claim and No. 1 below; No. 1 above for

low for Tagish Charley. This done, he

joined his family at the mouth of the

Troan-dik river, and as soon after as possible went to Forty Mile, where he

spread the news of the discovery and ex-

hibited his \$12, which he brought down

in a Winchester cartridge shell in proof

tion was received very coolly, and, al-

though no one openly asserted that it

was false, a great many shrugged their

shoulders and remarked: 'Oh, who the

is commonly known in this country) 'he

known.' The \$12 in dust, however,

"It did not resemble the gold found on

Forty Mile, and must have been found

somewhere, that was plain. So it was

determined to test his assertion. Four or

five started up in a boat from Forty

Mile to the mouth of the Troan-dik

proved a stuborn fact.

of his assertions. At first his informa-

History of Mining on the Yukon River -His Views on the Alaskan Boundary Question.

An Authoritative Statement from the Dominion Surveyor on the Placer Deposits.

(From the Seattle Post-Intell gancer) William Ogilvie, the Dominion surveyor, will be a passenger on the Excelsior, from St. Michaels to San Francisco. He is returning from a two years' stay on the Yukon, this being his second trip to that country.

Mr. Ogilvie has been an important personage during the past two years on the Yukon, and particularly on the Clondyke. His word has been almost law, and he has straightened out many a controversy over claims. As surveyor he son and on the Clondykefi and there is was occupied during 1885 and 1886. Up no better posted man than he is on the

Yukon gold fields. I was told by miners who have known Mr. Ogilvie that it was very doubtful if any interview could be secured with him, but that if one could be obtained it would be the best possible authority that could be quoted.

When I visted him at St. Michaels I found a sturdy man, upwards of 45 years of age, weighing 200 pounds, and looking as strong and sturdy as an oak. He is quiet in manner, positive in speech, and slow to make any statement that might lead to misapprehension or create false impressions regarding the

"Mr. Ogilvie," I said, "the Post-Intelligencer desires to secure from you an interview on the Clondyke gold fields, their extent, what prospectors must expect to endure, and, in fact, an authoritative statement which can be given to the world from a person who can speak

Two days later he gave me the subioined interview. For four hours I took it down word for word as he gave it. This is the first and most complete interview given by Mr. Ogilvie on the Yukon, and each and every statement

is exactly as he made it. few historical remarks of mining in the Yukon basin will be a fitting preface to the general account of the mining interests of the present time. The Cassiar district, in the province of British Columbia, was discovered and developed in a mining sense in the early seventies. Some enterprising spirits who had not been successful in that region wandered northward in search of the precious metal, one or two of them reaching the head of Teslin lake, which is drained by the Teslin river. This is the Indian name. Schwatka, in his trip down the Yukon in 1883, named it the Newberry. The miners call it the Hootalinqua, by which name it is generally known on the western coast, and, although it is marked on all official Canadian maps as the Teslin, and on the Schwatka official map as the Newberry. the Hootalingua, will, in all probability, outlive both names. The average miner now abbreviates it to the 'Hoot,' as him, as with others, time is money, except in the use of profanity, when, if time is money, he is most lavish in his expenditure. There was no practical outcome from these crude attempts to find gold on the headwaters of the Yukon, and the discovery of the wealth of the Yukon valley has to be credited. more or less directly to some of the pioneers now in the country, or traders in goods. Arthur Harper, Leroy Napoleon McQuestion, commonly known as 'Jack,' Fred Hart, a man named Wilkinson, who came down the Mackenzie from the interior of the Northwest Territory, where some had been engaged in mining and others in trading, for several This occurred in 1873. These gentlemen, in two different parties, others, ascended this stream some fortycrossed from the delta of the Mackenzie to the waters of the Porcupine, made their way down to Fort Yukon, on the ed a divide to a stream, an affluent to banks of the Yukon river, a little above the Troan-dik, now known as Gold Botthe mouth of the former stream! In passing I would remark that this port was established by the late John Bell face good pay. Provisions running out, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, he returned by the way he went in, and in 1846. The company continued to ocvisited Sixty Mile post in the hopes of cupy is as a trading post until 1870, finding supplies there, but failed. Lieut. Raymond, of the United States He then started down stream to Forty corps of engineers, having the previous Mile. On his way he visited George year notified them that it was in Alaska. Washington Carmack, a native of California, who was camped at the mouth At Fort Yukon Harper and his party McQuestion and worked up stream.

