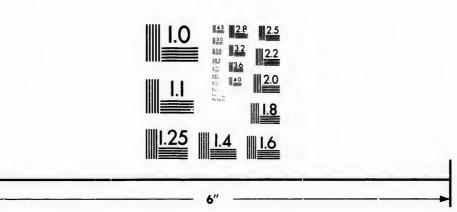


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Fur Sleeping Bags and Robes, Fur Coats and Capes, Leather Coats with Skeep Skin lining

- Canvas Coats and Pants (lined),
 Blankets, Heavy Underwear,
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 just the thing for the Yukon
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Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s str. "Willamette" sailing for Alaska Aug. 9, 1897

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Footwear.

MOCCASINS, OVERSHOES, LEGGINGS, RUBBER BLANKETS.

-TRY OUR-

Specialty Grain Leather Klondyke Boots.

A. B. ERSKINE.

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria, B.C.

INTRODUCTION.

In placing this little volume before the public it is the sole object of the publishers to faithfully portray the exact condition of the routes of travel, trails and the expenses of a trip to the Klondyke region by the different modes of traveling, and of placing Victoria in the foreground as the leading outfitting point of the Pacific Coast.

In order to do this we have secured the services of people who have actually been over the trails and are, therefore, competent to write intelligently upon the various subjects. The sole object of this book will be to tell nothing but facts.

G. S. R. Co. PRINT, Cor. Government and Yates Streets, Victoria, B. C.

To Klondyke and Alaska Travelers.



The Ideal Provision Store will make a specialty in putting up lunches and packing same safely in baskets for

KLONDYKE AND ALASKA TRAVELERS.

Give us a call and see for yourself.

D. R. POTTINGER, - 96 Yates Street.

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FREE SAMPLE ROOMS,

The Hotel Victoria

-Rates: \$2.00 to \$2.50 Per Day.

A home for Tourlsts and Commercial Travellers. First-class in every respect.

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

DYEA AND SKAGUAY.

The route over which the greatest number of people have taken passage this past fall is by way of Dyea and Skaguay, starting from different points on the Pacific Coast. Victoria has been the starting point for more than 25 per cent. of the Alaska travel.

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Steamers have been leaving Victoria at intervals of from one to two days, but from preparations now being made, steamers will leave Victoria daily during the coming season.

The time consumed in passage from Victoria to Dyea or Skaguay is from three to four days, according to the speed of the vessel. Upon arriving at Skaguay or Dyea, freight is transferred to lighters and floated up on the beach at high tide; when the tide recedes, which it does for over a mile, it leaves the lighters high and dry, giving an opportunity for the goods to be carried to high ground on wagons.

The fare on all boats during the past season has been uniform, viz: First-class, \$40; second-class, \$25. What the rates will be next season it is hard to say, but it is not likely they will be materially changed.

During the coming season the facilities for unloading at Skaguay and Dyea will be greatly increased, as wharves have been built at Skaguay during the past fall, and one is planned to be built at Dyea this winter. With wharfage facilities at these places it will obviate the necessity of hauling goods from one to two miles up the beach at low tide.

The distance from Victoria to Dyea or Skaguay is about 1000 miles, through an inland salt water passage, unequalled for scenery in any part of the world.

Tobacco by the pound or carload at Harry Salmon's, corner Yates and Government streets, the oldest established tobacconist.

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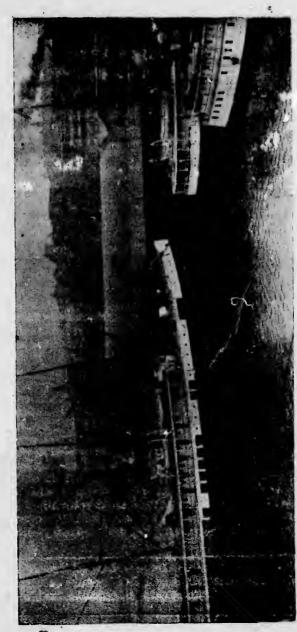
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F. Landshepg, 43 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.



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CO., LIMITED,

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IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cullery, Mining and Milling Supplies.

Special attention given to

KLONDYKE OUTFITS

Goods packed free of charge.

Call and examine our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROUTE,

(Via Victoria.)

The St. Michael route to the Yukon and Klondyke country is the "all-water route" to that land of gold. During the past season passage by this route has been limited, but during the coming spring and summer the transportation facilities of this route will be greatly increased, and a large number of new boats will be placed upon the Yukon route. All the old companies are increasing their facilities, and many new companies are being organized to handle the trade.

This route is only open for a period of about three or four months during the summer season, and during the latter part of the season navigation is somewhat retarded on account of the low water

in the river.

