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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sall you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will a promise that it "just as good" and "will answer every pure." As See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

the Trail.

Hon. Mr. Sifton at the Board of Trade was FRANK, CANDID, EARNEST. Victoria will be at the front only with combined effort and push.

This season Salmon, IOc.; II tins for SL. Use Fleischman's Golden Gate Compressed Yeast and Hudson's Bay Hungarian for making the best Bread.

Sandwich Island Raw Sugar for cooking.

& Co.

in the creeks. Good surface prospe may be taken as an indication of the existence of very fair bedrock. It was in December that the character of the diggings was established. Twenty-one above discovery on Bonanza was the one which first proved the value of the dis trict. The owner of this claim was in the habit of cleaning up a couple of tubfuls every night, and paying his half an hour. Claim No. 5, El Dorado, was the next notable one, and here the pan of \$112 was taken out. That was great. There was then a pan of even greater amount on No. 6, and they continued to run up every day, and you who are down here know better of the excitement there was than I, who was in and didn't see it.

FIRST NEWS.

The news went down to Circle City, which emptied itself at once and came up to Dawson. The miners came up any way they could, at all hours of the day and night, with provisions and without supplies. On their arrival they found hat the whole creeks had been staked months before. A good many Canadians who were in their talk out and out Americans, came up to Canadian territory with a certain expectation of realizing something out of this rich ground by reason of their nationality. One of them particularly, on finding that he was too late, cursed his luck and said that it was awfully strange that a man could not get a footing in his own country. Another of these men who arrived too late was an Irishman, and when he found he could not get a claim he went up and down the creek, trying to the owners into selling, boasting had a pull at Ottawa and thr to have the claims cut down from 500 to 250 feet. He came along one day and offered to wager that before August 1st they would be reduced to 250 fe One of the men to whom he had mi this offer came and asked me about it. I said to him: "Do you gamble?" His reply was: "A little." Then I told him that he was never surer of \$2,000 than ne would have been if he had taken that

This ran to such an extent that I put up notices to the effect that the length of the claims was regulated by the act of the parliament of Canada and that no change could be made, except by that parliament, and telling the miners to take no notice of the threats that had

been made. Jim White then adopted another dodge, locating a fraction between 36 and 37, thinking that by getting in between he could force the owners to to his terms, forgetting that the law of this country does not allow any man to play the hog. For three or four days this state of things kept the men in an uproar. I was making my survey, and getting towards 36 and 37; when I got near, I delayed my operations and went up to 36, finding there would be no fraction, or, at least, an insignificant one of inches inches.

I took my time, and in the meantime the owner of 36 became very un and White also. I set in a stake in the follow until I saw how much fraction there was. I found only a few inches. I was very tedious with this

was with me seemed to have quite a several large lodes or a succession of difficulty in fixing the stake. Then I small ones that may not pay to work. went down with the remark that I would way to go down the creek, he said—and he did not want to wait any longer than was necessary. Well, I said, I can't tell you just yet exactly how much of a fraction it will be—but something about three inches. That is how Jim comes to be known now as "Three Inch White."

Hing 15 reet down, found coarse gold, when the water drove them out and they had to abandon the work and come out determined to return; but they did not go back, as in the meantime the Klondike excitement knocked that place out.

Gold has been found at the head of Lake Le Berrie on the cheef of the comes and they had to abandon the work and come out determined to return; but they did not go back, as in the meantime the Klondike excitement knocked that place out.

PROBABLE YIELD.

between them 278 claims; the several too are to be found on the Dalton trail affluences will yield as many more, and all of these claims are good. I have no hesitation in saying that about a hundred of those on Bonanza will yield upwards of \$30,000,000. Claim 30 below, on El Dorado, will yield a million in on his boraco, with yield from a tion at once. He picked it up and hundred thousand dollars up. These two creeks will, I am quite confident, turn out from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and I can safely say that there is no other region in the world of the same extent that has afforded in the same is gold, while in this particular zone it length of time so many homestakes—for is especially abundant. This zone lies and enjoy the remainder of their days—considering the work that has to be done with very limited facilities, the scarcity of provisions and of labor, and that the tunes enabling the owners to go home crudest appliances only are as yet available. When I tell you that to properly work each claim ten or twelve men are required and only 200 were available that season, it will give you an idea of the difficulties which had to be contended be discovered. Mr. Harper was shown on Bear creek, about seven or eight