of it on that stream McQuestion and his party reach river and ascended it for some miles They made a winter camp, after which they secured provisions for the winter, As soon as the river was frozen Harper and another man went up stream on foot to find the copper, carrying their provisions, bed and house on backs. They were not successful in locating the copper, although traces were found in the drift along the stream, and Harper now believes that the piece he saw at Fort Yukon was obtained from 'Indian living in the vicinity of the White river, who got it from an Indian pesident in some other part of the country, as he had experienced several other disappointments from information based mon such vague assertions. Gold was found along the main stream on the bars, but not in quantities sufficient to detain them, so in the spring they drift-ed down stream, and found McQuestion on the lower river. He had taken service with the Alaska Commercial Company, and induced Harper to go partnership with him. Returning

others went down stream. Harper as-

cended as far as White river, prospect-

ng as he went, but found nothing to

induce him to locate until he struck

the mouth of Forty Mile, where fair

prospects were struck. He determined

o go up this stream, but the Indians in

the vicinity assured him that it was im-

possible, as there were impassable ra-

rance which he could not pass. Not

believing them he kept on up, intending to reach and prospect White river that

fall. His object in this was not so

much to find gold as copper, a speci-men of which he had seen with an In-

dian at Fort Yukon, which he was told

had been found on the White river,

and that there were immense deposits

pids or a canyon or some other hind-

WHAT OGILVIE SAYS their trading outfit, they, in the fall of reached Discovery claim, about midway 1847, established Fort Reliance, on the on the creek, when he panned out \$12 right or easterly bank of the Yukon. about five miles below the mouth of the

Troan-dik. This is the Indian name for what is now known all the world over as the his associate, Tagish Jim and No. 2 be-Clondyke, which is simply a corruption of the Troan-dik. Harper and McQuestion know it as the Troan-dik, and call it so, and Lieut. Schwaika, who got the name from them, erroneously, however, marked it on his map as the Tondik. Here they traded for six or seven years, within a few miles of the richest mining centre in the world to-day, knowing that gold was there, as the Tadians reported it on the bars, but in those days surface mining was all that was thought of, and if the Troan-lik and its afinents, more especially Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, were to be depended on for their reputation upon surface diggings, they would have absolutely none. In the early eighties some miners came in over the coast range by the Dyea pass, prospecting as they came down stream until they reached the mouth of Stewart river, where exceptionally rich bar diggings were found. A few hardy venturesome spirits made their way in

about fifty miles up stream, which means with a year's outfit and located on that two and one-half days' hard work, acstream. cording to the height of the water and This induced Harper and McQuestion kind of boat used. The ice was broken has surveyed all the claims near Daw- to establish a trading post there, which and in a few hours it seemed as though all Forty Mile poured itself into the rent. to this time all the gold found in this Some who were obviously drunk for country was, in miners' parlance, known weeks and physically dead, were carried as fine gold, requiring the use of merby their comrades, dumped into boats cury for its collection. 1886 and taken up without their consent of coarser granular or nugget gold was knowledge. One of the thoroughly lucky found on Forty Mile. I may state that ones, it is said, was fairly into the Troanthis river was named Forty Mile be dik before he realized that he had left cause it was estimated to be 40 miles Forty Mile. The news spread to the below Fort Reliance. In the same way creeks on the head of Forty Mile and Sixty Mile was ramed, it being estimat-Sixty Mile creeks and the miners there ed to be 60 miles above. This coarser crossed and located. In this way Bongold was found about 24 miles above anza and Eldorado were all located bethe mouth of Forty Mile creek, and only fore September had passed. Those who a few rods above the international came afterwards had to take side boundary line, the 141st meridian. The streams, too numerous to mention. Alnews of the discovery soon spread, and though these creeks had been located and all the miners in the country resorted to recorded, no great faith was placed in the coarse gold diggings. In 1887 Harper and McQuestion built a post on the any of them. The result was that many point at the confluence of Forty Mile claims were sold in October and November, 1896, for as many dollars as they and the Yukov, the nucleus of Forty Mile, which was the business and minwould now command thousands. ing centre of the country for several "For instance, one claim on the Eldora do was located by a young man who sold ago, knocked it out, and both were last it a few days later for \$85. The purchaser never put a pick into it and sold