The principal lines of steamers on this route will make Victoria their starting point, covering the distance to St. Michael (2,700 miles) in from seven to nine days, according to speed of the vessel. The rate of fare by regular transportation companies during the past summer from Victoria to Dawson has been: First-class, 150; second-class, \$125. Some outside expeditions, organized after the season closed, charged \$100, but it is not likely that the rates for next season will be over \$150 and \$125.

The river boats from St. Michael to Dawson make the trip, a distance of 1,800 miles, in from

eight to twelve days.

OUTFITTING.

Proper outfitting is the most important factor that the prospective miner has to contend with, and in this respect Victoria stands unrivalled. It

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block.

Miners' Grocery Supplies

Fresh and Reliable Goods.
Prices Right. Experienced Outfitters.

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55 Yates Street, above Government, Victoria, B. C.

THE POODLE DOG

ROTISSERIE RESTAURANT

is the leading restaurant. The only house in the city which serves French dinners. Nicely furn shed rooms.

Mrs. R. C. Davies, Proprietress

[Formerly of Victoria Gardens.]

Yates Street, - - YICTORIA, B. C.

is essential that he should be well posted in order to prepare himself for the rigorous weather he will have to encounter in the country for which he has started. No more severe winters are encountered anywhere than in the Klondyke region. He should not stint himself, but outfit himself with the warmest and best clothing that money can buy. essential thing is g. od blankets; not lighter than twelve-pound should be bought, and at least three A valuable addition to an outfit is a sleeping bag, made of canvas and lined blankets. Next, a rubber blanket, plenty of good, warm underwear, socks, arctics, a fur cap, two pairs of hip rubber boots, several pairs of heavy shoes, well spiked. We advise the buying of extra shoes before starting, as they will be needed before many miles are traversed on the trails. and then they will be hard to procure, except at exorbitant prices.

The necessary food outfit will have to be regulated by the party himself, according to the amount of time he intends taking provisions for. The assortment should consist of plenty of flour, beans, bacon, evaporated vegetables of all kinds, baking powder, rolled oats, dried fruit, extract of beef and an assortment of spices. The following assortment is considered ample to supply of e per-

son for a year:

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28

Pounds.	Pouuds.
Smith's V'ble Biscuit. 180	Tea 12
Flour	Coffee
Bacon120	Cornmeal 60
Ham 72	Rice 25
Beans 72	Salt 10
Evap'd Vegetables 60	Lime Juice, bots 12
Canned Beef 48	Rolled Oats 24
Butter 48	Sugar 60
Condensed Milk 48	Dried Fruit (ass'd). 75

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block.

Klondyke Canadian GOLD FIELDS.

The place to outfit for them is

VICTORIA

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Erskine, Wall & Co..

The Leading Grocers,

SUPPLY THE PROVISIONS

Everything the best at lowest prices.

Goods well packed and carefully shipped.

24 tubes McKenzie's Mosquito Cream.

Pepper, mustard and 180 cakes of White Swan

or Home Rule soap.

It is impossible to estimate the cost of an outfit, but we would advise the buying of only the very best articles to be had, as the climate of Alaska is very hard on all kinds of poor provisions.

The following is a list of clothing necessary, from the standpoint of experienced miners in that

conntry:

One wall tent, three pairs of blankets, 1 Mackinaw coat, 2 pairs of Mackinaw pants, 1 Mackinaw shirt, 1 pair Mackinaw drawers, 2 pairs heavy overalls, 1 extra heavy pants (lined), 1 extra heavy overcoat (lined), 3 suits extra heavy all wool underwear, 3 suits light all wool underwear, 2 pair extra heavy German socks, 4 heavy all wool overshirts, 2 pair snag-proof hip rubber boots, 2 heavy walking shoes (spiked), 1 medicine chest, towels, thread, needles, handkerchiefs, mittens, gloves, rubber blanket, mosquito netting, rifle, revolver, hunting knife, sleeping bag, arctics and canvas bags necessary to hold the outfit.

The above outfit can be purchased at prices to

s. ' the pocket of the prospective miner.

The following tools and cooking utensils are necessary to complete the outfit:

One axe, 1 hatchet, 1 hand saw, 1 whip saw, 1 steel camp stove (very best), 2 frying pans, 100 feet Manilla rope (½ inch), 3 pounds of oakum, 3 pounds of pitch, 1 butcher knife. 1 coffee pot, 3 teaspoons, 2 tablespoons, 1 set tableware (aluminum or graniteware), 1 miner's pick, 1 small carpenter outfit, 1 pair snow glasses, 2 cups, 20 pounds nails, 1 long handled shovel and 1 J. Wenger compass.

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Don't READ

this unless you are bound for Klondyke. Should you be going to the Gold Fields

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can be found at

122 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. In purchasing the above articles for outfitting we would advise the buying of only the very best of everything, as it will pay better in the end and all these articles can be secured in Victoria at prices to defy the world.

