

The Full Court

A Decision Given in the Pender Versus War Eagle Case.

Jones, the Stenographer, Will Have to Transcribe His Notes of the Evidence.

Pender vs. War Eagle. The Full Court sat this morning for the purpose of delivering their judgment, which was given by Mr. Justice Drake. The case was argued by Mr. Justice Drake and Mr. Justice Martin, and was as follows: This is an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 22nd of February last, dismissing the plaintiff's application to compel Mr. C. R. Jones to deliver a transcript of his notes taken in shorthand at the trial of this action, which took place in Rossland in October last. Mr. Justice Drake dismissed the application on the ground that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Jones had been appointed a stenographer of the court by order in council, as required by the Supreme Court Act. But, it is said on the appeal that although such may have been the fact, yet as Mr. Jones acted as official stenographer he is responsible for what he did in that respect as far as the public is concerned. In sec. 174 of Taylor on Evidence, which has been cited to us, the rule is broadly stated that the fact that a person has acted in an official capacity is presumptive evidence of his due appointment to his office, because it cannot be supposed that he would venture to intrude himself into a public situation which he was not authorized to fill. A great number of cases are cited in which this rule has been applied, some of them referring to high offices, such as those of Lords of the Treasury, Masters in Chancery, Deputy County Court Judges, Sheriffs and others. The assumption of the office is also an admission on his part of his having filled it under proper authority. Taylor on Evidence, sec. 801. In Dickinson v. Coward, 1 B. & A. 671, in which the question as to whether certain persons were assignees or not of a bankrupt, Lord Ellenborough observed in respect of evidence showing that as such persons had been treated by the defendant as assignees, "I take it to be quite clear that any recognition of a person standing in a given relation to others in prima facie evidence against the person making such recognition that that relation exists." The rule thus laid down was adopted by Lord Lyndhurst in Inglis v. Spence, 1 C. M. & R. 436. We have nothing to do with the dispute which has arisen between Mr. Jones and the Attorney-General's department with respect to compensation; and it must be obvious that no suit for a transcript of the notes, such as that now asked for, can be precluded in consequence of any such dispute. In sitting and acting in the Court at Rossland as official stenographer, Mr. Jones, in effect, held himself out to the world as a court stenographer, and having been duly appointed, and there is no reason to believe that the suitors thought otherwise, hence they must have relied upon him for transcripts of the notes taken by him in their several cases if they should need them.

The result of what has been said is that the appeal must be allowed, and, following the usual rule, with costs. Joseph Martin, A.G., appellant and A. S. Potts for respondent.

Mr. Justice Drake made an order discharging the defendant in Lenz v. Kirschberg, from custody. Several of the plaintiff's applications were refused of different grounds. The following is His Lordship's judgment:

The defendant, according to his affidavit, was arrested on the 11th of February, in respect of a cause of action arising out of the non-payment of two promissory notes, both dated 27th of May, 1896, and payable respectively three and four months after date. The plaintiff appears in the writ to be Lenz & Leiser.

The firm of Lenz & Leiser consisted at the date the notes became due of Moses Lenz and Gustav Leiser, the latter died on the 31st of December, 1896, and thereupon the partnership terminated, but it was reconstituted by Sophia Leiser being taken into partnership with Moses Lenz. The name of the firm was not changed. The affidavit is to hold to bail, sworn to by the defendant, and made by Moses Lenz, who there deposes that he is a member of the firm of Lenz & Leiser, and that the defendant is indebted to the firm in \$1,045.00, as by \$874.00 for principal, and \$170.48 for interest on the promissory notes above mentioned, payable to the order of the plaintiffs at the Bank of British Columbia, whereby the defendant promises to pay the sum of \$874.00 as aforesaid.

On this affidavit of the 8th of February, an order was made to hold the defendant to bail, and he was arrested on the 11th of February, and is still in custody.