years, until Circle City, a few years year literally annihilated by Dawson. The discovery of gold near Circle City, it at the beginning of April, 1897, for \$31,000 lawful money of Canada, which, on Birch creek, was made by a missionary of the Anglican mission, now a resiin dust, taken at \$17 an ounce, the cor dent of Fort McPherson, near the rect value would be equivalent to at mouth of the Mackenzie river. This least \$35,000. Again a French Canagentleman was, fifteen years ago, labordian, while intoxicated, sold his claim in ing at Rampart House, on the Porcu- Eldorado for \$500. When sober he repine river. He made several excursions gretted. Being informed by those who to and up the Yukon, going as far at he thought knew that a contract made one time, I believe, as an Indian settlewith a person intoxicated was void, he ment near what was afterwards Fort threatened proceedings to break the Reliance. If I am correctly informed, sale. There is no doubt that all the he ascended Birch creek to visit the Inparties were more or less intoxicated at dians at the head of that stream. On the time the contract was made, out one of these excursions a gold nugget rather than hazard a law suit the purwas picked up on one of the streams. chaser of the claim offered him what McDonald reported the find, and describwas in effect about one-tenth of the oried the locality so minutely that some ginal claim to surrender all right and who heard of it determined to search title real or imaginary which he might for the place. This led to the discovery have. He accepted this about the midof the famous Birch creek mines, and dle of March last, and in April sold his although the description imputed to that interest in this small part of the claim gentleman would not fit any creek so for \$15,000 and went out on the last far found, it is believed by many that trip of the Portland with a homestake. the spot about where this nugget was fixed for life if he has a little sense. Genfound has been located and is now being worked. The rivers in this district erally it may be stated that few other were much richer than anything heretofore found in the Yukon basin, but the

posed to be a tributary of the Troan-

dik, and to joint that stream some forty-

five or fifty miles above its mouth, As

the Troan-dik is a swift mountain

the condition of the various creeks. Car-

mack's wife is a native of the country,

and associated with him in his salmon

fishing were his wife's brothers, known

as Tagish. Jim, or Skookum Jim, and

Tagish Charley, both members of the

Lewis river. In company with these

mouth of the Troan-dik over the hills to

which he struck some three or four miles

above its mouth, went up its valley to

Eldorado, followed it for about three

ridge between Eldorado and Bonanza,

followed it around until it joined the

dividing ridge between Bonanza and

Indian creeks, followed this eastward

until he struck the head of a stream,

which be believed to be Gold Bottom,

"Carmack went down to the stream and

found some of the parties still on the

creek, who had gone over with Hender-

son. He prospected half a day, found

nothing to satisfy him and determined

return, which he did the following

described to him by Henderson.

back, Carmack made his way

stream, with innumerable riffles on it

its ascent was deemed impossible.

Carmack learned from the local

dians the nature of the country

interval, afforded as many homestakes best of them, to quote an old miner of as these two creeks. "When we consider the unseasonable the country 'were only Chinese digweather, the unfavorable conditions for npared with Eldorado and Bo nanza.' To estimate the amount of gold mining, and the still more unfavorable taken ort of Birch creek and Forty conditions regarding food, utensils and Mile, and at the same time the famous labor, it may be, without hazard, assert-Miller and Glacier creeks on Sixty Mile, ed to be unique in the history of mining. is futile, as no record was kept, and the During a visit to Eldorado the last of average miner is reticent about what June I traced up the output of some he has taken out. To say that it amtwenty-four claims on that creek and found that it aggregated at the rate of ounted to a couple of millions would, I think, not be very far wrong. In 1895, \$17 per ounce, Troy weight, \$826,000, and, in fact, some years before, a little which was the result of little more than prospecting was done on a stream called mere scratching on each of the claims. Indian creek, which joins the Yukon Still, four, if not five of these claims exabout thirty miles above Fort Reliance. ceeded not less than \$100,000 each. One Gold was found on it in sufficient quanclaim in Eldorado was sold for \$45,000, tity to keep up the prospecting spirit. \$5,000 down on April 13, the day of sale, 1896, Robert Henderson, a native \$15,000 on May 15 (failing this payment of Prince Edward Island, with some on that date forfeit of claim and money