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THE FORT WRANGEL TRAIL.

(Stickeen Route.)

The easiest route to Dawson City is via Victoria and Stickeen River. Steamers leave Victoria for Wrangel, averaging one every day, distance 750 miles.

At Wrangel a change is made into a smaller steamer which conveys passengers and freight to Telegraph Creek, 150 miles up the Stikeen River. The miner is now in the heart of a country known to be very rich in placer gold, but as yet only partly prospected.

The recent very rich discoveries in Omenica district will draw many parties who originally started for Dawson. Those who decide upon continuing their course will proceed almost due north over an almost flat country to Teslin Lake, distance 120 miles from Telegraph Creek.

A railroad will be built over this country, but will not be ready for the spring rush of 1898. Miners will find this by far the easiest route to Dawson City, even without a railway, for a first-class trail is being built over which horses packing 300 pounds travel expeditiously.

Upon reaching the lake steamers will be found which will convey the miner and his outfit to Dawson City, about 650 miles further north.

Tobacco by the pound or carload at Harry Salmon's, corner Yates and Government streets, the oldest established tobacconist.

J. Piercy & Co., wholesale Dry Goods,

Victoria, B. C.

We manufacture a variety of lines especially for the Yukon trade, such as

Mackinaw Clothing, Heavy Underwear, Chamois and Buckskin Clothing, Moccasins, Tents, Snowshoes, &c.

Write us for information; all letters answered promptly;

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

25, 27, 29 Yates Street, VICTORIA, - - - - B. C.

THE DYEA TRAIL.

(Chilcoot Pass.)

The Dyea trail or Chilcoot Pass, which has been used for the past stxteen years by the Indians and all of the original Yukoners who have crossed the mountains, is the trail over which the greatest number of people have traveled the past season. This trail, for a mile from Dyea to the ferry, is a good wagon road and, after crossing the ferry, for a distance of four miles to Finnegan's Point, is a fairly good wagon road, making practically a wagon road for five miles from Dyea. The road from the ferry to Finnegan's Point cannot be used during high water in the spring, on account of the number of times the river has to be forded. this period the goods are taken up the river to Finnegan's Point in boats or canoes. At Finnegan's Point commences the actual use of pack animals, the trail follows the river canyon for four miles to the feot of the canyon and at this point begins the ascent of the mountains. For a distance of seven miles to Sheep Camp the climb This part of the trail is good until the continues. fall rains commence, when it becomes very muddy, and if the rains continue for any period of time, it becomes almost impassable. Animals are generally discarded at Sheep Camp, although some parties have used them to the Scales, about four miles above Sheep Camp, during the past season but all regular packers pack only to Sheep Camp, as the road beyond is very hard on the horses. is said that this part of the road will be fixed next season for the proper use of horses.

In the early spring, while the snow is on the ground, large sleds are used to transport goods to

the head of the canyon.

It is absolutely impossible to use animals for packing above the Scales. All packing from this

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block,

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WILSON BROS. OUTFITTERS

Contractors to the Government for supplies for Canadian Mounted
Police.

The best assorted stock in the city.

Groceries, Provisions,
Tents, Stoves, Tools,
Cooking Utensils, Etc.

We have had a large experience in this business, and all our goods are put up by expert packers, thereby assuring their arrival at destination in good order.

Buy your goods in Victoria and avoid the 30 per cent duty.

68 and 79 Wharf Street, Victoria. point to Crater Lake, on the Summit, a distance of a mile and a quarter, must be done on the back.

From Crater Lake to Lake Linderman, a distance of nine and one-half miles, is made by crossing Crater Lake, Long Lake and Deep Lake, portaging between them, or by trail around the lakes. The quickest and most used way is to boat across the lakes and portage between. Boats are found on each lake, the cost of moving goods ranging from 3½ cents per pound on Crater Lake to 2½ cents per pound on Deep Lake.

The main points or landmarks on the trail, with distances and elevations taken from an aneroid

barometer, are as follows:

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Miles	Elevation Feet
Dyea to Finnegan's Point5	25
Finnegan's Point to Head Navigation2	40
Head Navigation to Foot of Canyon 3	375
Foot of Canyon to Pleasant Camp3	600
Pleasant Camp to Sheep Camp4	800
Sheep Camp to Scales3	$\dots 2450$
Scales to Summit	3350
Summit to Crater Lake	$2 \dots 3010$
Crater Lake to Head of Long Lake. 3	2300
Head Long Lake to Head Deep Lake. 31	$\langle 2 \dots 2000 \rangle$
Head Deep Lake to Lake Linderman. 31	$2 \dots 1850$
	1 1527.