The defendant now applies to be discharged on several grounds, amongst others, that the affidavit does not disclose correctly the cause of action, and that rule 104 does not permit an action to be brought in the name of the firm under the circumstances disclosed. As to the affidavit, it is, I think, clear that the affidavit is incorrect, it does not disclose that the firm of Lenz & Leiser is a new and a different firm from the firm to whom the cause of action accrued. When a surviving partner makes an affidavit of debt he has to show that he is partner to whom the debt was due jointly with himself, was dead. See Edgar v. Watt, 1 H. & W. 108; Morrell v. Parker, 6 Dow, 123. The plaintiffs here are not the persons to whom the debt was due, the affidavit alleges that the notes were made by the defendant payable to the order of the plaintiffs; evidently meaning the existing firm of Lenz & Leiser; and the plaintiff states that he is a member of the firm of the plaintiffs. The firm of which the defendant is a member is not the same firm as the firm to whom the notes were given, although the affidavit so alleges; and it is not shown that the plaintiffs hold the notes as indorsees from the original firm. On the other point, the rule 104 authorizes a firm to sue in the partnership name when such persons were parties

at the time of the making of the cause of action. The firm existing at the time of the making of the cause of action are not now in existence, the mere fact that the same name is continued makes, in my opinion, no difference. There is only one partner existing of that firm, the right to sue in the partnership name is not given.

For these reasons the order for arrest must be set aside with costs, and the defendant discharged out of custody. S. D. Schultz appeared for the defendant, and Thornton Fell for the plaintiff.

Mines and Mining.

Alexander Lick, M.E., returned to Rossland a short time since from a visit to the Boundary Creek country. Mr. Lick is very favorably impressed with the possibilities of that country, and this because of the great size of the ore bodies and the fact that the ore is generally of a good grade. The Mother Lode he considers a great property. This is under the control of a New York company, which is developing it on an extensive scale. The double compartment shaft, the present one now down a distance of 200 feet and the immense ore body has been crossed by a tunnel. The vein is 200 feet wide and 90 feet of this goes \$15 per ton. The intention of the company is to build a smelter at Anaconda, where it owns the townsite. The company is so well satisfied with the Mother Lode that it is purchasing several extensions in its vicinity.

Residing at the headquarters in the Mother Lode and adjoining properties there are many others in the Boundary Creek country, including those in the Knob Hill, Ironsides, Stenwinder and B. C., each of which have immense ore bodies. The ore bodies are from 60 to 250 feet wide. Another important feature is that the ore bodies increase in richness with depth. This condition does not always obtain, but it is the case in many of the properties there. The increase is not sudden or very great, but it is sufficient to be noticeable.

Ymir District.

H. E. T. Haultain, M.E., the general manager of the Yellowstone mine, was in Ymir Saturday. He says they have 18 men at work. It is an excellent prospect and everything is going on satisfactorily. The Yellowstone is being engineered by private capital.

The Dundee mill has resumed work after having been temporarily shut down in consequence of the phenomenal cold snap, which froze up all the pipes. Wagon loads of concentrates, averaging between \$50 and \$60 per ton, are coming down continually and are being shipped to the Northport smelter. The ore from the rich chutes, from which the smelter returns averaged \$55 per ton, will be shipped without concentration.

In No. 1 tunnel on the Rio Grande a large body of ore, averaging \$15 per ton, was found in all values, was met with in a quite unexpected position. Work has been commenced upon a second tunnel which will tap a ledge which has splendid surface showings, at a depth of 14 feet on this vein, an assay was taken which returned \$60 in all values, of which \$30 was in gold. The pay streak at this depth is 26 inches wide.

Work was started last Wednesday week in the Minnie mineral claim near Hall's flag, and the cabin and blacksmith shop are completed. On Saturday last two and one-half feet thick was struck, in the tunnel, carrying free gold in the ore. The ore is of the best quality, and is distinguished from that of the Fern mine. Drifting is now being carried on. The owners are W. S. Doyle, C. Linderman, J. H. Shook and Otto Steilling—Ymir Miner.

The Porto Rico.

Some particulars as to land as to the output of the Porto Rico mine near Ymir. The Canadian Pacific Exploration Company, which owns this mine, has not hitherto published the results of its clean-ups, but the following may be considered authoritative. During the first ten days' run of the mill 142 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 201 ounces of gold or \$40 per ton. For the month of January 540 tons were crushed and yielded 861 ounces of gold, or about \$21 per ton. During last year 40 tons of picked ore were treated at the Trail smelter and yielded 148 ounces of gold or \$74 per ton. This represents the total output of the mine for the last month, which was the first month during which the stamp mill was in operation. The result of \$21 per ton for the month was obtained from mixed ore and country rock. The vein varies from one foot to four feet in width and four feet is being stopped out all along and both ore and country rock crushed together. The cost of mining and milling are estimated at \$2.00 per ton, and \$2.00 per ton for the addition of extra stamps it is calculated that this figure could be reduced to \$4 per ton.