Last Chance and Cripple creeks. On that they are as rich as El Dorado or

-more gold than gravel." ed, is that from Telegraph creek north-ward to the boundary line, we have in ward to the boundary line, we have in posed. In fact there is any amount of the Dominion of Canada and in this coal in the country with which to work province an area of from 550 to 600 our minerals when we can get in the miles in lenngth, and from 10 to 150 miles in width, over the whole of which rich prospects have been found. must have from 90,000 to 100,000 square miles, which, with proper care, judicious handling and better facilities for the transportation of food and utensils, will be the largest, as it is the richest, gold field the world has ever known. You, Mr. Chairman, may wish to ex-

tend that down to the boundary linebut that, of course, I leave to you. Stewart and Pelly, in the gold bearing zone, also give promising indications. Everywher good pay has been found on the bars, and there is no reason why when good pay has been seemd on the bars, the results should not be richer in the creeks. The Klondike was prosprospected for forty miles up in 1887 without anything being found, and again in 1893 with a similar lack of result, but the difference is seen when the right course is taken, and this was led up to by Robert Henderson. This is a born prospector, and you could not persuade him to say on even the richest claim on Bonanza. He started up in a small boat to spend the summer and winter on Stewart river, prospecting. That is the stuff the true prospector is made of, and I am proud to say that he is a Canadian.

QUARTZ LEDGES.

In regard to quartz claims, seven have already been located in the vicinity of Forty Mile and Dawson, and there is also a mountain of gold in the neighborhood bearing ore yielding \$5 to \$7 a ton. The question to be considered is whether with that return it will pay work it under the peculiar conditions which exist, and the enormous freight rates charged for the transportation of anything of that kind. About forty miles up the river two claims have been located by an expert miner from the United States, and who has considerable experience in Montana and other mineral states, and he assured me that the extent of the lode is such that these two claims are greater than any proposition in the world, going from \$3 to \$11 a ton, On Bear creek a quartz claim was located last winter, and I drew up the papers for the owner. He had to swear that he had found gold; he swore that he did, and the amount, which, if true, will make it one of the most valuable properties that exists in the country.

On Gold Bottom another claim has been located, and I have made a test of the ore. I had no seive and had to employ a hand mortar, which you who know anything of the work will understand would not give the best results. The poorest result obtained, however, was \$100 to the ton, while the richest was \$1,000. Of course I do not know what the extent of the claim is, but the man who found it said that from the rock exposed, the deposit must be censiderable in extent. He didn't know whether the exposure was the result of a slide, but said that it would be

an easy matter to find the lode. About thirty miles up the Klondike another claim was located, and the man swore that it was rich, although he would not say how rich.

On El Dorado and Bonanza the gold obtained on the different benches has about the same value, that is it has about the same degree of fineness, and is worth about \$16 per oz., and as you go down the creek this value decreases to about \$15.25. From that point, however, it increases again, and from this the infercreases again, and from this the inference appears to be plain that the same lode runs right across the region that these creeks cut through, which is proved still more surely by the fact that the value increases as you strike Hunker, and in the other direction Miller and Glacier. The nuggets found in El Dorado show no evidence of having travelled any great distance, and some I have are as rough as though they had been hammered out of the mother lode.

The mother lode is yet to be found in the ridges between the creeks, and when

the ridges between the creeks, and when

portion of the work, and the man who it is found it may be found to consist of took the united labors of six men for those interpolated claims altogether, much to the disgust of the miners who

On Stewart and Pelly rivers some do that myself. I had made it a rule prospecting has been done and gold never to let anyone where there was a fraction until it was marked on the post. good pay was discovered and the rich-While I was standing by the post Jim mess of the gold increases as work is continued further down. Some men, workway to go down the creek, he said—and ing 15 feet down, found coarse gold,