to follow), the balance of \$25,000 on five or fifty miles. He ascended an af- July 1, failing which, all title to previous fluent, prospecting as he went, and cross- payments and claim to be forfeited. This was thought to be an extremely hazardous deal, and unless the purchaser Here he and his comrades pros- had good substantial friends it was bepected for some time, finding on the sur- lieved that he was likely to lose a good deal of money in the transaction. He, however, knew his ground and told me, when the necessary documents of transfer were completed, that he never felt, surer of a homestake in his life, although he had been mining nearly twenty years. Sluicing could not be done, as the creek was not yet open, so he set to work with of the Troan-dik, engaged in salmon two rockers and paid his \$15,000 on May fishing. Henderson and Carmack had 11, four days before it was due, and the been acquainted for several years, so balance of \$25,000 was ready about the more and benefit by it much more, so Carmack was informed of the good prospects on Gold Bottom, which was sup-

ing this claim to this man for two "Another instance on Bonanza creek." On the 16th of April last George Carmack, for Tagish Charley, his associate. sold one-half of claim No. 2 below on Bonanza for \$5,000, \$500 down, the balance to be paid July 1, or forfeit the money and claim. Passing Carmack's on July 1, I called in to see him, and found the purchaser paying the balance of \$4,500. When the business was fin ished I asked the purchaser how he had

succeeded. . "'Oh,' he said, 'pretty well.' Tagish tribe, on the head waters of the "I asked him if he had any objections two, each with a heavy pack on their to telling me what he did do. 'No.' he said. 'I drifted twenty-four feet long by fourteen feet wide and what is now the famous Bonanza creek, cleaned up \$8,000.

"I said to him: Now I know the area of your claim, and, assuming your claim is all equally rich, we will see how much miles (he thinks), then ascended the you will take out of it.

"The problem was very simple. Given the length and width; these multiplied together gives us the area in square feet. Divide this by the result of multiplying twenty-four by fourteen. Multiply the quotation by \$8,000, and the result in this case is the sum of \$2,400,000.

"He said 'My God,' what will I do with all that money?' "Oh, don't worry, I said, "you will not be troubled to that extent-it is hardly possible that your claim will average anything like that in richness. Assum- axe, pick, shovel, and other necessary morning. At the head of Bonanza he ing that it will average one-quarter of thought he would return by the valley of that stream and prospect as he went. He spent three days in this work and struck nothing satisfactory until he struck nothing satisfactory until he

pay-streak continues down your claim, as your one-half is 250 feet long, you will still have at this rate \$83,000, which is enough to kill you. of August, 1806. The following morn-

"Other instances might be cited, but ing he located for himself Discovery this is enough. It may be said that attention at eyes, ears, and hands, and these are exceptional cases. Well, maybe they are, but it is a case of Hobson's tention of the tongue, but all of no choice; there are no others to cite. An- avail. Then again out of this, traversother year may not prove so favorable, ing the top of a divide where the winds but it is hardly likely, nay almost imin all the claims of the creeks, should be simultaneously struck and we may confidently look forward to an output for next year four or five times at least that of the present year, which last I have no doubt exceeded \$2,000,000, or about as much as the estimate placed upon the output of Sixty Mile, Firty Mile and - would believe Siwash George,' (as he Birch creeks during the time of their mining life. When I say this do not let is the damnedest liar that ever was me be understood as saying that these three last creeks are dead. The facts I have cited in connection with Bonanza and Eldorado created such a furore in the Yukon basin as well as elsewhere that other creeks are for the time being practically abandoned, but Bonanza and Eldorado and their tributaries are all located. At the rate men are coming into the country it will be crowded and many, rather than undertake the uncertainty of prospecting, with its attendant risks and hardships, will buy ground in the old diggings, which can be bought cheaply, as the owners, who have interests in the Troan-dik area, would hardly spare the time to put in the necessary esentation work on the other creeks and would rather sell them than allow their title to lapse through non-fulfillment of the lay. In fact, at the present Glasgow Scotchman, last winter, a man rate of wages in the country, \$15 per day, and as the legal representation time on a claim is ninety days' bona fide work, it would hardly pay to represent some of them, as the amount, \$1,350, would be likely more than the output.

Bonanza creek is about twenty miles in length. As a claim is 500 feet long, measured on a straight line in the general direction of the valley where it is, and is in width the full width of the bottom, we have on this creek upwards of 200 claims, of which we know upwards of 100 to be good, many rich, some very rich. The other hundred are probably no more than good, but enough prospecting has not been done to warrant any definite statement.