Around Erie.

The Relief Gold Mining Company still continues to ship steadily, 20 tons per day or 120 tons per week, making the Relief mine the heaviest shipper of any mine in the Kootenays outside of the Slovan or Rossland mines and far surpassing some of them, if value speaks for anything; the ore so far averaging about \$75 per ton. It is the company's intention to erect a concentrator in the near future, it being a good concentrating ore.

The Arlington mine is now nearing the 400-foot level, and has recently encountered a four-foot body of quartz heavily impregnated with iron sulphides, carrying gold. The ledge is a contact between a granite hanging and a diorite foot wall.

The Waffet mine is owned by the Luck Boy Mining and Development Company, Limited, and is developed by a drift of 175 feet on the ledge, which almost all is in ore. There are two crosscuts, one to the north, 92 feet at a point 75 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, at a place where a vein intersects; and one southerly to cut a parallel ledge, which is known to exist and also by a vein sunk on the ledge at a point 90 feet from mouth of tunnel, which is 50 feet deep, and in ore all the way down. The ore carries values of \$14 in gold and six per cent. in copper. On running a crosscut from the bottom of the mine there was a fine body of ore broken into on the 26th inst., the width of which has not yet been determined.

The Singleheart is situated one mile northeast of the Relief and is owned by Thomas Kane and others. They are working one shift, running a drift on the vein, which is believed to be an extension on the Second Relief. Recent assays show gold values of \$72, \$54, \$33.54, \$29.66, \$22.40 and \$10.46 respectively, or an average of \$38.50. It is developed by a shaft 20 feet

deep and a drift of 30 feet on the vein. The Singleheart is owned by the Singleheart on the West, is owned by Campbell Brothers and Peter Sages, of Erie. It is worked by one shift and is developed by a shaft 20 feet deep and several crosscuts on the ledge at various places for a distance of 800 feet along the vein. Assays show a gold value of \$15.

The Deer Trail is owned by Fred Hazelwood, of Northport, Wash., and some Montreal capitalists. They are working 14 men and are now down 35 feet on the ledge and are sinking as fast as men and money can do it. They have a fine showing of ore. There is a five foot ledge with two feet of ancestral iron and copper pyrites carrying gold. The ledge shows two smooth walls with a syenite hanging wall and diorite foot wall and having very good indications of a true fissure vein. The mine is owned by the Deer Trail and Silver Creek Mining and Milling Company, Limited, with Frank Bowman, of Colfax, Wash., as manager. They are prospecting work on it as fast as money and men can. This property is being developed by a shaft 40 feet deep and a drift of five-foot ledge between two smooth walls. The ledge is running northeasterly and southeasterly and pitching northerly and in to the hill and cutting the formation at right angles. It flows from two to three feet of clean ore of iron and copper sulphides, carrying both gold and silver, and in places showing gleams with a little free blende.

Bella and Bona are owned by John Quinn, Alex. Gault, of Erie, and Coryell brothers, of Midway, B.C., and is now under option to the Halt mines syndicate. The syndicate has a force of men working on the mine, and the engineer is making a report. The ledge is 90 feet wide and is developed by three tunnels, one 20 feet drift on the vein, one 40 foot drift and one 25 foot all in ore. The one most noticeable is about 150 feet from mouth of tunnel, which is 57 feet, and all in ore. —Nelson Miner.

Ymir Notes.

Last week the Second Relief mine, near Erie, shipped 68 tons of gold ore to the Northport smelter. The ore had a value of \$22,700.

At the Ymir mine, in No. 3 tunnel, where a station is cut, from the footwall to the hanging wall, there are 30 feet of solid ore, carrying high values. The Blackhawk mine, near Wild Horse creek, is shipping from the 50-foot level two cars per week. This ore, which carries visible gold, is from a pay streak 15 inches wide, two feet wide and is high grade. The last carload to the Northport smelter was entered at the port of Naneta at \$1,118 or \$14 per ton.

