the Allan-Thomson ere from Liverpool

our, and the Teelin er to leave here this es, which sailed last w with a full cargo. of oats, 12,000 sacks

R SECOND

r receivers, but the eless have to be paid the people, and it is hether Haiffax should to the expense of the but while deficits are build be kept as small has kerg been the pet it all and federal; subloaded at government government warehouse in had none of these city was enterprising sey freely in building ses and is now thorle the immense quanwill be shipped from Over a million dollars as been seent and as as done little for ity of the present govm that help themnciple is a good one.
main under a cloud
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service are terminlked of fast line in-

PAGES. ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN. PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 15, 1897.

NO. 50.

Great Sale of Ladies' Jackets At Reduced Prices.

It is not pleasant to lose money, though sometimes it is profitable. We have decided to start this week a great Clearance Sale of Ladies, Misses' and Children's Cloth Jackets. We shall lose money on each Jackets, of course, but that is better that carrying them over to applicable and trying them over to a title seems trying to get full to the out of the start cash seems with is to start each season with start stock. In this safe, we shall her Ladies' Jackets from \$2.50 to \$10.00. Children's Jackets and Ulsters from \$2.50

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Perfection of Scotch Whiskey.

8 Years Old, \$10.50 per case. Extra Fine Old Irish Whiskey 8 Years Old, a choice old Whiskey, \$11.00 per case. JUST RECEIVED FROM

ses "Bounie Lassie," Fine Old Scotch, \$7.00 per dozen.

Goods shipped immediately on red remittance by post office order, xpress order, or enclose money

M. A. FINN, Wime and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

MR. BLAIR AT CHATHAM.

Presented With an Address by the Mayor and Council of the Town.

The Question of the Purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway Discussed.

on Monday night and was the guest of Senator Snowball during his stay. met many people at the Temperance hall and the from the mayor and council. Among other things the address said: We desire, in every way, to strengthen your hands in the extension of the government soundness. His speech was frequentin the extension of the government railway system, and we believe that in proportion as business and commercial principles are applied to its affairs, to the divorcement therefrom of political considerations, the country will be benefited.

We have noted with ever-increasing interest discussions and statements in the press and elsewhere respecting the probability of the Canada Eastern Railway company being desirous of disposing of their road, which con-nects Chatham and other important centres of trade and manufacture on the Miramichi river with the city of Fredericton in the centre of the province, on the St. John river. That railway is the distributor of the lumbering supplies on the extensive river systems with which it is interwoven. It is also the highway over which the larger portion of the great fish traffic between northern New Brunswick and the United States is carried, and it is the connecting link between the northern and central sections of the province, terminating in the provincial capital and connecting with the

Canadian Pacific. In the extension of our national railway system, in which your government is engaged, we believe that the interests of the dominion and particularly those of the centre and north shore of New Brunswick would be promoted, and the paying capabili-

ard's Powder.

W. H. THORNE & CO., --

HAZARD'S—

GUNPOWDER!

The Cleanest, Strongest and Best

Gunpowder made, is used by all the

best sportsmen. Try Hazard's Blue

Ribbon Brand Smokeless Powder.

Order your shells filled with Haz-

HAZARD'S BLASTING POWDER

is from one sixth to one fourth

stronger than any other brand, makes

less smoke, and is the favorite with

contractors, quarrymen, and miners.

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

"Usquebaugh Cream" you acquire, by purchase or otherwise he Canada Eastern railway. There are other matters connected with the promotio not the material in-terests of the Miramichi, and with our

port-which is, as you are aware, second only to St. John in the province of New Brunswick-which, should the length of your stay with us permit, upon in conjunction with a committee of the council of the Chatham board of trade, in accordance with a resolution of that body. Hon. Mr. Blair, in reply, discussed

the question of the interests involved in the extension of the government railway system and the destrability of its management being divorced as much as possible from political considerations. He said it could not be hoped that these considerations would not always have more or less influence in the railway's administration, but it should be the aim of all who would assist the government towards an improved policy in this respect to contribute their share to the bringing about the results they desired. He was glad to find that after mature consideration he people of Chatham had concluded that it was not desirable that the Canada Eastern railway should pass into the hands of a private corporation if it were possible induce the government to acquire and make it a part of the Interco-Ionial system. He believed that it would be in the interes of Canada. in the interest of the people of the Miramichi that the government should own that road should it offered for sale by the company onling it. He dwelt at considerable length on the different phases of the subject, and iy interrupted by applause and made