The trail is worse from Sheep Camp to the Summit, being ful' of slippery, jagged rocks. A company has been organized to build a cable tramway over this section by next spring, greatly facilitating the matter of moving freight. Part of the cable was at Sheep Camp September 15th, consequently it can be looked upon as an assured fact. It is expected to be able to move freight by February 1st, 1898.

Tobacco by the pound or carload at Harry Salmon's, or rner Yates and Government streets, the oldest established tobacconist.

IN view of the rush to the Klondyke, we have laid in a large stock of the best drugs and patient medicines in order to be prepared to supply the wants of miners and others going into the Yukon. Miners' supplies a speciality,

We recommend the following as necessaries.

Marvellous Rheumatic Liniment

For Rheumatism, Lame Back, Bruises, Sprains, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.

Klondyke Mosquito Oil.

A sure protection against Mosquitos and Black Flies.

Old English Diarrhœa and Dysentry Drops

Cures pain in the stomach, Colic, Cramps and Summer Complaints in all its forms. To be had only at

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

During the past season the cost of moving goods over this trail, by the packers, has varied, and been much higher than any previous year, on account of the tremendous rush. Up to the present season the Indians packed from Dyea to Lake Linderman for 26 cents per pound, but at the end of the past season the price had risen to 38 cents per pound, and by having goods packed from one point to another and paying local rates, the price would average about 45 cents per pound. It is not likely, though, that such rates will ever again prevail, as it is rumored that the company building the tramway is willing to contract at the present time to transfer goods to Lake Linderman from Dyea at the rate of 15 cents per pound.

The tramway company announces that its rates will be such as to allow a man to move his outfit

at much less cost than heretofore.

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In conclusion we wish to advise people that during the past season the Dyea trail has been the only passable trail and, considering that for sixteen years it has been used exclusively by the Indians, we are of the opinion that it will continue to be so for the next season at least, unless extensive improvements are made on the other trails.

THE SKAGUAY TRAIL.

(White's Pass.)

The Skaguay trail, or White's Pass, is a new trail, used this past season for the first time, and has proven to be an utter failure as a trail, and a very costly experiment for the people who have tried it.

It was boomed in the early part of the excitement as a first-class trail, and being considerably

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block.

The latest addition to the first-class restaurants of the city is the Metropolitan Lunch Rooms, the cosy dining room in connection with the well known confectionery and baking establishment of

Mr. Henry Clay.

A visit to this place would make a person forget his troubles. The daintily arranged tables are so attractive that even a man without an appetite would be drawn to the lunch room. Besides the other settings, bouquets of many colored chrysauthemums are up n the tables, and they form a striking contrast to the snow white table coverings. What with the splendid cuisine, for conneiseurs say it is unsurpassable, the good service and the bands me furnishings of the room, it will undoubtedly be a favorite dining room. It was opened on Saturday last, and since then it has been filled at meal times.

lower than Chilkoot Pass, was the terminus of a great exodus of people, bound for the Yukon.

It is utterly unreliable in every sense as a trail, and we would advise no one to try it, as the mud and rocks are unsurmountable to man or beast. Horses are absolutely unable to pass over it without meeting death, leaving the traveler stranded in some inhospitable place. Over seven hundred horses are lying dead at one point on the trail. Of the thousands of people who have tried to pass over this trail not over two hundred have succeeded, being not over five per cent. of those who started.

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Our advice to people is not to take this trail, unless some positive assurances have been given in the spring that the trail has been put in proper shape for travel. Many people have spent thousands of dollars on this trail without going ten miles, although we are given to understand that a company has been organized to have this trail fixed for spring travel.

THE DALTON TRAIL.

The Dalton trail is the oldest trail leading into the Yukon country from any point in Alaska. It is reached by steamer from Victoria to Haine's Mission, which is located on Lynn Canal, about fifteen miles below Dyea.

This trail has been used for the past two seasons for the transportation of cattle and sheep into the Yukon country. It crosses the summit of the Chilkat Pass, about twenty miles from Haine's Mission, and is presumably a practicable route.

Several parties came out over this trail the latter part of the season and report it to be a very good trail to travel over. It is considerably longer than either the Dyea or Skaguay trails.

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block.

J. FULLERTON.

Klondyke Footwear A Specialty.

103 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

BOAT BUILDING

At Lake Linderman and Lake Bennett.

One of the main features and difficulties the prospective miner meets with after crossing the various passes and landing at the lakes is the question of a boat. The two main points for boat building are Lake Linderman on the Dyea trail and Lake Bennett on the Skaguay trail.

All the timber suitable for boat building within six miles of Lake Linderman has been used, consequently parties have to transport their timber some distance from the source of supply, after cutting. Logs can be rafted down the river to the

border of the lake to be whip-sawed.