Lake Le Barge, on the stream flowing into the lake at this point; in fact there is gold everywhere in this zone, which is Ronanza and El Dorado creeks afford 500 miles long by 150 wide. Prospects on the other side of the Yukon river. A man riding along the Altsek trail was thrown frem his horse and in falling caught at the branch of a tree. As he drew himself up he saw something shining on the rock which fixed his attenfound that it was gold. Other excellent prospects have also been found along the same creek. From these circumstances and discoveries it may be assumed that in all this country there outside of the Rocky mountains and dis-

Another product of the country that demands attention is copper. It is doubtless to be found somewhere in that district in great abundance, although the location of the main deposit has yet to a large piece of pure copper in the pos-session of the Indians—indeed I have niles above that, good claims have been seen it myself. It comes from the vicinfound, and on Gold Bottom, Hunker, ity of the White river somewhere-just where has yet to be disclosed. Silver Gold Bottom as high as \$15 to the pan has also been found, and lead, while to has been taken, and on Hunker creek work our precious meals we have coal the same, and although we cannot say in abundance. It is to be found in the Rocky mountains or, rather, the ridge of Bonanza, they are richer than any other high mountains running parallel to them creeks known in that country. Then, 35 in the interior. A deposit of coal in this miles higher up the Klondike, Too- range runs right through our territory. Much-Gold creek was found. It obtain- At two points near Forty Mile it also ed its name from the fact that the In- crops out, in one place only about forty dians who discovered it saw mica glist- feet from the river Yukon. Further up ening at the bottom, and, thinking it the Yukon on one of its many smaller was gold, said there was "too much gold feeders, at Fifteen Mile creek and on the head of the Thronda, there are also A fact I am now going to state to outcroppings of coal. On the branches you, and one that is easily demonstrat- of the St-wart and on some of the five fingers of the Yukon, coal is also exnecessary facilities.

NOT MUCH TIMBER. Regarding the surface of the cour try and the difficuties of prospecting: Passing down the river in a boat one sees a succession of trees, ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen inches in diameter, and he naturally comes to the conclu sion that it is a well timbered country. And so it is, along the margin of the river. But let him land, and go inland and he wil' find the ground covered with what is locally known as nigger grass. This is a coarse grass, which each year is killed and falls, tangling in such a way as to make pedestran progress all but impossible, tripping one up every few feet. It is, as might be imagined, a most difficult thing to walk

through this grass, great areas of which are found all through the district. And where these areas are found the miners avoid them as they would the plague. For the rest of the country the rocks are covered with one to two feet of moss--and underneath, the everlasting ice. On this a scurbby growth of trees is found, extending up to the mountains. It is this which appears to those passing down the river in boats to be a continuation of the good timber seen along the banks. Timber that is for anything is scarce, and we

should husband it carefully. Our timber has built Circle City. Our timber has served all the purposes of the upper Yukon country. A large amount timber is required, and what we have we should keep for our own use, particularly as the ground has to be burned to be worked. Above the timber line you come

the bare rocks—the crests bare save wher clothed with a growth of lichen on which the cariboo feed. There is no timber in the way here no moss and no brush. The miners, in travelling, consequently keep as close to the top of the ridge as possible.

HOW THEY PROSPECT. Prospecting necessarily has to be rereserved for the winter. First the moss has to be cleared away, and then the muck-or decayed rubbish and vegetable matter. The fire is applied to burn the down to bedrock. The frost in ground gives way before the fire, ten, twelve, or perhaps sixteen inches a day The next day the fire has to be applied again, and so the work proceeds until the bedrock is reached. It may be twen ty feet or so below the surface, which case it is usually reached in about twenty days. Through this trees have been found in every position, as they have fallen and been preserved as sound as ever in the everlasting ice. Having burned down to bedrock and found the paystreak, you start drifting. If you have a depth of twenty feet you lay be able to go down two feet and no further, and must put down another drift. Very few people have the good fortune to succeed with one shaft; pros pecting holes as many as twenty or thirty must be dug until you cut the whole valley across before you find pay. The next man may strike it at the first

hole.

To give you an instance: One man put down eleven holes and didn't find anything, and yet other men had confidence enough in the claim to pay \$2,500 for a half interest in it, knowing that the owner had put in eleven holes and found nothing, a fact which will go to prove the character of the country.