ONE MILLION INSURANCE.

t is the Largest Policy Ever Written by One

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- Before G. W. anderbilt, the youngest son of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, sailed for Europe today. He took out an insurance policy calling for \$1,000,000. This is the company. The policy is what is known as a twenty-payment life contract and provides for an annual premium of about \$35,000. After Mr. Vanderbild has paid that sum yearly for twenty years, the payment ceases and the principal becomes due at his death. Mr. Vanderbilt, who not long ago returned from Japan, is just now starting upon a voyage which will take him to India, where he will hunt for big game in the interior, and then to Japan, where he will collect old books and curios. He will also visit China.

"Look, George, isn't that funny? See the man over there with an ax in the other? What do you suppose he is?" "He must be a book reviewties of that system increased, should er."-Cleveland Leader.

FIRST REPORT ON KLONDYKE.

John D. McGillivray, the Herald's Expert, Sent to Alaska to Report on Exact Conditions in Yukon Country,

Tells of Chances Prospectors Have for Success in the Gold Fields as Miners or Laborers.

Only One Rich Discovery Has Been Made-Men Who Rush to the New El Dorado Find That There are No Mines for Them and that Under Present Conditions not More Than Half of Them Can Obtain Work.

(John D. McGillivray, the New York Herald's correspondent in the Klendyke gold region, who is an expert in gold mining, had been studying the situation in Dawson city and the miners for two weeks or more when this letter was written. He calls perticular attention to the fact that all the claims on the richest of the gold creeks have already been taken up and that new comers must prospect or themselves or work as laborers in the mines already opened. The situ-ation, as to the number of men the nines will support, the quantity of food and the chances of making living wages by hard work, is also go

MANY REGRET WILD RUSH. Men in Klondyke Realize That They

Must Undergo Many Hardships. DAWSON CITY, Northwest Territory, Oct. 17, 1897.—Nine out of ten of the numbers who have come to the Yukon in the rush now wish they were back home. They have learned that there are no mines for them and that there are no mines for them and that wages at \$15 a day is a myth. It should be borne in mind by all who think of coming here that with all the prospecting that has been done by hundreds of experienced men during the past ten years only one discovery has been made of ground that will under present conditions pay large under present conditions pay its tributary. Eldorado Creek.

None who come here now may hope to obtain mines on these creeks, except at exorbitant prices. There have been many stampedes of late, but there have been stampedes for years along the Yukon upon the reports of rich discoveries, and all who have joined in these rushes have been dis-

appointed with the exception of those who came to the Klondyke. There has been a rush to Munook Creek, and locations are selling there for as much as \$5,000 each. This is all based on the fact that one man found a good prospect at the bottom of a shaft last spring, and the fur-ther fact that food is more accessible there than elsewhere.

May Be Another Eldorado.

It is possible that Munook will turn out to be another Eldorado, but no more probable than that Coal Creek, Mission Creek, American, Nation, Henderson or a dozen others will turn out rich. The chances of finding another creek as rich as Eldorado are very small.

One may be found-a dozen may. It is possible that another Cripple Creek will be found in Colorado, but that is no reason why all the world

There is nothing left for those who are now coming, or are here and waiting for some one to start a stampede to do but go out prospecting or work Wages will probably be \$1 an hour. If they shall be \$1.50 an our the mine owners say they will not employ many men.