A boat suitable for the Yukon River should be eighteen feet in length, made of not less than one-inch boards, well nailed and calked with pitch. A boat this size will carry two men and their outfit of about 3,600 pounds.

The experiment of taking knock-down boats from the place of embarkation has proven to be a partial failure. If the lumber is sawed in lengths not over five feet in length, it can be packed successfully, but where long boards are used it is absolutely impossible to pass them over the trails by man or beast. Boats have been selling at the lakes the past season for from \$300 to \$600, according to the capacity. At Lake Bennett there is a small saw mill and one has been taken over to Lake Linderman this past fall to be put in operation during the coming season. It is also more than likely more than one will be in operation at each place next year, thereby making the question of boats a much easier one. We would advise everyone however, to carry a whip-saw, boatbuilding outfit and supply of pitch and oakum.

Tobacco by the pound or carload at Harry Salmon's, corner Yates and Government streets, the cldest established tobacconist.

PRICE LIST OF KLONDYKE CLOTHING THOMAS BROS. & GRANT,

92 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

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Lumbermen's Mackinaw Suits	6 8 9	50 00 00 00 00 00
Cord Pants, Twill Cotton Lining		50
		00
" unlined		
Mackinaw Pants		50
" to measure	3	00
Sleeved Vests, Double-Breasted, Cord or		
Moleskin	3	50
Double-Seamed Denin Pants, rivetted		00
		75
" Overalls	0	
Mackinaw or Cord Shirts, shield fronts		50
Special Storm Cap, "The Klondyke"	1	-
Best Blankets per fb		60
Real Cariboo Mitts	1	00
Wool Sheep Mitts, heavy and warm		75
Real Reindeer Buck Gloves, lined	1	50
" unlined		25
Beal Moose Moccasins, wax sewn and tied.		50
' long hose laced		00
Hair Embroidered Moccasins, real Moose		50
Plain Moccasins, "	1	75
Snow Shoes, 41x17, with thongs, per pair	2	50
Reversible Toboggan. Sleighs, best made		00
Trotornio Topoggan orogen, bost made	J	00
Wool Undonwoon Buokskin		1

Wool Underwear, Buckskin and Chamois Suits, Fur Caps, Rubber Blankets, Sleeping Bags, Etc., Babish and Sinews for Snowshoes in Stock. Several parties during the past season have taken in caroes and canvas boats, but as yet no reports have been received as to whether they were successful or not in going down the river.

HISTORY OF THE KLONDYKE BY NOTED MINERS.

Joseph Ladue, Founder of Dawson City.

Joseph Ladue went into Alaska about fifteen years ago and began trading, prospecting, milling, building, etc., and about two years ago he made a strike and founded the now famous Dawson City, Klondyke, at the junction of the Yukon and

Klondyke Rivers.

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"The country is richer than Mr. Ladue says: anyone has told and the finds as far as made are only the beginning, as the country has only been prospected in spots. The gold has been found in the small creeks that flow into the Klondyke. Bonanza Creek, thirty miles long, is very rich; El Dorado Creek is the most productive stream yet found. It is all staked out in claims and runs in places \$250 to the pan, and I estimate that the vield will be \$20,000,000. Seven miles above Bonanza is Bear Creek, which is also good; Hunker Creek, fiteen miles up, and a small stream called All these streams flow from the Gold Bottom. south, and they come from hills that must have lots of gold in them, for other creeks that run out of them, into Indian River, show yellow, too. Indian River is about thirty miles south, or up the Yukon, from Dawson. Stewart River and Sixty-Mile Creek, with their tributaries, all south, and Forty-Mile Creek, with its branches, off to the northwest-all have gold, and though they have

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MINERS for YUKON

CAN GET

Fire Arms & Ammunition

of all kinds at

John Barnsley & Co's,

119 Government St., Victoria.

We also carry a full line of Pocket Compasses, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Knives, Leather Coats that will keep out the cold, Belts, Dust Bags, etc.

We carry the

Largest Stock in the Province

AND AT

LOW - PRICES.

beer prospected some they have not been claimed like the Klondyke. Claims have to be staked out, of course, according to Canadian laws, which I think are clear and fair. The only fault I find with them is that they recognize no agreements that are not in writing, and they do not give a man who "stakes" a prospector any share in a claim. Another point that is hard to get over is that you have to swear that no man before you took gold off that claim, which you can't do, not knowing whether there was anybody ahead of you or not. The rest of the requirements are sensible.