After you have worked until April or May the water begins to run, and the trouble is that the water accumulates and you cannot work, as it puts out the and you cannot work, as it puts out the fires which have been used to thaw out and soften the ground. Then the timber is prepared and the sluice boxes put

dupois of gold was taken out, or a total enough of each side signed it to enable value of about \$16,000. When you can me to feel justified in going to work. I sider that the securing of this amount surveyed the claims and NOT ALL MILLIONAIRES.

there is considerable cost connected with | had called the meeting. Some of them

Dorado and one on Bonanza, has sold but when I got up to where they were out, so it is said, for a million dollars; he went into the country a poor man with the intention of raising sufficient

Although these creeks are rich, and, as only on the bright side of the picture. An American from Seattle came in in June, 1896, to the Forty-Mile with his wife, with the intention of bettering his believes that he has \$500,000 there.

that I would not have you look too much | with. on the brigtht side.

often that was a scanty one. This, of

course, is the opposite extreme. I could

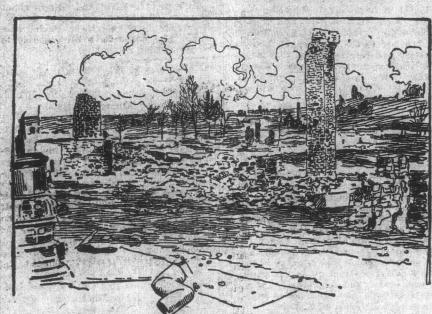
the operations. made dire threats and said they were One man, who owns a claim on El going to have my survey thrown out, made dire threats and said they were I found they were very lamb-like. Finally a number of them waited upon me to see if they could not put in a money to pay off the mortgage on his place. He has, I believe, not only done so, but paid off those of all his neighbors.

The intention of raising sumcient me to see it they could not put in a protest against my decision to Ottawa, for the petition and send it to Ottawa for the petition and send it to Ottawa for them. I asked them why they didn't go

I have told you, more men have made homestakes there than anywhere else they knew he would do just as I said and I replied that if they went to Ottonly on the world, I do not wish you to look ter we had talked quite a while I finally said to them, "Gentlemen, the worst feature of this case is the position in condition. They went out again last July seature of this case is the position in with \$52,000. I was well acquainted with this man, a very decent, intelligent me what I meant, so I explained to them man. He told me one day that if he could remain in this country from three to punishment for a misdeameanor, the to five years and go out with \$5,000 he would consider himself lucky. He has gone out with \$52,000, and after the prospecting he has done, a little in the perjury, which I explained to them was Canadian law a very serious crime, which rendered them liable to fourteen On the other hand, however, a Scotchman named Marks has been in there for me why this was and I went on to eleven years. I have known him well, and once last fall when he was sick I asked him how long he had been mining.

His rep!y was forty-two years—in all the penalty, telling them they had several days about October 1, and ice parts of the world, except in Australia. swept away all the posts on 43 claims, formed along the margin of the lakes. In teply to the question as to whether he and if they come before me I would both of the interior, but since that time 8 dehad ever made his stake, he had never fine and imprison them. I then exyet made more than a living, and very plained their position in regard to the

We have there a vast region compris-There are men in that country who ing from 90,000 to 100,000 square miles



quote scores of cases similar to that, so numerous meetings are past and done

THE WINDSOR FIRE-GENERAL VIEW THROUGH PART OF THE TOWN.

and they have left in disgust.

THE GOVERNMENT. When I was in that country first, he continued, everything was well regulated and orderly, the miners attended to their business; they did not know anyone, and if a man kept himself pretty fair in his dealings there was no danger of trouble, but a few years afterwards saloons came into vogue, and many of the old miners stayed around them all day. The saloon keepers were their partners, and miners' meetings bewas sometimes the result. As a consequence of these decisions minmeetings came into disrepute, and as soon as the police came in they were looked upon as unnecessary. To furnish you with yet another instance: A tailor sued a barber for the sum of fifty cents, which he claimed the latter The German objected to paying the amount and appealed for a miners' meeting, which decided that instead of the barber owing the tailor 50 cents, the tailor must pay the barber thanks and the meeting adjourned. one dollar. The latter was naturally surprised at the result, and in answer to the verdict of the meeting, he'said. rather than pay the amount he would float down the river on a saw log and get away. The men who formed the meeting were helpless; they could not ing Hood's Sarsaparilla. I now have selves beaten.