In winter men can work but sever

or eight hours a day. Fifteen dollars a day has seldom been earned at wages except in a few summer claims The only other alternative is to go out prospecting. To simply live here involves hard work. But to prospec means hardship and privation that none but the most hardy can endure. One must carry his tools, bedding, stove and food on his back over the nost wretched roads, or after the winter has set in pay freight at the rate of ten or fifteen cents a pound. In summer freight is from twenty-five cents to \$1 a pound from Dawson or Circle City or Forty Mile out to the creeks. To the prospector this is prohibitive, for to move out to one of the creeks with a small outfit takes a long time. One must build a cabin or sleep in a tent with the thermometer registering at times 70 to 80 de-

Compared with California Prospecting itself when on the ground involves much more labor for the results than in any other mining district in the world. It is seldom that the pay dirt is to be found un-

bedrock by thawing the ground with fires and digging out.

The pay channel, as it is called, is generally from fifteen to fifty or sixty feet wide. In order to locate it pros-pect shafts must be sunk at short distances across the valley of the

creek, which may be from one hundred to a thousand feet wide. A season may be lost in prospecting may be sunk where there is no good pay in the creek, while rich ground may be found later a few hundred yards above or below.

In California in early days pros-

there until he came to rich ground. To prospect miles of creeks was the work of a few days.

Here it is all different. In the first

place, the gold is not in the beds of the present streams nor in such bars as bordered the California creeks, but in the "till" or ground moralnes of ancient glaciers left there ages before the streams began to cut their present channels, and a week's hard work is necessary to reach it through the muck and gravel that covers it. A man could prospect miles of creeks in California in those days in a week easier and more thoroughly than he could a hundred yards of one of these creeks in a year.

To understand this it must be re-membered that the gold of the Cali-fornia streams was probably first crushed and milled from the quartz yeins of the Sierras by glaciers; that it was then washed by the ancient vers with the gravel such as is at a depth of hundreds of feet in ween the present rivers.

Great Riches on the Creeks. Those ancient river channels were er cut into and in part washed away modern rivers and creeks, and alorg them the gold has been found in their bottoms and in the bars and brackes along their sides and formed

From these deposits more than five hundred millious of dollars in gold was taken within ten years after Marshall made his discovery in Sutter's mill face at Coloma. The quartz was crushed and the gold

oncentrated by the glaciers, further concentrated by the amcient rivers and I further concentrated by the mod-

Here it is different. Nature has had only the first of these forces at work—that of the glacier. Practically all the rich gold bearing deposits of the Klondyke district on Eldorado and Bonaniza creeks are but the ground mo-In all parts of the Yukon country are to be found alluvial deposits in the stape of bars and benches, which contain gold, it is true, but so far none has been found to compare in richness with the gold bearing deposits. denness with the gold bearing deposits of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, which have been the cause of this useless in-

are already here many more persons than can hope ever to obtain claims without going far away is in the figures of the gold commissioner as to the number of locations that have been made. The whole length, practically, of every creek within a distance of forty miles, and in some directions more, has been located.

bine was formed for the purpose, but it happened that many of these men had purchased their claims, paying down a little cash and agreeing to pay the balance by July 1 out of the ground.

Much Less Gold Than Reported.

The days went by and the wage

Where the Gold Comes From anza, Hunker and other tributaries of the Klondyke River, as far up as All Gold, fifty miles away; Sulphur, Do-minion and Quartz, branches of Indian; Henderson, a branch of Stewart, and Bryant, Montana, Deadwood and Adams, branches of the Yukon.

Yet all these locations, together with a few in the Forty Mile district, do not exceed in number 1,800. But under the mining laws a man may locate one claim in each division of the Yukon district. There are eight divisions and many men have claims in several of these. So it is safe to say that about one thousand men own all these

There are in Dawson and in the mines of these districts at the present time certainly over four thousand five hundred persons, and probably five thousand. Besides this there are, of those who came in late by St. Michael, and those who went down to Fort Yukon in order to obtain food, certainly not less than one thousand, who intend to come here as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

Hundreds Coming Over the Trail. There are coming into Dawson from up the river daily from twenty to forty men in small boats. It is said by those who have come in last that there are at least one thousand men on the road who have crossed the passes and will winter on the trails and come in early in the spring. From all indications this is a low estimate. In other words, there are here, or near here and to come as soon as roads open, seven thousand men, and there are mines in the district for one thousand. The other six thousand can only hope to work for wages or go long distances from here to pros-

Of all the mines located not more than two hundred and fifty have been proved to be of value under present conditions, and of these many will not be worked full handed until wages are still further reduced. So far as car be learned from the mine owners themselves, about one thousand men will be employed in the mines if wages are \$1 an hour. Then as many more will work on lays.