The Dundee mill has resumed work after having been temporarily shut down in consequence of the phenomenal cold snap, which froze up all the pipes. Wagon loads of concentrates averaging between \$50 and \$60 per ton are coming down continually and are being shipped to the Northport smelter. The first-class ore from the richer chutes, from which the smelter returns averaged \$55 per ton, will be shipped without concentration.—Ymir Miner.

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments.

The shipment of ore from Slocan Lake points up to and including last week, from January 1, 1899:

From Slocan Landing.	Tons.
From Slocan Lake.	150
From New Denver.	150
From Slocan Lake.	50
From Slocan Lake.	40
From Slocan Lake.	250
From Slocan Lake.	50
Total.	900

Kaslo Notes.

Between 60 and 75 men are now employed at the Queen Bess. The mine continues to improve under development, and the Bess is now in ore for a distance of nearly 100 feet.

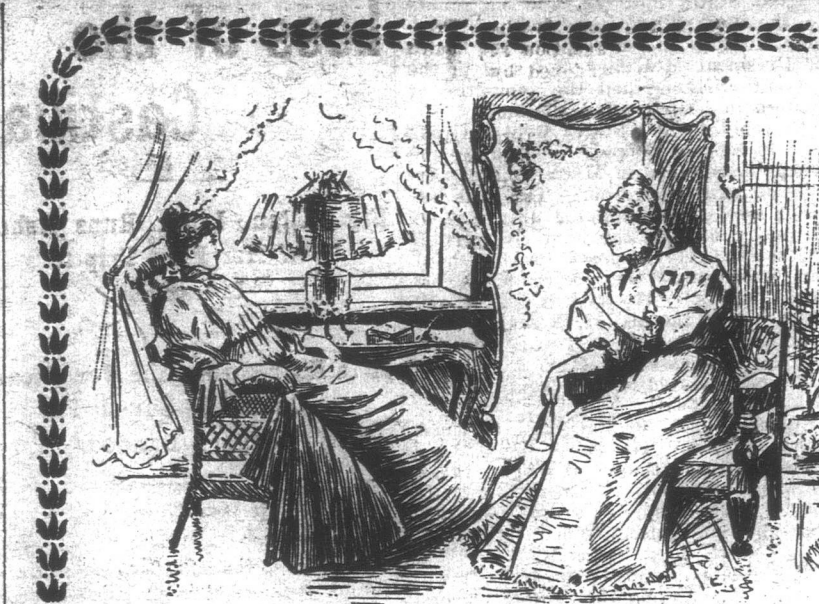
The Whitewater shipped 128 tons last week to Kaslo smelter. The McPhail and Neil McPhail sold their three-quarter interest in the Bannockburn group, consisting of seven claims, Silver Bottom, Silver Reef, Buckeye, Evergreen, Iron Rock, Fossil and Bannockburn, to E. H. Tomlinson, J. M. Schwartz and others. The following is the amount of ore from the different mines that has been carried over the K. & S. Ry. from Feb. 27 to the 3rd:

Mine.	Destination.	Pounds.
McPhail.	Aurora.	120,000
Neil McPhail.	Aurora.	205,000
Rambler.	Aurora.	30,000
Last Chance.	San Francisco.	80,000
Jackson.	Kaslo.	128,000
Whitewater.	Kaslo.	128,000
Total.		963,000

Big Shipping Mines.

Each week sees a decided change in all the big Boundary Creek mines. There is a big surprise in store for the Boundary Creek Mining Company. If the rapid development of the last two months continues until the railway reaches here, the big railway company will be forced to hustle in order to handle all the ore that will be offered. Negotiations are in progress for the erection of several smelters in the Boundary Creek valley. The C. P. R. smelter at Cascade is under way, and the Granby Mining & Smelting Company will soon begin work. Men with plenty of money back of them are trying to purchase the water power at Boundary Falls with a view to utilizing the power, and building reduction works below. The construction of big smelters is a slow process at best, however, and the railway will be forced to devise some means of handling the ore. It is difficult to realize the enormous possibilities of the district so far as a daily output is concerned.

