

THE STICKEEN ROUTE

J. C. Brown, of Butte, says it's the Only Good One—He Tells About Its Points.

Many Men Will Go North Via Wrangell—Report of Placer Finds on Hootalinqua River.

J. C. Brown, of Butte, Mont., who has been over the Skagway trail, and who is familiar with other portions of Alaska, is in Seattle, and is shouting the praises of the Stickeen river route, says the beetle Times. Concerning this route he said today:

"There has been a great deal said and done to devise a route for entering the Yukon gold fields, and to my mind it is a demonstrated fact that the route by Skagway or Dyea is an impracticable one for any body or quantity of men at one time. The last rush to those points has practically demonstrated this fact with death to the human family and horses, and the hardships therein incurred.

"I have had the pleasure of passing over the route myself, and I found it in no sense of the term easy with only twenty-five pounds on my back. Timber and lumber is becoming scarce; boats sold as high as \$500 to \$1,000 in the last rush, and the trials in passing through the lakes and many rapids before reaching the Yukon are dangerous to both life and property, and I believe before one year from today the only route that will be available to enter that country will be by the Stickeen, Telegraph creek and across to Lake Teslin. A long route is favorable, and for many reasons. It is comparatively a level plateau. The first five miles out of Telegraph creek is only an elevation of two per cent, grade, and the Dominion government has expended upon the trail the sum of about \$8,000 the past season, and it is comparatively a first class trail.

"There are but two streams to cross between Telegraph creek and Lake Teslin, and these are perfectly bridged. A double team can be driven over this route with ease, taking from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds. Sixty miles this side of Lake Teslin a man can draw up to 600 or 800 pounds with perfect ease. It is a continuous incline from this point to the lake.

"There is now a saw mill erected at Lake Teslin, and other accommodations for man and beast. The Hootalinqua steamboat being built to run down Lake Teslin and Hootalinqua river, and so into the Yukon basin.

"It is also a demonstrated fact that when the rush penetrates into that country the facilities are so limited that nobody must wait; therefore it has enhanced the price of packing and carrying such commodities or supplies as miners must necessarily need.

"Lake Teslin and the Hootalinqua river you are in the mineral region of that country, and it is a demonstrated fact that the new developments on the Stewart and near Fort Selkirk and the regions in and about Lake Teslin and the Hootalinqua are as rich in mineral as it is at Dawson or at any part of the Clondyke. The same presentations of the country and as the long working of the Cassiar mines is conclusive, that it is further down the Yukon river. Who thinks may be the case, to every man who is of entering the gold fields of Alaska let him use his better judgment and get into that country at the earliest possible moment, taking with him sufficient food, clothing, etc., to last through for one year, and while speaking of this, I advise any one going now to prepare themselves with such hardware as may be wanted in the use and construction of their cabins, while there will only be about 140 miles from Lake Teslin to water navigation, where it is easy to obtain a renewal of their supplies. And in my opinion those that get in there first and at the earliest moment will reap the benefit of hundreds of dollars in savings, than to wait until the grand rush of the spring.

"Dawson shows in his reports for eight successive years that the climate is about the same as it is in Montana—if anything, averaging a little warmer. I advise every person thinking of going into the Yukon country to avoid Skagway and Dyea trails, and to pack their grip and provisions and start for Lake Teslin by the Stickeen river to avoid the rush of the early spring, and thus save hundreds of dollars by so doing."

As Mr. Bennett, who has been over the Stickeen river route, says that four rich placer finds have been made on Hootalinqua river, twenty miles from Lake Teslin.

TELLURUM AND GOLD.

Rich Find in Fort Steele Country by Rossland Queens.

A. Smith and Maurice Quinn, of this city, have just returned from a prospecting tour in the Fort Steele country. They left here last April, and have been prospecting west of Kootenay lake, and made several locations. The most valuable of these are four claims which they staked on Nigercreek. These claims carry tellurium, associated with gold, and the assays from the ore run from \$365 to \$600.

Awarded Highest Honor—World's Fair.

DR. J. C. WOOD'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CREAM.

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The Banks of Saykusp Creek Covered With Boulders of Pure Amber.