In addition to these not more than one thousand will work on their own claims prospecting, developing or mining them, making in all about three housand men employed in the mines.

Many May Not Have Supplies. Yet it is probable that not so many will have supplies of provisions to last them until spring. Of the rest of the population of the district 1,500 or more will be idle, unless they move out and prospect. When the winter work is over there will be employment for far less men in summer or sluice mining, and with those coming there will be but a small proportion of the men here employed unless new mines

There have been during the last decade many thousand men in the Yukon country prospecting, and mining all the way from the Hootalingna River to the Koya-Kuk, a distance of eight hundred miles in a straight line. Hunpecting along the creeks was simple | dreds have gone away poor in pocket

and easy. The pay was in or near the creek beds. One could follow up a stream and pan out a little here and there until he came to rich ground. amount at mining, and that was only \$50,000, made by John Miller, who in three years took that out of his mine on Miller Creek in Forty-Mile district. Since then probably half a dozen men have made that much in the Birch Creek district. There are in the Klondyke district but few mines that will do better, as far as is known now. There are not more than 256 mines in the district that have been preven to

> fit under present conditions. couragement to those coming here. Yet the Yukon country has been heralded to the world as one of the greatest of mining districts. It certainly is, but the bulk of its yield of bullion will come from mines that today and un-der present conditions cannot be work-

be of sufficient value to work at a pro-

Combine to Reduce Wages. The high prices, the scarcity of the ecessaries of life and the difficulties f travel and transportation make it impossible for poor men or men of small means to work any but exceed-

ngly rich claims. The cost of working is from \$5 to \$20 per cubic yard. Similar deposits are worked under similar conditions and by almost the same methods in Siberia for fifty cents per cubic yard. Ground worth there \$5 per cubic yard pays a high profit. Here it cannot be

The mine owners had a meeting two weeks ago at which it was decided to pay only a dollar an hour wages from October 1 to June 1, 1898. Wage earners have held. meetings, at which they have agreed to stand out for \$1.50 an hour, and in two cases have compelled men who were working for \$1 an hour to

A meeting was held by them yes-terday, and it was determined to stand out. Neither side up to the present time could tell its strength, The mine owners are being organized, and many of them are in a position to let their mines he idle rather than At Circle City last winter the claim

owners were trying to reduce wages to eighty cents an hour, when the Klondyke miners offered \$1.50. After the dumps had been made ready for sluicing and stripping was begun for summer work a number of claim owners on Eldorado attempted to re-duce the rate to \$1. An informal combine was formed for the purpose, but it happened that many of these men

The days went by and the wage samers refused to work. Soon the lockout was broken and the men These creeks include Eldorado, Bon- went to work at \$1.50 an hour. A very few of the mines, and those are nearly all on Eldorado, can pay \$1.50 an hour and leave themselves any profit. While the amount of gold that has been produced by the Klondyke mines is very large for the number of cubic yards of ground drifted and sluiced, it is much less than has been generally reported. It is safe to say that the total yield so far has been less

than \$3,000,000 from Bonanza and El-dorado creeks. Correct figures might show less than \$2,500,000. In making up estimates that have been published it is often that the sums taken down to San Francisco and Seattle by men who have sold their claims have been counted twice, once as part of the amount mined from the claim it came from, and again as mined by the man who re-

ceived it as pay for his claim. Again, one hears here of cases where men went away with small sums and have been reported on the outside as having large fortunes. One government official left here in the summer with \$1,300. He was reported as having made all the way from \$90,000 to \$163,000, and he writes back that his poor relations are making life a

Estimated Product of Mines.