In this connection, H. S. Wallace, ex-mayor of Rossland, tells a good story: Mr. John, the superintendent of the Mother Lode, is most enthusiastic concerning this famous property. He takes great delight in astonishing visitors by pointing out the large ore body and in witnessing their surprise at the manner in which the property is being developed. Mr. Johns is well known in Rossland. "You can tell Nick Taghey of the Le Roi," he said to Mr. Wallace, "the superintendent of the War Eagle and the superintendent of the Centre Star that in less than a year the Mother Lode can ship more ore than the three combined. If they do not believe me, there is a contest going on for themselves. If they are not then



Ladies Tell Each Other

of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by

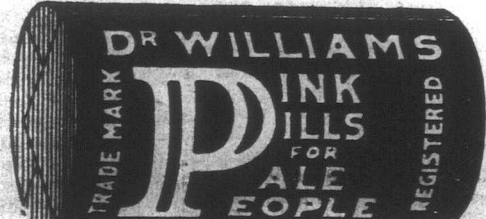
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them. These pills are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. They act directly on the blood and nerves; invigorate the body; regulate the functions, and restore health and strength to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Mothers anxious for the healthy development of their growing girls should insist upon their taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

IN A DECLINE.

Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says:—"After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left side and lung, which almost made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats, and on awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sallow, and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends believed me in a decline. Our family physician attended me for a long time but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply, and continued their use for a couple of months, when my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Put up in packages that look like the engraving on the right, the wrapper printed in red ink. Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



convinced I will pay their expenses." One cannot inspect the workings at the Mother Lode without being convinced that Mr. Johns' enthusiasm is fully justified.

The seventeen miners at the B. C. are making a good weekly showing. The work at the 200-foot level is in progress, and the better progress will be made when the 40-horsepower boiler recently purchased is installed.

Mr. W. L. Hogg, of Montreal, is daily expected in the city. He is the owner of the Sunset mine in Deadwood camp, where a force of men are at work.

The owners of the King Solomon mine in Copper camp are not anxious that anything should be made public regarding their property. It is understood, however, that the outlook is very favorable and that the property is being rapidly developed to that point where a steady output of rich copper can be maintained.

The work on the Old Ironside and Knob Hill, Stenwinder and Brooklyn, and the Winnipeg and Golden Crown is being vigorously prosecuted. The owners of the King Solomon mine in Copper camp are not anxious that anything should be made public regarding their property. It is understood, however, that the outlook is very favorable and that the property is being rapidly developed to that point where a steady output of rich copper can be maintained.

Now that the Provincial government has voted a substantial appropriation for the construction of the West Fork road, and the C. P. R. is surveying a route for a railway, more attention is being directed to the mining interests in this promising district. During the next few months claim holders will go there to continue development work and many prospectors have signified their intention of spending the summer in that locality.—Boundary Creek Times.

At the B. C.

John M. Scafford, superintendent of the B. C. mine in Summit camp, was in the city on Wednesday. In conversation with reporter Mr. Scafford said that he could not speak of the progress of work at the mine as he had been in Rossland for some time and could not tell just what had been done in his absence.

He informed us, however, that a new hoist and boiler was now on the road from Bossburg and would be in place at the mine shortly if the roads continued possible. The machinery now at the mine was entirely inadequate for its operation at depth, it only being possible to operate with the power now available. This shaft is now down 150 feet, and the men would at once begin drifting from the present level and when the new boiler arrived would run a three compartment upraise from the drift to the surface, so as to have it ready for the installation of the huge compressor and machinery plant lately ordered.

This plant includes a thirty-drill compressor and a hoist and boilers of sufficient capacity to operate the mine to a depth of at least 1,000 feet. The present shaft is so small that it has been found necessary to open up the proposed three compartment shaft as the mine chief working, and has been decided that the upraise from the drift will be commenced at once and completed without moving the present small plant. Eighteen men are now employed on the property, and as soon as made for them the force will be increased.—Grand Forks Miner.

Kamloops Camp.

Another mining deal has just been put through, which goes to prove that Kam-

loops camp is rapidly coming into prominence with Eastern and British capital. An English syndicate has just completed the purchase of four claims situated one mile east of R. H. Lyons's ranch, named the Le Roi, La Reine, Anaconda and War Eagle, for the sum of \$10,000 cash. The claims are owned by Messrs. P. G. Lyons and Yuengling. The proposition is a copper-gold one, and was reported on by Mr. W. T. Newman, the company being exceedingly well pleased with his report.

Velvet Is a Mine.