A remarkable addition has been made to the earthy treasures of British America. First came the Klondike, then the Clondyke, and now appears the Saykusp. The announcement of this last discovery was made to a Pioneer Press reporter at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, by B. H. Chapman, of Whittby, B.C. Mr. Chapman has obtained, almost by accident, complete control of the riches of the Saykusp. Yet, although he feels as gratified as if he had obtained the greatest claim upon the Klondyke, he has not purchased a gold mine, nor a silver mine. He has not even been buying iron, copper or lead, petroleum or quicksilver. But he has secured a deposit of amber surpassing the famous amber mines of the Baltic. The banks of the Saykusp creek, flowing into Jervis Inlet on the eastern shore of the Strait of Georgia, on whose shores lie the island of Vancouver, are, says Mr. Chapman, capable of supplying the pipemakers of the world with all the amber they will use in another century.

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"An old bachelor named Oscar Simcoe had settled on Jervis Inlet on the opposite shore of the Strait of Georgia and something less than 100 miles north of Vancouver. This Simcoe had a little clearing alongside the forest. But he had read so much lately of the Alaskan discoveries that he planned with a neighbor to sell out and make his way north. Now the way the agent tells it, his name was McDonald—it was during the very last day's work that Simcoe intended doing on his farm before starting for the gold fields, that as he struck his spade into some earth near the Saykusp creek, running along the edge of his fields, he suddenly splintered into a dozen pieces what seemed a large boulder just below the surface. This surprised him, for he never was a Sandow. He examined the fragments and found they were easily crushed. Then he got it into his head that he had discovered some form of petroleum. I imagine he was thinking dimly of asphalt or a similar product. But he hunted about and discovered areas of the same stones, many as big as his own head. The Indians had named the creek Saykusp, or Rotten Stone creek, for that reason, although the White men had somehow never come across the deposit before.

"Now, the next thing Simcoe did was to go to Vancouver. But everybody was dying for gold. They would pay no attention to his specimens, although they told him that it was a kind of gum. But he knew that it was valuable amber. Then he formed a partnership with the assayer who told him and they agreed to look for the first Englishman who arrived, and who might be after an investment.

"Well, they thought I represented a syndicate, or would furnish one. But I concluded to get the control of the deposit for myself first. I can't give you the details. But it didn't take me long, after looking up the subject, to decide that, as amber is found in any quantity only along the shores of the Baltic sea, it would be worth my while to start a rival deposit this side of the pond. I went up to Saykusp, looked over the ground and got control. When I got to London I may consider the formation of that English syndicate that seems to be necessary, out on the coast, for starting any business enterprise worth talking about."

Mr. Chapman, like his countrymen in general, was not enthusiastic over his good fortune, nor did he seem to appreciate its possibilities.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Editor—Please inform your readers that I have written to the Hon. Secy of the Dept. of Indian Affairs in Ottawa, B.C., asking for a grant of money to be used for the purpose of buying land for a school near the village of... I have written to you and will send a copy of the same to you. I am a native of British Columbia and I am sure that you will sympathize with me in my desire to see a school established in my native place. I am, Sir, very truly yours, J. C. WOOD.

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"Well, five weeks ago I was stopping at the Queen's in Victoria. I was just about to ask my way to the booking office for I intended to take the Canadian Pacific railway the next day on my way home, when a well-dressed chap, evidently a native of the town, stepped up and asked me if I wasn't an Englishman. 'Yes,' said I. 'Are you looking for an investment?' 'No,' I answered. 'I stared at him a minute and he started off. Then I started myself for the booking office again and he suddenly took a parcel from his pocket, and coming up to me once more, remarked, mildly, 'Pardon me, but this isn't gold. It doesn't sell you a gold mine. But this isn't gold, is it?' I looked at the piece of stuff he took from the parcel. 'No,' said I, 'but it is rosin. I say, man, do you take me for a fiddler?' Then he explained that the rosin was amber, genuine amber that they make the mouthpieces of pipes of, and that he was representing a fellow that knew where there was tons of the stuff for sale in British Columbia. This was his story."

