the western portion of what was then known as Louisiana to Spain. In 1800 Spain ceded the same back to France. In 1803 France sold the Louisiana territory to the United States. In 1819, by the purchase of Florida, the United States acquired heretofore all French property north of the 42nd parallel. In 1848 the United States acquired the Spanish territory north of the Mackenzie point; that is, the title was good if Nootka Sound was part of the original French Louisiana territory, which was traded back and forth between Spain and France; the title was good also if Nootka Sound was not part of the Franco-Spanish negotiations, but if it was a part of Spanish territory, when all Spanish territory north of the boundary of Texas was ceded to the United States.

It was claimed by Great Britain that American territory could not extend north of the Columbia river, which was the farthest point north to which Americans could claim right of prior discovery. The Americans, however, claimed the right to the Columbia river because of having discovered its mouth. This

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Who first discovered the gold was a man named Miller, who discovered his famous claim on Pine creek in the Atlin district, he kept quiet about it. He came out for grub and took in several men to stake and work; these men came out for grub and all were racketeers. Miller's wife was sent for and went in, also the wife of another man in there, who kept Mrs. Miller company. All this aroused curiosity among the prospectors, and when the men came to Bennett and exhibited gold in large quantities. At last a number of men formed a plan to "pipe" off Miller and his men. Miller had been working his claim over a month when these men started to follow him or his men. Miller dropped on the game and adopted a ruse to throw them off the scent. When he and his men were in the boat at Bennett, the others did likewise. When they camped at night their pursuers did the same. At a point some fifteen or sixteen miles down the lake the Miller party suddenly landed, and emptied their boats and pulled them ashore, acting as if they had arrived at their destination, so far as the water travel was concerned. The pursuers thought they had discovered the mysterious creek where the Miller party had located and they proceeded to look around for the Miller men. In their search they came upon Wheaton river, and while hunting for the Miller men they discovered the famous claim. Miller and his men were quiet and quieted down in the night, crossed the lake and went on rejoicing to their destination, having successfully deceived their pursuers.

Boils Kept Coming
But after B. B. B. was used they permanently disappeared.

From the days of Job to the present boils have been one of the great afflictions of the human race. Very few people escape having them at some time. All the poulticing and lancing you may do won't cure them and stop more coming. Boils are bad blood bursting out. And the bad blood must be made pure before the boils will disappear. Burdock Blood Bitters is the greatest blood purifier known. It cleanses the system and removes every particle of foul material from the blood. Then never another boil comes and health and strength are permanently restored. Mrs. Roland B. Keith, Butternut Ridge, Kings Co., N.B., made the following statement with reference to her brother's cure of boils by B. B. B.:

"My brother was terribly afflicted with boils for a considerable time. They were of large size, and when one went away another came. I attended him, and poulticed with different things, and he had a dozen openings, but still the boils kept coming. At last we got a couple of bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and started giving it to him. There was soon a change for the better, and the boils stopped coming in a week's time, and by the time he had used 3 bottles of B. B. B. his blood was purified, all the boils were cured, and he never had another one trouble him since."

Municipal Council

The Vacant Chair—Ald. Langley Is Not Qualified to Sit.

Sidewalks Question To Be Considered at Meeting on Wednesday Night.

At last night's meeting of the City Council His Worship Mayor Redfern declared that Ald. Langley had been elected in the place of Ald. Phillips, he would appoint him to the same position on the electric light committee as had been held by his predecessors.

Communications.

From the returning officer, announcing P. C. MacGregor as the candidate elected by a majority of 67.

From Mr. Andrew Gray, complaining that the justice had been met out to him in the matter of castings, as the contract had been given to an opposition firm, although their tenders had not been made out in proper form.

Ald. Beckwith said as Mr. Gray felt hurt he would ask the mayor if he would refer the matter back to the council for re-consideration.

The mayor said he could not see upon what grounds he could refer the matter back.

Ald. Brydon moved that the communication be read and laid on the table for discussion.

Ald. Humphrey said there was nothing to refer back, and thought that the matter should not be taken out of the committee's hands.

Ald. Brydon thought the letter was very reasonable, and that the request therein should be accepted.

From Mr. A. J. Pines, complaining of the unsanitary condition of Belmont avenue. This was referred to the city engineer for report.

From the city engineer, reporting on the sidewalks of Chatham street, and other sidewalks.

This was the subject of much discussion, some members being of the opinion that the work should be done with as little further report, and others that the work should be referred to the council board.

Hayward said he thought the council should meet and resolve themselves into a street committee, when they could consider the whole sidewalk question and not be spending money on the streets. He thought all the streets should be considered, and also suggested that the street roller be put to work while the ground was soft, and the result would be beneficial.

Ald. MacGregor said that the matter was not finished, and suggesting that the work on Chatham street be referred back for further report.

From the city engineer, stating that the cost of maintenance, etc., was almost double what was reported for Skagway.

Some diversity of opinion existed between the aldermen as to whether the work should be done now or wait until the streets which were to be metalled was specified.

A motion was made that the work be done. An amendment was moved that the work be postponed until the streets were metalled.

Upon the amendment being put it was carried, but the mayor in counting made a mistake and declared the motion carried.

Ald. Williams insisted on the motion being put again, and the mayor said he thought the alderman in question seemed to forget that the mayor was in the chamber.

Ald. Hayward again spoke on the matter, and succeeded in converting Ald. Williams. The motion was eventually carried.

A Rich Creek
No Doubt of the Genuineness of the Strike Made by Burt McDonald.

There is no longer any question about the genuineness of the strike made February 3 by Burt McDonald on a creek 2 1/2 miles below the town of Bennett. The creek, which lies on the east side of the lake, is about ten miles long and gets its source from two small lakes headed in a live glacier at the summit of Bennett mountain, the one called Malson lake and the other Robertson. Burt McDonald, of Skagway, staked a discovery February 3, and claims that he got 25 to 50 cents to the pan. Old man Tagish, the first woman on the ground, and Tom Campbell, of Tagish, together with twenty-five Indians all staked claims. About thirty men from Bennett stamped the new diggings two days ago.

Capt. Cartwright, of the Northwest mounted police, at Lake Bennett, has returned to Skagway from Tagish and he says that he saw a sample of the gold washed out from McDonald's creek. It is coarse and very rich, assaying something like \$10. A Tagish Indian, an intelligent interpreter, hunter and miner, reports that the gold is washed from the headwaters of McDonald's creek in the vicinity of Malson lake.

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