"Upwards of seventy claims have been located on Eldorado creek. Of this number upwards of forty are known to be rich. I am not avaricious, but I will select thirty claims on Eldorado creek; and I will allow the owners \$1,000,000 each and take what is over for myself and consider I have got an A No. 1

homestake. "Sidehill claims are being located on 12 some of them were prospecting very well, as high as \$6 to \$8 to the pan being found in some instances. Now out to rest. These instances might a pan of dirt is called two shovelfuls, be multiplied again and again, but I ka's work; the method, not the man, was and, as the merit of all claims is given in suppose that it would do no good, nor land, was let us see how it applies. All mine would it deter a single individual from Canadian government with suitable instrupans, let us see how it applies. All mipers concede that 10-cent dirt, (that is dirt with five cents in every shovelful), when it is three feet and upwards deep, is rich, but on Bonanza and Eldorado when a man found only cents he was somewhat indignant. Unless he found \$1 in ever pan, at least, he was dissatisfied, and small wonder, for his neighbors were panning from \$2, \$5, \$10, \$15 to \$30 and \$40 to the pan, and often into the hundreds.

Berry, the owner of No. 5 and No. 6 on assure you if you are viciously in- of the country was on the upper Eldorado, I was told by him that they clined there is no calling in which you of Forty-Mile had struck a rich streak the day before can waste your life so completely and and he said: "'You had better go down and pick

yourself a piece of dirt.' and pick a pan and wash it, but not for myself, as I wished to wash a rich pan just to say I had done so, and asked speak of the probable extent of the goldwhat he thought I was likely to get in a

"'Oh, about \$300,' he said. "I went down, poked around in the rich streak that I was shown, but for the life of me could not say that I was picking any gold, filled the pan pretty well, something more than the usual two shovelfuls; took it up, washed it, dried and cleaned it. At the rate of \$17 to the ounce, I found \$595 in that pan, or a half year's salary for many a good clerk.

The time spent in doing this was about length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Canadian Northwest territories twenty minutes. This, as far as I know, was the richest pan ever panned out in and much of it in British Columbia. the country.

"Now, lest you get excited and want

tell you empathatically, yes, -- empathically, that all that ground is lomoney enough to purchase an interest in to-day any of the 100 claims mentioned on Bonanza and forty odd on Eldorado, you have coin enough to stay at home. and in all human probability would in crease it much more and enjoy it much 20th of June. This was practically giv- cially, physically and morally, than by bringing it into the Yukon. If you are pyoung, strong, healthy, and endowed with unlimited patience and fortitude, founded on good solid principles, of healthy, moral, vigorous manhood, and look forward to the improvement of yourself in every way as contributing to the moral and physical advancement of mankind generally, and can command enough means to land you at Dawson with twelve months' supplies and the than on the Yukon." But if you are not healthy, have not the necessary patience and fortitude to go through the arduous labors required of a man, and if you are viciously inclined, I would say most loudly stay away from it. Every dollar found there, it might be said, is the product of physical pain and misery. In summer there are mosquitoes innumerable, swamps to be traversed and mountains to climb. Now, all the while these infernal flies are biting until some times life itself is thought a curse. This I know from actual personal experience. have seen vigorous, strong, hardy men shed tears of impotent rage at these innumerable and almost invisible ene-Now, suppose you are with miners' gum boots on reaching to your thighs, which are almost indispensable for travelling in that country during the summer season, each weighing three or four pounds, a heavy suit of wooller wear, blankets, provisions for ten, fif-teen, twenty or thirty days, often more; articles, aggregating in all fifty, sixty,

which really and truly blisters, all the time perspiration pouring off of you in streams, and all the time, too, the nbiquitous mosquito assailing you at every vulnerable point, engaging the closest alas too often the most pronounced atalmost soldify your perspiration-satupossible that all the best spots, or pockets rated garments and almost chill the marrow in your bones, often making your fingers so stiff that they are almost useless. After a day spent in this way, fancy 'yourself sitting down in a cloud of mosquitoes to a meal, the preparation of which has cost you upward of an hour's work, consisting of sodden bread nastily prepared and cooked on the embers of your camp fire, beans which may be only half cooked, bacon in the same condition, a poor grade of coffee or tea, badly prepared. If you indulge in smoke, then a roll in your blankets and few boughs spread on the ground, your head covered up to exclude the mosquito, for he never rests, and such sleep as those conditions afford. which I may tell you is usually sound and sweet enough.