"An old bachelor named Oscar Simcoe had settled on Jervis Inlet on the opposite shore of the Strait of Georgia and something less than 100 miles north of Vancouver. This Simcoe had a little clearing alongside the forest. But he had read so much lately of the Alaskan discoveries that he planned with a neighbor to sell out and make his way north. Now the way the agent tells it, his name was McDonald—it was during the very last day's work that Simcoe intended doing on his farm before starting for the gold fields, that as he struck his spade into some earth near the Saykusp creek, running along the edge of his fields, he suddenly splintered into a dozen pieces what seemed a large boulder just below the surface. This surprised him, for he never was a Sandow. He examined the fragments and found they were easily crushed. Then he got it into his head that he had discovered some form of petroleum. I imagine he was thinking dimly of asphalt or a similar product. But he hunted about and discovered areas of the same stones, many as big as his own head. The Indians had named the creek Saykusp, or Rotten Stone creek, for that reason, although the White men had somehow never come across the deposit before.

"Now, the next thing Simcoe did was to go to Vancouver. But everybody was dying for gold. They would pay no attention to his specimens, although they told him that it was a kind of gum. But he knew that it was valuable amber. Then he formed a partnership with the assayer who told him and they agreed to look for the first Englishman who arrived, and who might be after an investment.

"Well, they thought I represented a syndicate, or would furnish one. But I concluded to get the control of the deposit for myself first. I can't give you the details. But it didn't take me long, after looking up the subject, to decide that, as amber is found in any quantity only along the shores of the Baltic sea, it would be worth my while to start a rival deposit this side of the pond. I went up to Saykusp, looked over the ground and got control. When I got to London I may consider the formation of that English syndicate that seems to be necessary, out on the coast, for starting any business enterprise worth talking about."

Mr. Chapman, like his countrymen in general, was not enthusiastic over his good fortune, nor did he seem to appreciate its possibilities.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Editor—Please inform your readers that I have written to the Hon. Secy of the Dept. of Indian Affairs in Ottawa, B.C., asking for a grant of money to be used for the purpose of buying land for a school near the village of... I have written to you and will send a copy of the same to you. I am a native of British Columbia and I am sure that you will sympathize with me in my desire to see a school established in my native place. I am, Sir, very truly yours, J. C. WOOD.

Do You Intend Making Your Rooms Look Brighter and Cleaner?

Thousands of women all over Canada will this season clean houses, and make rooms look brighter and more cheerful.

It should be remembered that Kalmoline can be beautifully tinted with the Diamond Dyes, and at a very trifling expense. One package of Diamond Dyes tints ten to fifteen pounds handsome shades for walls. The favored colors are yellow, orange, cardinal, slate, crimson, bistre, violet, green, light blue, and pink.

To make good Kalmoline, dissolve one-fourth of a pound of good glue to each ten pounds of whitening. Mix with sufficient water to give the right consistency. To tint, it, dissolve a package of dye in a quart of water and add as much as is necessary to give the color desired.

When you buy dyes for tinting be sure that you ask your dealers for the Diamond Dyes, using any of the shades mentioned above.

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PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 16. SOME PLAIN

London Newspapers Think Ought To Be Put Upon the States' Trickery.

Lord Salisbury Praised for To Walk Into the Seal Conference Trap.

London, Oct. 8.—The St. James' Palace, referring to formal announcement of Great Britain's decline to take part in the sea conference with Russia as "a mistake," said that "there will be a feeling of relief in Great Britain, on behalf of Canada, finally declining to walk into the trap which was being arranged at St. James." America has never paid ages for the illegal seizures of sealers, and has exhausted every artificial device to evade the law by demanding a fresh conference. Marquis of Salisbury consented upon America's calmly proposed conference, with the obvious of outwitting England and using a side wind the Paris award. The Globe, commenting on the subject this afternoon, remarks: "As a mere matter of business the question is not so much the United States in the conference, as it is the States under what they call 'Great Britain's offer of a conference which sacrifices one job or the just and equitable rights of 'Dominion of Canada.'"

SOUGHT PEACE IN DEAFENING EAR

An Austrian Count Who Could Hear The Pauses of Whispered Words.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—Count Heinrich de Saurade, the 1