knew that as the Mounted Police were in there their decision would fall to the ground, and they had to admit them-These and other instances completely knocked them out, but perhaps the next | yet efficient. case I will tell you of will show you more plainly something of what was tried to be done. In the first place, after the discovery of Bonanza the miners all staked claims, and of course some who failed to obtain locations were disappointed and a meeting was held at which it was decided to resurvey the claims, stating they were too long. They cut a rope, which it was alleged was fifty feet long, and sent men up to re-measure the claims. They cut down some of the claims to 400 feet, to 350 feet and even 300 feet, putfing in new claims, which the located themselves upon it, being of course, desirable for their own interests if they could manage it, to sec the intervening space between clai-like 16 below, which were known to so rich. The result was confusion, original owners were shoved off the workings, no one knows where, to work As the authorities took no action, some of the men came to me. I said I had no authority and told them to go to the agent. They said they had been to him and he would not do anything, so at lost I said if they would get up a petiand he would not do anything, so a last I said if they would get up a peti tion and ask me to survey the claims would undertake to do it for them.

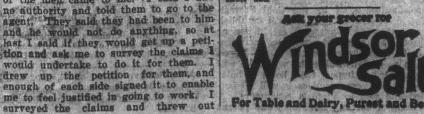
the speaker, referring to his faithful fatalities will yet occur. and valuable service to the government and people of Canada. Sir Charles said: Ogilvie further than what the chairman has said of his able and indefatigable services to the country in a service of more than twenty years. During that time I have had the opportunity of judging of the measure of his worth, and will say that no man in Canada, in my judgment, is better entitled to the confidence gan to be recognized, which were at- of the government at Ottawa than Wil loafers. They carried things just to he brought to his duty great intelliended by the saloon keepers and the liam Ogilvie. (Applause.) Not only has but his straightforwardness and nonesty have to-day given to Canadians the most unbounded confidence in any statements he places before the country. Charles expressed the hope that Hon. Mr. Sifton's visit would be the means of securing the opening of an all-Canadian route to the mines and the repeal of the present mining regulations. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney seconded the vote of thanks, the whole audience rising. Mr. Ogilvie briefly expressed his

Was Out of Sorts. 'T was all out of sorts with loss of appetite and loss of sleep. I could not dress myself without stopping to rest. find anyone who would pay, and they a better appetite and am able to sleep Mrs. Margaret Bird, 582 Bethune street, Peterboro, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy.

It often happens that the doctor is out croup. He writes: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, be-sides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as erious sickness. When it is given as prevent the attack. mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottle for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

You can hardly realise that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pilis; they are very small; no bed effects; all troubles from serpid liver are relieved by



IN ALASKA

No Frost and Little Rain on the Trails -Hard Enough to Permit Travelling.

Boat Builders Cease Work-Work Started on the Chilkoot Tramway.

Skagway, Alaska, Oct. 27.-This see tion of Alaska has been enjoying Indian summer weather since the cold snap, the first week in October, when about two inches of snow fell at this place, several feet on the summit of the Skagway trail, and a slightly lesser depth at the lakes. It disappeared rapidly, however, and since that time the several days about October 1, and ice formed along the margin of the lakes grees above has been the coldest weather recorded. The lakes of the summit disperjury they were guilty of according to trict are completely frozen, but not ye their certificate of record, and since then solid enough to permit travel over them trict are completely frozen, but not yet The trail between Skagway and Lake some packing is still being done. There are about 200 cabins at Lake Bennett, to nine outfits. Bennett is comparatively clear, although Many people are coming out from the lakes to spend the winter elsewhere, having left their provisions in charge of some one else until next spring.