"But you say: 'Is this all I have to look forward to in the Yukon?' "Well, if you have money and buy an interest in some place of established reputation, or are lucky enough to be on hand when a new strike is made, you escape to a certain extent this, but i you have to prospect for new ground months, it may be seasons of that kind of experience is your lot; and, alas, in many cases, years, generations, are spent in this way. I met an old miner, an old noted for his sturdy, upright, moral life. I asked him his age. It was 64 years. 'How long have you been mining?'

"'Forty-two years,' he replied. 'Where?' Everywhere in North America where nining has been done.'

'Did you ever make a homestake' 'I never made more than a living, very often a scant one at that," he replied.

"I cite scores of similar cases. This man was in the Yukon valley for ten years, and looked forward to dying and being buried there. It might be, the thought was bitter, too-his last days may be eked out by the assistance of his friends, as he himself had often to the position asigned to the point cloud others in the same way. He was ucky enough to locate a claim on Elold Scotchman, who had a very much similar experience. Last March they old their claim for \$20,000. Had they held it twenty days longer they would have got \$40,000 as easy as they did the \$20,000. As it was they were enabled to leave the country with between abled to leave the country with between \$11,000 and \$12,000 each, and as they these creeks, and when I left there July are verging on three score and ten they considered that they had enough to do them the rest of their days, and went ter than a guess. In saying this, I hav would it deter a single individual from trying his luck. My experience is, and the 141st meridian crossed the Yukon river. I have considerable, that the man who This was the primary object of stay at home and plods on the farm, to the country, an instrumental survey of or in the shop or office, is in a vast ma- that part of the Yukon river in sically and morally, has infinitely more work. After building my winter end of nature or God vastly more com-pletely than the man who devotes his life to the calling of the everyday placer gold miner But then somebody must do rough survey was made to determine it, and let us give all honor to those who "While paying a visit to Clarence G. do it, as befits a man, for I can river, but as at that time all the mining fully in every sense of the word as that of the miner in the ordinary mining camps. Unrestricted gambling, drinking "I objected, but said I would go down and prostitution of the lowest grade have ruined and will ruin hundreds of But enough of this. Let me lives. bearing region. Gold has been found in certain zone in Britsh Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch Teslin lake Hootalingua river. Stewart river, Indian creek, Troan-dik, Sixty-Mile, Forty-Mile, American creek, Seventy-Mile and Birch reck. Now it is high'y improbable that I

ible. This country, under more favorable conditions, would be the richest and cated, is taken up, and if you now have most extensive mining area in the world ally the same as the first one. From this money enough to purchase an interest in to-day. "What are the conditions? Well, first, pretty nearly nine months winter. Barenness almost total as far as a vegetable supply of food is concerned. The earth bound in eternal frost. Intense cold during the winter months, the thermometer often reaching 60 and 70 degrees below zero; 50 degrees frequently; 40 degrees common, almost daily, In the summer warm days occasionally succeeded by cool days almost verging on freezing. A counpractically unfitted for roads other than pack tracks. The streams swift and shallow, the Yukon excepted, very few of them being fit for other than small boat is all there is of it, all there ever was navigation. Notwithstanding all this of it, notwithstanding the newspaper war navigation. Notwithstanding all this, of it, notwithstanding the newspaper navigation. Notwithstanding all this, which will be conceded as serious, we have here a wide field for profitable innever was any dispute, never was a cause for dispute, and between two civilized. vestment and room for thousands of hap-py, contented, cultivated homes. Similar necessary implements, I would say that and worse conditions obtain in other parts of the world whence emanate respectable cerned have. and respected men and women. Why not here, too. Given some moderately easy, cheap and quick access to the country, it practically settled for all time immediately spring into importance, The present mode of taking supplies into the country via St. Michaels, thence up the Yukon 1,500 to 1,800 miles on steamers, against a stiff current the greater part of the way, and that only for, say four months in the year, with little or no return cargo, none will contend is either

turn cargo, none will content the cheap or quick.

"The question of a road from some point in Southeastern Alaska to some point on the headwaters of the river I cannot at present publicly discuss, but it would seem that the proper and full development of the country depends much upon the success of some such scheme.

"The Clondyke district is on the east side of the river, about 100 miles above the boundary, and hence beyond all possibility of dispute."