J. L. Morrish, superintendent of the Velvet, is in the city on a visit from Sophie mountain. He reports that the big ore body which was mentioned as having been encountered in the north drift of the Velvet, is now being worked. In the north drift the ore body was found 171 feet from the tunnel, and at the end of a crosscut run a distance of 30 feet. At this point the ledge was 19 feet wide. The south drift has been run a distance of 102 feet, and then a crosscut was made of 42 feet. Here the ledge was encountered, and though it has not been entirely crossed it was known to be seven feet in width when Mr. Morrish left the Velvet property on Wednesday morning. It is thought to be still wider. These two finds show that there is an ore body that is 273 feet in length and 100 feet in depth that will average at least four feet in width. Late assays from the new find show that it runs \$30 in gold and 12 per cent. copper, or about \$50 in all values. The shaft on the Velvet is now down a distance of 243 feet. When a depth of 240 feet has been attained the intention is to crosscut in order to strike the ore body at that depth.

Mr. Morrish says there is considerable stopping ground now, and will not be long before there will be a great deal more. The Velvet is now a mine.—The Rossland Miner.

High Grade Shipment From Ainsworth. Frank Hoop made a shipment last week from the Pontiac claim, near Ainsworth. The shipment consisted of 314 tons of ore aggregating 22 tons. The ore was entered in the customs as carrying 70 ounces silver and 65 per cent. lead, the value of the shipment being \$2,263.

The Dundee Mill.

The latest reports received from the Dundee mine, near Ymir, are of a highly satisfactory nature. Since Frank Robbins, the confidential engineer of Mann & Mackenzie, made his report on the mine several months ago the development has been proceeding steadily and on an extensive scale. When Mr. Robbins made his report he stated that there were 24,000 tons of ore in sight in the property. At that time the Dundee was not provided with a concentrator and no effort was being made to mine the large bodies of clean shipping ore. The concentrator, which has a daily capacity of 50 tons, has been running steadily for the last 30 days, and the product of the mill is being sacked and hauled to the railway with the least possible delay. The ore thus treated is of the second and third grades, and yields in concentrated form \$40 per ton. The first-class ore, of which there are

extensive showings, has been left untouched, while the development of the mine is being prosecuted. Now, however, that the management is in a position to ship it advantageously, the concentrates from the mill will be stopped in large quantities. From now on the ore of the Dundee will be mined on an extensive scale, and a full force of men will be put to work with this object in view. The company has arrived at the conclusion that it would be injudicious to continue without a compressor plant, and has decided to at once install machinery sufficient to operate at least 10 drills.

SUICIDE IN JAIL.

A Prisoner Charged With Killing His Wife Hangs Himself.

Anbun, N.Y., March 10.—Frank T. Sheldon, on trial here for the second time for the murder of his wife, Eva M. Sheldon, committed suicide in the jail this morning by hanging.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

Granger, Ind., March 11.—Two Grand Trunk engines collided here last night as a result of which the following persons were injured: Downey, engineer, badly hurt; Jas. Elliot, Erie, Pa., thought to be fatally hurt; Mrs. Fred W. Emslie, Toronto, injured, probably fatally; Henderson, laborer, who was stealing a ride, fatally injured; and Lynch, the fireman, seriously injured. The collision occurred near the intersection of the Grand Trunk and the Big Four tracks. The freight trains having a signal to "side track" the switch was thrown open, but seems to have been tampered with, and at this juncture the rear brakes refused to operate, and the collision followed. A score of passengers were bruised, but only those named were wounded.

OILVIE IS ANGRY.

Montreal, Que., March 11.—W. W. Oilvie, the flour miller, is wrathful over the legislation obtained by the city from the provincial legislature, empowering it to impose a tax of one and a quarter per cent. on the value of machinery. He declares most emphatically that if the city attempts to collect the tax on his mills he will move them to Western Ontario and Manitoba.

A CARD.

Reverend A. H. Macfarlane, Franktown, Ont., advises all men who are weak and write to

DR. G. M. ROBERTS,
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CENTRAL HOTEL,
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Excellent accommodation for visitors, miners and prospectors, reasonable rates. Separate rooms for ladies. Miners' supplies, boats and canoes; unrivalled fishing and shooting.

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Bad Outlook For Daws

Business at a Standstill. People Are Now Rushing Out.

Poor Men Have Small Cakes Under Present Costly Methods of Mining.

Little Truth in Reports of coveries—Speculators Stampeded.