> still getting away, but it is not likely ly used, is corn meal and tallow. The that after this date the voyagers will succeed in getting further down than is boiled with it.
>
> Lake Tagish. The boat builders have J G. Price at Lake Tagish. The boat builders have practically ceased work and the saw mill ters" on the Skagway townsite, has rehas shut down for this season. At Lake Linderman there are about seventy-five tents and cabins, and people are still making their way over the Chilkcot pass. The weather on that trail has been fairly good. There have been few snow storms, but on the summit it has been extremely cold. Several narrow from the proof he has gathered and the scapes from death by freezing have examination he has made that Moore's been reported, among them being a physician from Kansas City, Mo., whose last he crawled into a cache, being benumbed. There he was, by the merest accident, found by a number of white He was in a state of coma when discovered, and it was only by the most vigorous efforts that his life was

On Saturday last some few boats were

saved. The Canadian government is having eighty tons of provisions, etc., packed over the Chilkoot trail for the use of the are poor, and who will remain so. It of untold possibilities. Rich deposits Canadian police and officials in the inhas not been their "luck," as they call it, we know to exist, and all may be as rich. terior. Slow progress is being made, to strike it rich. But I may say that We know now that there is sufficient to however, as it is almost impossible to terior. Slow progress is being made, that country offers to men of great for- supply a population of a hundred thous- secure packers, either Indian or white, now engaged in making a detailed extitude and some intelligence and steadi-ness an opportunity to make more money that number of people in that country men now making their way over the in a given time than they possibly could within the next ten years. It is a vast Chilkoot pass are doing their own pack- make the channel navigable at all make anywhere else. You have of inheritance. Let us use it as becomes ing, and the Indians have practically stages of water. This will be done in course, a good deal to contend with; Canadians—intelligently, liberally, and abandoned the business until winter has good time, as the government is cogyour patience will be sorely tried, for in the way to advance our country, Can-thoroughly set in and the snow has be nizant of the importance of the work. the conditions are so unique that they have surprised many who have gone in spring of the Mother of Nations. | come hard enough to permit trayelling with comparative safety. With the num-At the conclusion of the lecture Sir ber of inexperienced men on the trail, this plans have been prepared for Charles Tupper pose from his seat in the and blinding snow storms likely to set audience and moved a vote of thanks to in at any moment, it is feared that many

Work on the new wire tramway over Chilkoof summit is under way, and work at the mouth of the South Arm, "It is not necessary to refer to Mr. Archie Burnes, who operated a cable on at Steveston. Opposite several of the a part of the trail last season, is re-

pairing and extending his line. Dogs Make Good Time.

J. W. Sutton, an old Hudson Bay trader, arrived here a few days ago with an outht consisting of eighty-three dogs, sleds, etc., and thirty tons of provisions. Sutton proposes to transport his Mr. outfit to the lakes, his dogs furnishing the motive power, and thence down to the Klondike district.

Mr. Sutton is a man of strong physique, and his years of experience in Northwest Territories of Canada stand him in good stead for the journey he proposes to make. Mr. Sutton left the Klondike country, where with cis partners, he is interested in some rich claims, last March, and with six dogs made the overland trip via Edmonton, arriving at that place forty-three days after leaving the Klondike. Mr. had with him \$110,000 in gold dust. On many days his dogs travelled between fifty and sixty miles, and at the end of their journey they were in good condi-

Mr. Sutton is taking in the provisions for the use of his partners whom he left at the mines He does not believe there will be a sufficient supply of food in Dawson City this winter, and he means to get his outfit through as quickly as

The Thorpe Cattle. The Thorpe cattle have been taken to Skagway, and Waechter & Steuber, who came back from the Dalton trail with them, have sent out a pack train of 27 horses over the Skagway trail, loaded of town when most needed. The two with feed for the cattle. This will be year-old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of left at various places along the trail, Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with and the bunch of cattle, 134 in number, will be started toward Lake Bennett in a few days. Waechter & Steuber also have 100 live turkeys which they intend to sell to the Dawson City people for heir Thanksgiving dinners. will also be driven across the divide to Lake Bennett, and there, with the cat-tle, they will be slaughtered, frozen nd taken down on the ice to the Kloucountry as soon as the lakes are frozen and trail passable. Notes From Skagway.

Ed. Hall has been fined \$100 for stealing \$14 from Ole Saunders in a saloon about two weeks ago. Both men had been drinking. Hall denied all knowledge of the affair, and Saunders was uncertain as to whe respect the robbery and ad, however witnessed the robbery and dentified Hall.