"On the early maps published by the United States authorities on this country, Fort Reliance was shown well west of the Fort Reliance was shown well west of the 141st meridian, which as far as the interior portion of this continent is concerned, is the boundary line between British and American territories. That is a question beyond cavil or dispute. Determine where the 141st meridian is at any point, and we know where the boundary is. This, in the more civilized parts of the country, with pleasant evenings in which to observe, and

telegraph cor requiring only a few evenings two or more observers—an interchange signals by telegraph—the mathematical duction of the observations and the work is done. But here it assumes a more for midable and serious task, with a much larger probable error in the result. To only available method of determining to position of any point in longitude in this region at the present time is by observ tions on the moon in conjunction stars. During the summer months this is during the time best situated for observ. ing, that is from the first to the last quarter, either below the horizon or so near it that observations on it are question. Then, too, the smaller stars are invisible during the continual daylight o twilight extending over this period, so poor astronomer deputed to do this whas to do it during the winter half of year. In the months of October and vember the sky is generally clouded. precludes work of that description December we have clearer weather, often beautifully clear nights, but cessively cold. Fancy an observatory, which all attempts at artificial heat have to be carefully avoided, with th thermometer 40 and 50 degrees be the observer dressed in furs to such an extent that he can hardly see or hear, and both of these senses required to be acute in observations of this kind.

aunication, is a simple task

for the reason

this observer standing from one t hours almost perfectly still listening tently for the beat of his chronon guarding zealously against directing his breath against any part of his instruwhere it would instantly congeal and, per haps, spoil his work, avoiding standing to close to his instrument that the heat f his body may not interfere with justment or level, errors from which are terribly prominent under these conditions writing his records with almost, or wholl bare hands, on a tablet that feels like fire with fingers so benumbed that the characteristics ters on the tablet are almost undecipherable, and if the observer does not as soon as possible after the evening's observ are completed transcribe them in legible form while it is fresh in his me be often difficult to make what is intended. To sum: both observe

and instruments have to do their under the most trying conditions whe their system is anything but normal. Nov let us suppose it requires a score or more observations of this kind, the more the bet ter, to determine with reasonable accuracy the longtitude of any given point. Let add to this the fact that the system itself under the most favorable conditions lear a much larger profitable error, as it termed, or in other words, uncertainty that by the first mentioned method of star transit and the electric telegraph, and we in partnership with another need not be surprised if two observed otchman, who had a very much equally capable, equally experienced perfectly honest, differ several feet in their results. It would be unrea sonable to expect them to agree. So much for the system.

"Now for the facts. In 1883 Lieut. Schwatrough, crude survey of this Yukon river and located the boundary, the 141st meridian, a short way below the mouth of Mission creek. This, however, was little betka's work; the method, not the man, was ments to determine astronomically where jority of cases better off, healthier, phy- which I made being incidental to this enjoyment of life and has answered the and observatories, I set to work and took some twenty-two or twenty-three observ tions on the moon. These were marked out, and the intersection of the boundary with the river marked in a crude way. A

necessary to make an accurate survey only idea being to give the people country a rough idea of about where the boundary was on Forty-Mile. In 1889, Mr. McGrath, of the United States coast and geodetic survey corps, was sent in. States the same point. He remained in the country two winters and appeared to have been unfortunate with respect to weather. The result of his observation, he told me, was to locate the 141st meridian a little farther down the river than I had done. How much he did not tell me, and, as the only mark that he made in vicinity was to remark and emphasize, s to speak, my mark, I do not know other through newspaper report. In the Canadian government determined gold being found in all these points, the send in a police force and magistrates intervening spaces are barren, and I will preserve peace and administer law in the do no more than say generally that we country. To prevent trespass by the American territory I was sent in to ex length, some of it in Alaska, more of it tend the 141st meridian, from the point established by myself, north and south the Yukon, as far as I deemed necessar the public interest. Preliminary which will be the scene of numerous this I set up my astronomical transit mining enterprises, both placer and the same point at which it stood in 1887-88, and got some ten more observations on to drop everything and fly there, let me quartz, the latter practically inexhaustmoon. These, combined some miles and south to Sixty-Mile rive upwards of fifty miles in all. This had be done during the winter. I will make to comment on the hardships and suffering attendant upon it, but will only say that were all alike heartily glad when it accomplished. In combination with work I made a photo-topographical survey of the country adjacent to the bound from which a great deal of detail as mountains, valleys, etc., can be our map of the country when it is of the 141st meridian at this point. for dispute, and between two circles fairly honest peoples there never The two governm cerned have, I believe, agreed to split the difference between Mr. McGrath's determination and my own, so the question so far as this vicinity is concerned. least. My line is now plainly marked the ground, and the worst that can hap pen is that a joint commission may move it a few feet one way or the other probably to the westward. But, even a suming that it were moved eastward mile from where I have marked it.