"Working a claim can go at all seasons of the year and part of the process is best in winter, but prospecting is good only in the summer, when the water is flowing and the ground loose. If you strike it you can stake out a claim, clear a patch of trees, underbrush and stones and work the surface till winter sets in. As soon as the water freezes so that it won't flow in on a man we begin to dig to bedrock, sometimes forty feet down. The ground is frozen, too, in winter, of course, but by 'burning' it, as we say, we can soften it enough to let pick and shovel in. All the dirt is piled on one side, and when spring opens again, releasing the water, we put up our sluices and wash it all summer or until we have enough.

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"Life on the Klondyke is pretty quiet. Most of the men there are hard workers; but the climate, with the long winter nights, forces us to be idle a great deal, and miners are miners, of course. And there is very little government. The point is, however, that such government as there is is good. Most of the time when the men cannot work is spent in gambling. The saloons are kept up in style, with mirrors, decorations, and fine, polished hardwood bars. No cheating is allowed and none is tried. The saloonkeepers wont have it in

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block.

KLONDYKE .. OUTFITTING

A SPECIALTY.

WEILER BROS.,

Largest Furnishers in Following Lines:

Agate-iron Cook Pots, Fry Pans, Plates, Cups, Mugs, Coffee Pots, Saucepans, Washbasins, Dippers, etc. Cutlery, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Butcher Knives. Blankets, three grades of good Grey Wool Blankets, all weights. A thin light Hair Mattress is indispensable to health. Strong Linen Towels. Fibre Extension Cases, light and strong. 7, 8, 9 and 10 ounce White Cotton Duck. Gold Medal Camp Furniture—lightest and strongest made.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
51-55 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

their places. Nobody goes armed, for it is no use. We need a great many things besides gold. Carpenters, blacksmiths, all trades—and men who can work at them can make much more than the average miner. They can't make what a lucky miner can, but if they are enterprising they can make a good stake. Wages are fifteen dollars a day, and a man who works for himself can make

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"The future of the Northwest country is not so long as that of a country that can look forward to other industries than mining and the business that depends on mining, but it is longer than the lifetime of any of us. The surface has been pricked in a few places, but I do not know that the best has been found, and I am quite sure no one has any idea of the tremendous extent of the placer diggings, to say nothing of the quartz that is sure to follow. Then all the other metals, silver, copper and iron, have been turned up, while coal is pientiful. I believe thoroughly in the country."

CLARENCE BERRY.

Probably the most noted man who has returned from the famous Klondyke country is Clarence Berry, of Fresno, California. Mr. Berry went into the Yukon two years ago, accompanied by his wife, and returned last July with the sum of \$130,000, the result of one season's work in that region.

Mr. Berry and his wife crossed over the Dyea trail in January, waiting at Lake Linderman until the river broke up, when they went down the river

in their boat. Mr. Berry says:

"Here is what ought to constitute an outfit: A camp stove, frying pan, kettle, coffee po', knives

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Peter McQuade & Son ship chandlers.

Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Lanterns,
Tents, Tarpolin,
Sleeping Bags,
Canvas Boats,
Paints, Oils
and Varnishes.

Established 1858.

and forks, a good tent, axe, hatchet, whip-saw, hand saw, two-inch auger, pick and shovel, ten pounds of nails, pitch and cakum. For wear heavy woolen clothes and the stoutest shoes you can get, with arctic socks. Then there is a 'sleigh' as we call it, really a sled, six or eight feet long and sixteen inches in the run.

"A year's supply of grub, which can be bought as cheaply in Victoria as anywhere, to consist of flour, bacon, sugar, beans, oatmeal, dried fruits, salt and about ten dollars' worth of small groceries and spices, and a small medicine chest. The total cost of this outfit is \$200, but no man should start with less than \$500, and twice that is ten times as good.

"The easiesteway to get there is by boat, which will take you around by St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon, and transfer there to the river boats, which carry you seventeen hundred miles up the river to Dawson. But that isn't independent. If a man wants to go down with his own provisions, free of connections with the transportation companies, which will sell, but will not let anybody take along his own supplies, the Dyea or Chilkoot Pass route is the best. You start from Victoria by steamer to Dyea, where you hire Indians to help you pack to the summit of the pass. From Dyea you walk twelve miles through snow to Sheep Cump, which is the last timber. From there it is a climb of six miles to the summit. Leaving the Indians there, you go down, coasting part way, fourteen miles to Lake Linderman. That is five miles long, with a bad piece of rapids at the lower end. But if it is early in the season, you sled it on the lake and take the mile of rapids in a portage to Lake Bennett, which is a twenty mile tramp. It is four miles walk to Caribou Crossing, then a

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YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

We make outfitting a specialty.



Best of Goods. •

Longest Experience.

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We know what you want and how to pack it.

Write to us, telegraph to us, or come and see us. We are ready for business at any hour of the day or night.

We are in receipt of orders for outfits from all parts of the world.