Capt. Healy, manager of the North American Transportation and Mining Company, estimates that the output about \$2,000,000, and that from summer sluicing between \$500,000 and

As to the probable yield for coming winter and summer, the estimates depend upon the number of shall not exceed \$1 an hour and no rich discoveries draw many men way, Edgar Mizner, the secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, says the yield should reach \$11,000,000 from

Eldorado, \$4,000,000; Bonanza, \$4,000, 000; Hunker, \$1,500,000; small creeks and branches of these and side hill claims, \$500,000, and from other creeks

in the district, \$1,000,000. Captain Healy says that with wages at \$15 a day the yield may not exceed \$5,000,000, for in that case the richest mines would make small outputs, while the poorer mines, being worked on lays, would not be affect-JOHN D. MCGILLIVRAY.

COL. DOMVILLE SPEAKS.

(Victoria Colonist, Nov. 30.) Lieut.-Colonel Domville says that th road now under construction from Skagway to Lake Bennett is complet ed for some six miles and 150 men are working at grading it. The road he expects will be finished by February. His trip to Skagway was in connec tion with the Klondyke-Yukon-Stew art company. As to the best route for taking in supplies he believed that the Skagway road will be the most favorable. Wagons will run to Lake Bennett and from there river steam-ers will run to the White Horse rap-ids to connect with a tramway. On the other side of White Horse steamers will run to Dawson.



SPRINGHILL MINES.

James Ferguson Loses His Life in the East Slope.

Manager Cowans and Others Have a Narrow Escape.

It is Hoped that the West Slope Will be Started Up in a Short Time.

SPRINGHILL, Dec. 8.-One of the iddest of many sad accidents which have happened here occurred yester-day, in which James Ferguson, one of the earliest mining workers in Spring-hill, lost his life. The ill-fated man was working in the unfortunate east. slope and was engaged in subduing the fire which took place in that pid good progress had been made in fighting the fire, and it was hoped that crown the endeavors of the fire fighters. Yesterday morning the government inspector of mines, Mr. Cowans, the general manager; Christopher Hargreaves, the manager, and Wm. Lorimer, underground manager, made an official visit to the burning area. Soon after reaching the spot one of the workmen, James Ferguson, ventured very near the burning debris. Fortunately for the rest of the party they were not so near although some they were not so near, although some of the falling roof fell at the feet of the party and brulsed the limbs of Mr. Lorimer. The falling debris completely enclosed and encased son's body, and practically form oven in which the poor fellow long hours the body was confined in its hot prison and was then recovered. The government mine inspect the other officials who accom him had one of the narrow esca

will be held on the body probably toourred is the one in which the serious explosion of Feb. 21st, 1891, took place, killing one hundred and twenty-five widows and orphans. About six hundred miners were working in the east and west slopes at the time of the ex-plosion. This fact is noted because Ferguson was one of the brave fellows who first volunteered to enter search for the missing dead. He was a fearless worker. At the same pit las! Christmas day a fire broke out in one of the pipe slopes, which has been burning for the whole year, causing much anxiety and loss by the closing of the slope, and now adds

their lives and an experience which

fatalities. One of our townsmen has been convioted of violating the Scott act, and has ben sent to the Amherst jail for three months.

The board of trade at its last meeting strongly recommended the town council to appoint an inspector of flues, stove piping and fireplaces for

Several boxes of coal were he from the west slope last Saturday. and it is said that the slope will be fully started as soon as the govern-ment inspector considers the fire in the east slope will be no source of

slope.

Much sorrow is felt over the death of Wm. Bragg, which took place a few days ago in Arizona. It is only a few the ago that he left River Philip. with his wife and two children, for Arizona hoping to derive benefit to his health. His infant child died as soon as Arizona was reached, and news has now been received of the death of the father. The widow is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ambro

LAURIER'S LATEST.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.-Le Patriot, a Catholic journal, announces that Can-ada has proposed to the varican the establishment of a numbolate at Ot-

MAKING SPOOL BARS.

Doaktown letter to the Gleaner lys: "H. & F. D. Swim are embarking in a large enterprise, viz., the cut-ting of six hundred thousand sup. feet of spool bars. The Messrs. Swim claim that they have a contract with parties in Scotland and are starting out to engage in the work. They purpose putting up a mill in the woods on the Muzerall brook and saw the birch into bars and then haul the sawn wood to the track and pile it there until spring, when it will be