A Care For Billious Colic Resource, Screven Co., Ga.-I have been subject to attacks of bilious cohe for several years. Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all

AURIER AT 0

Demonstration This Even to Eclipse All Previou of the Kind.

The Premier Will Likely G baskaville fir a Deserved Rest.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.-The civi have completed the program ception to Premier and L night. Mayor Bingham is of the committee. There is t lic expenditure in connection event, but for all this the tion is expected in size to thing that has taken place There will be no politics in i has full charge. Mayor Bi welcome Sir Wilfrid and La at the depot and drive to Hill in a drag, where a civic be read from a platform erec purpose. The premier will m reply and afterwards go to House, where he will remain days until his new residence street is ready for him. Sir Wilfrid will likely leave

baskaville in a day or so to before commencing work. Sir Henri Joly, Sir Oliver Messrs. Scott, Fisher, Mulock have returned to the city. The premier's visit to the try was a continual strain, and Atlantic voyage did not imp health. He will be urged b friends to take complete qu health resumes its full vigor.

Minister Tarte has not fin

up the idea of journeying He told your correspondent ing that if he can spare the ti cross the Atlantic in Octobe The minister of public work ed with the interest his works duced in regard to the genera ment of Canadian harbors. I tion in the matter of the Mor bor has been only a small m his purpose is to see that ha prepared for the trade which

to us with the deepening of With regard to the possible al of the bonding privilege adian goods in the States, a the crown stated to-day that will be radical in the devel Canadian ports. Portland, Me to the wall if the American leans that way.

Ottawa bakers to-day pegge price of bread another notch 12 cents for an 8 bound lo Imports for the past year sh crease of \$800,000; duty coll crease, \$300,000. Dutiable in off a million dollars and free creased \$2,500,000.

Imports of sugar went \$4,750,000 to \$7,500,000. Then large decrease in the import clothes, silks and dress goods. Exports increased \$16,000. luce of mines, over \$3,000.000 \$4,000,000; animals and prod 500,000; agricultural products,

CURIOSITIES OF COUR. How do you account for the that people get scared at the

things? One of my friends is a sailor. been all over the world in a sai -many times, of course, in pe life. Yet he is never afraid o -not even when hurricanes how sea thunders on a lee coast.

But ashore! Well, it would i laugh to see the things he is s He wouldn't ride on a bus or He says he is afraid And a high wind, when he is i or a city-that worries him, coward? Not a bit of it. I tell is chokeful of courage Still, omething -- Read this first-tl etter. Then we'll see.

"In October, 1891," he goes of began to feel weak and ill. M and palate were like a piece leather, all coated over, so that t of touch and taste were alm from them. My mouth and tee covered with a thick slimy phle had to clean it out every mo ou would wash a dish. My was bad, and after eating I had pain at my chest, and a cutti bing pain at my left side. I was spitting up a horrible fluid the me sick. It was frothy often as vinegar. My hands and fe cold and clammy at one time, a

would burn like fire. "I kept up with my work, was never free from pain, and me growing weaker. For three never left my bed.

"In this state I continued unt 1893, when the straining and got so bad that every few days up blood. I was much alarm ared I should never get any b "During my long illness I c octors who gave me medicin vas none the better for anythic

"In June of last year (1893) I small book by post telling abou Seigel's Curative Syrup, and with the interest of a man who l find some sore of good news in it did find good news. That is, etters from the people who ha ured by the Syrup of ailments ne I was suffering from. 'So I sent to the Messrs. Har

emists, in Patrick street, Co e medicine, and began taking er having used only one bottle was an improvement. My appeti etter, and what I ate agreed v and did me good.

"After that I went in and ottles more. Then I stopped, it was well. All the bad feelin ins and the spitting of blood ha an end. Since then I have ng and healthy man, and erybody that Mother Seigel's done it." (Signed.) Michael master carpenter, Fornaght Our friend Michael has given