The Dawson correspondent of the Francisco Chronicle, under date of January 13th, says: The business of Dawson during 1898 is most disappointing. Hundreds of people are migrating to more congenial climes, and the traders complain that they have outfits offered for sale than purchases. The saloons and gambling are popularly reported to be on the verge of a loss, and the Tivoli theatre, Cad Wilson as his bright parlour has closed its doors. The warehouse the great commercial companies are filled to the brims with unsold merchandise, and on every hand goes up the cry that Dawson is "dead."

News from the new discoveries of such a character as to arouse the enthusiasm of the public, with the exception of Thistle creek, all are strictly barren. Hundreds of people have left for the outside world in intention of returning with fortunes of untold wealth, but all present indications are most of these ventures will prove unprofitable. Travellers passing through here from the Koyukuk region vague and unsatisfactory reports of the situation in that district, but an alarming silence from the north of Rampart City, which in the tales of Aladdin-like adventures sent out from there last year.

To sum up the situation on the in the fewest words, it is such as to deter all adventurers from entering the field unless supplied with a large amount of money and determination to withstand several years of successive disappointment. Rich fields, such as Bonanza El Dorado are the exception, and profitable fields than those of the past are few. It must remain for aggregations of capital to utilize minor sources of wealth.

Cheaper Methods Needed.

New methods of mining must be used whereby the cost of gathering gold is cheapened. The manual diggings are neither "gold nor wages" nor "prospecting"—they explicate enterprises calling for labor and perfected machinery steam thawing machine, it is to open an avenue for the man of average means to produce a moderate average richness, but to develop to such a magnitude make the working of the ordinary gold fields profitable is a task for associated capital. The situation is well understood by mining experts and represents foreign capital and by the use of well-informed speculation, the result that applications must be for concessions on all whether they have shown up or not, for "bedrock flume" grants but a preliminary to the establishment of hydraulic plants.

John J. Healy has sent out claim No. 52 below on Bonanza, means stamp pumping plant with expectation of working that claim, the process that is now being used in Oregon, but I have been informed by at least one expert that method will prove too costly in Yukon country. The result of experiment will be awaited with interest by many who are now watching it, eagerly hoping for success.

Difficulties of Developing.

It is altogether too early to get thing definite or reliable concerning the output of the creeks. Early season reports are highly favorable on an immense scale up. Just now reports are directly the opposite, and Dominions are reported to be failures. But such reports are not those of the hand, but of the starting richness. A few in on the lower end of each creek bottomed on blanks, and have in consequence abandoned their claims. There are many disappointments, but there are also some claims have developed amazing success. There is a peculiarity about creeks that makes them especially difficult to operate. The pay stream, instead of being a steady flow, is a stream that water must be to flow from the creek perhaps beyond the limit of the claim. It is a matter of the intervening distance and this cannot be obtained. The result is that most holes have been in close proximity to the creek the result that an immense amount of labor has been performed and this cannot be obtained.

To thoroughly understand the reader must know that the wind these creeks are tortuous, while the stream supposedly runs in one straight line, but in reality it is a series of curves, and it is bringing it at times several hundred feet from the present water.

In some places the new and old channels cross, and here the creek is easily located. With these evidences of success the creek other prospectors are to try their luck close by the creek, and the pay stream is not far away off the pay. In consequence there are many disappointments, but there are also some claims have developed amazing success. There is a peculiarity about creeks that makes them especially difficult to operate. The pay stream, instead of being a steady flow, is a stream that water must be to flow from the creek perhaps beyond the limit of the claim.

It is a matter of the intervening distance and this cannot be obtained. The result is that most holes have been in close proximity to the creek the result that an immense amount of labor has been performed and this cannot be obtained. To thoroughly understand the reader must know that the wind these creeks are tortuous, while the stream supposedly runs in one straight line, but in reality it is a series of curves, and it is bringing it at times several hundred feet from the present water. In some places the new and old channels cross, and here the creek is easily located. With these evidences of success the creek other prospectors are to try their luck close by the creek, and the pay stream is not far away off the pay. In consequence there are many disappointments, but there are also some claims have developed amazing success. There is a peculiarity about creeks that makes them especially difficult to operate. The pay stream, instead of being a steady flow, is a stream that water must be to flow from the creek perhaps beyond the limit of the claim.