The horses that fell by the cliff sides the Skugway and Dyea trails are being turned into dog meat for use the coming winter. It is claimed by expercoming winter. It is claimed by experienced dog men that the enterprise is valueless, inasmuch as canned horse meat, of the kind now being prepared, will be rejected by the dogs. The best food for dogs, and that which is general of the Fraser river.

Klondike Miners'"Rig"

If you must go gold hunting you must have the proper "rig" to stand the cold. We fit you out complete in every detail, from the warm woollen caps to the reliable moose hide

Complete "Rig." \$32

開坡	中, 在中国中国的特别的	\$32	00
	1 Pair buck mitts	1	25
i	2 Pairs heavy mitts	1	00
•		. 3	25
	2 Pairs overalls	1	50
	1 Rubber blanket	1	75
3	2 Pairs heavy woollen blankets	8	00
3	1 Pair moccasins	. 1	25
1	1 Suit heavy mackinaw	. 5	00
	2 Heavy top shirts	2	50
	CONCE HOOFIGH BOOKS	. 2	00
	- ~ ares a confer anger Meal " - "	. 4	00
	1 Cap		50
996			

Other outfits at other prices, of course, but that's another story. Send for our free book "Klondike Information," with maps, etc. It tells you all about it.

The Cash Clothier

55 Johnson St., Victoria B. C , Canada.

meal is made into mush and the tallow

turned from a visit to Juneau and Skagway in the interests of his clients. The claims 160 acres of land on which is now a part of the town, for a patent will be heard before Register Dudley at Sitka on November 4. Mr. Price is satisfied

name could not be learned. On Friday FRASER RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Outline of Work Proposed in New Westminster District.

In conversation with Mr. J. R. Roy, C.E., Dominion government resident engineer, some particulars were gleaned as to the progress of the survey of and improvements to the Fraser river, says the Columbian. The general survey is still progressing, and detailed surveys have been made of a large part of the lower Fraser, and the general staff is The information gathered by the engineering staff is exhaustive, and on carrying out, at an early date, some or the improvements contemplated.

For the past week or two preparations have been made for commencing Steveston canneries a large bar is forming, which threatens to prevent vessels and steamers approaching their wharves. Directly opposite, the cent survey discloses the fact that the shore of Westham Island is now suffering from erosion more than ever. The work of protecting this bank will be commenced in a day or two, as all supplies have been already ordered, and then the attention will be directed towards preserving the deep water chan-

nel at the Steveston canneries.

Another point where operations will shortly be commenced is just above Miller's Landing at Sumas. For some years the river has been eating away the bank there, and Mr. Roy considers it most important to commence work there at an early date, as there is no telling what damage and loss might follow should another freshet cause the river's course to be diverted into Sumas river and lake. The survey shows incidentally that hear Miller's there is now nearly ninety feet depth of water inside of what was the short line of 1895, this being now, perhaps, the deepest place in the lower Fraser. Work be commenced in that vicinity at the earliest possible moment.

Then at Chilliwack more work will be commenced, with the idea of pre-serving a good steamboat landing, and detailed plans for this work are now in course of preparation.

Another matter which Mr. Roy spoke of was the obstruction of the navigation of the Nicomeki river by jams of logs, driftwood, etc. He personally inspected this, and found the complaints of the settlers in that unsured founded and reasonable. He at once founded and reasonable. He at once plaining the situation, and asking authority to proceed at once with the necessary work, and to-day he received authority to at once undertake any measures he should deem advisable in this direction.

Regarding the memorandum of the New Westminster board of trade, referring to the buoys marking the channel at the mouth of the Fraser, Mr. Roy has arranged with the marine and fisheries department to have soundings taken every month along the line of buoys. If necessary these buoys will moved, and details of such removals will be at once furnished to the department and to the pilotage board. is a very important matter which has not been systematically attended to m the past, but which, through the efforts of Mr. Roy, will now be carefully

People throughout the district learn with great satisfaction that so much has been, and is being, accomplished by the Dominion government in the matter of fulfilling its pledges re-garding the improvements of navigation