

GETTING IN THEIR WORK.

Evidently, judging from complaints made by American goldseekers on the Stewart river through the columns of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the Dominion authorities, eager to make big profits by the Yukon, are neglecting no source of revenue. The fullest timber dues are now, it is stated, being collected on Yukon timber, cut for boat building and lumber manufacture, whilst the cordwood cutter is also being compelled to take out the usual miner's license, which allows the cutting of wood in connection with mining; and also obliged to pay stumpage dues. It is but fair, on the other hand, to note that the Yukon's camps contrast most favorably, as regards freedom from actual crime, with hells on earth like Skagway, where, on territory claimed by the United States, lawlessness runs riot under a burlesque parody of government, which is wholly unable to prevent robbery and murder, and has to be rudely supplemented by the hanging work of vigilance committees. The Yukon miner and worker is and will be hit hard enough by excessive direct and indirect taxation, but he will at least be able to live in fair security under a rule of law and order.

MORE TROUBLE FOR KLONDIKERS.

If it be true, as reported, that a host of Japanese coolie workers is about peacefully to invade the Klondike in quest of mine labor at cheap rates, there will be serious social trouble up north, as the Japs will soon get labor down to the lowest living basis of probably \$5 or \$5.50 a day, with further reductions later. Good should, however, ultimately result, as all Canada will thus in due course learn what the white worker of British Columbia has to fear from the almost unrestricted immigration of Mongol labor. The first body of Japs will, it is stated, number 5,000.

MINE INSPECTION.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. D. J. Macdonald, Provincial Inspector of Metalliferous Mines, reports that as a result of his recent official visit to Rossland, all that he asked in the interests of the protection of mine workers in connection with the appliances of the local mines, was conceded readily and willingly.

LITIGATION SETTLED.

The British America Corporation has secured, at a price stated to be \$25,000, Mr. E. Haney's interests in the Pack Train and Legal Tender mining claims on Nickel Plate flat. Mr. Haney's interest was contested, but the corporation has acquired the opposing rights, and now controls the ownership of the property.

THE KLONDIKE GAME.

The editor of the New Denver Ledge sizes up the Klondike stampede in this way:

"Klondike holds the stage just now, and all the world seems inclined to ante. By the time the railroads, steamboats and stores, who constitute the 'kitty' in this golden game, get the 'rake-off' there will be nothing left for the players. A few will drop out with a roll, but thousands will curse the day that they ever allowed their thirst for gold to get the better of them. A year from now the amount of faded ambition, 'busted hopes' and Klondike routes that will be lying around the west will be simply immense. There is plenty of the yellow metal in the north, but the majority of the people who are going after it will never find any, except in their imaginations. A gold stampede is like a war. A few men get all the honor and money, while the rest get vain regrets, shattered constitutions, bitter experiences, frosted hopes, the marble heart and icicles. But, such things must be at every victory, whether the combatants are fighting for their country's flag or the metal that is yellow in the pan, and more powerful, almost, than any other force in this wicked but up-to-date planet."

THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCERS.

The greatest of the world's gold producers of 1897 are, first, the Transvaal; secondly, the Australian colonies; and, only third, the United States.

As to this the London Mining Journal well sums up the position and clears away misapprehensions caused by miscalculations made by New York's leading mining paper. The Mining Journal says:

"Great prominence has been given in the financial press of London to the figures of the world's gold production for 1897 published by our contemporary, the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York. In these figures the United States is placed first, with an output of 2,685,000 ounces, the Rand coming second with 2,683,548 ounces, and Australia third with 2,462,863. Our contemporary, however, has been somewhat too hasty in compiling these statistics, and, therefore, it is not surprising to find them incorrect and misleading. In our mining article of last week we gave the total Rand production for the year, and remarked that it placed this part of the world in the front rank of gold fields. As we there stated, the Rand produced no less than 3,034,674 ounces, and even Australasia surpassed the United States with an output of 2,837,626 ounces, exclusive of Tasmania and South Australia, so that instead of being first the United States come third in the leading gold fields of the world. We think our contemporary might have waited a little before making up its estimates.