E. J. SAUNDERS & (0,, VICTORIA, B. C.

short ride or tramp to Takoon Lake, where if the ice is breaking up, you can go by boat or raft, or if it is still hard you must sled it twenty one miles to the Tagish River and Lake, four miles long. Ttke the left bank of the river again, and you walk four miles to Marsh Lake, where you may have to build a raft or boat to cover its twenty-four miles of length. If not, then you must at the bottom, for there begins the Lynx River, which is usually the head of navigation, for unless the season is very late or the start very early, the rest of the way is almost all by water.

"Thirty miles down the Lynx River you come suddenly upon Miles Canyon, which is considered the worst place on the trip. I don't think it is dangerous, but no man ought to shoot the rapids there without taking a look at

them from the shore.

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"The miners have put up a sign on a rock to the left just before you get to it, so you have warning and can go ashore and walk along the edge of the ice. It is sixty feet wide and seveneighths of a mile long, and the water humps up in the middle, it goes so fast. Below the can yon there are three miles of bad river to White Horse Rapids, which are rocky and swift. After the rapids it is thirty miles down to Lake La Barge, the last of the lakes, which is thirtyone miles to row, sail or tramp, according to the condition of the winter. From there a short portage brings you to the head of Lewis River, really the Yukon, but we do not call it that till, after drifting, poling or rowing two hundred miles, the Pelly River flows in and makes one big I must warn men who are going in to watch out for Five-Finger Rapids, about 141 miles down the Lewis River, where you must take the

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KLONDYKE

Headquarters for Miners' Supplies...

Get your supply of Leather Coats, Mackinaw Suits, Mackinaw and Heavy Tweed Shirts.

Blue Jerseys, Heavy Woollen Underwear, Arctic and Woollen Socks, Moccasins, Heavy Lined Mitts, extra Heavy all Wool Blankets, Fur Caps, etc., etc., at

Arthur Holmes

78 Yates Street, Cor. Broad, Victoria, B. C. right hand channel. That practically ends the journey, for, though it is 180 miles from the junction of the Pelly and Lewis, it is simply a matter of drifting."

ALEXANDER ORR.

Alexander Orr, one of the successful miners who came out of the Klondyke last summer with a snug fortune, has spent the past few seasons prospecting in Alaska, and when the rush for the Klondyke region commenced he was among the first to stake out a claim in that country. He says:

"That the country is rich is beyond dispute, and is probably the richest piece of ground in the world to-day. El Dorado, Bonanza and Bear Creeks, tributaries of the Klondyke River, are rich beyond measure. All the claims on these creeks are taken up, but there are other creeks in Alaska which are undoubtedly as rich as any yet discovered. The Stewart River country from indications will prove a rich country when properly prospected, as it undoubtedly will be in the next year or two.

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"The trip over the Dyea trail or Chilcoot Pass is better in the spring than at any other time of the year. Starting in February or March the trip can be made with perfect safety and in from twenty-five to forty days. The hardest part of the journey is from Dyea over the summit to Lake Linderman, a distance of about twenty-five miles. On the river are several bad places, such as White Horse Rapids, the Canyon and Five-Finger Rapids. Prospecting and washing can only be carried on in the summer time; the mining is carried on during the winter. The ground is thawed out by burning and the loose ground thrown up during the winter. When the water commences to flow in the

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Thos Darle,

Wholesale Grocer,
Commission Merchant.
Direct Importer of
Teas, Coffees, Spices, Etc.

Klondyke Outfitter

Particular attention paid to packing.

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Manufacturers of-

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spring washing commences and is continued until

all the ground thrown out is washed.

"The laws of the Klondyke country are, in my opinion, very just, clear and fair to all. When you have found the gold, to which you swear, then you mark off your claim along the bed of the creek and stick up four stakes with your name on them, one at each corner of your land. Across the ends you blaze the trees. This done, you go to the register of claims, pay fifteen dollars, and, after a while, the surveyor will come along and make it exact.

"Claims are limited practically only by the width of the ground between the two 'benches' or sides of the hills that close the stream. The middle line of a series of claims follows the 'pay streak;' which is usually the old bed of the creek, and it runs across the present course of the water several

times, sometimes, in a short distance."

Etc.

JAMES MCMANN.

fames McMann, known as "Jimmy the Diver," rank into the Yukon about three years ago and came out the past summer with \$65,000. He says:

"The riches of the country will only be known when the country is thoroughly explored. It is saturated with the precious metal and almost any creek in the Yukon basin will pay a man from \$10 to \$20 per day. Of course every man who goes into that country cannot expect to strike it rich, but every man has a good chance of making a stake in a few years. Every man going into the country should be prepared with a year's supply of profisions and plenty of warm clothing; it is not necessary to take furs; good, heavy woolen clothing will do just as well.

"Guns are not necessary in that country as there

is no game in the Yukon country at all.

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KLCNDYKE

WITHOUT

MCKENZIE'S MOSQUITO CREAM

(Endorsed by C. J. Mullins, miner.)

For Sale by all Druggists.

LANGLEY & HENDERSON BROS.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

(Established 1858)

Victoria & Vancouver, B.C.

PROPRIETORS.

"A great deal of government is carried on in that country by miners' meeting. When Bonanza Creek was opened up some of the claims got mixed up in the rush, and the measurement were all wrong. Notices were posted on the store doors and houses, calling a miners' meeting to settle the boundaries of claims. Sometimes in winter, when there is plenty of time, a dispute that is left to the miners' meeting grows into a regular trial, with lawyers (there are severil among the miners) engaged for a fee, a committee in place of a judge, and a regular jury. Witnesses are examined, the lawyers make speeches and the trial lasts for some time.

"The only society or organization for any purpose besides business in there is the Yukon Pioneers. It is something like the California Pioneers of '49. They have a gold badge in the shape of a triangle with Y.P. on it and the date '89. To be a member you must have come into the country before 1889. The society does much good. When a man gets sick and caves in it raises money to send him out. Now and then it gives a ball, and there are plans on foot to have more pleasure

of that sort this winter.

"The best time to go into the country is in the spring when the ground is frozen and you can use

sieds for packing your goods.

"Every man going into the country stands as good a show as his companion, but it means hard work, privations, sacrifices and constant toil."

C. J. MULLINS.

C. J. Mullins, one of the lucky ones who came out lately, will give herein his version of starting to reach the interior of Alaska, which he thinks an essential thing for Alaska travelers to know.

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Victoria Bottling Works

G. C. SAUER, Prop.

Pabst Milwaukee Beer Guiness' Stout, Bass' Pale Ale. VICTORIA, - B.C.

A specialty in packing these goods in bottles for Alaska travellers.

The proper way to start is by Dyea or Chilcoot Pass or Fort Wrangel or Stickeen trail. advise people who intend going to start early this spring, from February to March, if by Dyea trail. Take one horse to each man and two sleighs. Pack your goods to Stone House, then have them taken over the Summit by tramway; then sleigh them up the lakes and avoid the rush that will come later in spring, by waiting to have your boat built. I would advise each man to take from two to four dogs, my preference being Esquimaux, St. Bernard or Newfoundland. If a person starts as above stated the trip can be made with perfect safety and in from twenty-five to forty days. The hardest part of Dyea trail is from Dyea to Lake Linderman, a distance of about twenty-nine miles. The only dangerous places you have to pass are White Horse Rapids, Miles Canyor and Five-Finger Rapids.

The Fort Wrangel or Stickeen trail will be greatly used in future, as strong verified reports have reached the public that men are now working building a first-class trail over which horses can pack from 250 to 300 pounds. Also that a railroad will be built over this country very shortly,

and if so, this trail is worth looking into.

CANADIAN LAWS

FOR PLACER MINING ALONG THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES IS REGULATED

AS FOLLOWS.

"Bar diggings" mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

Mines on benches are known as "bench diggings" for the purpose of defining the size of such

claims from dry diggings.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.,

ri

Operating the only line of Ocean Steamships on the Alaska Route.

Commanded by competent and skilful officers with experience extending over many years.

STEAMERS SAIL EVERY THREE DAYS FOR

Wrangel, Juneau, Sitka, Skaguway, Dyea and all Way Ports, Carrying United States Mails Passengers and Freight.

See folders containing Map of Alaska and sailing dates, also their pamphlets, How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska.

Connections made with all transcontinental railroads; also with steamers of this Company plying on other routes, embracing the whole Pacific Coast.

R. P. RITHET & CO. LTD.

Agents, Victoria, B.C.

"Dry diggings" mean any mine over which a river never extends.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

"Bar diggings," a strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

The sides of a claim for bar diggings are two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream and marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim at or about high water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high-water mark must be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

Dry diggings are 100 feet square and must have placed at each of the four corners a legal post upon one of which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

Creek and river claims are 100 feet long measured in the direction of the general course of the stream and extending in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart, the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim must be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides must be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream must be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

A bench claim is 100 feet square, and must have placed at each of the four corners a legal post upon which is legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block.

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M. R. Smith & Co.,

Biscuit
Manufacturers,

VICTORIA, - B. C.

Take Smith's Vegetable Biscuits especially prepared for the Klondyke. Packed in 10 lb. and 20 lb. tins and wooden boxes strongly wired.

Smith's Dog Biscuits, cheapest and best in the market, packed in sacks or boxes.

Recommended by C J. Mullins, the miner.

Established 1858,

Entry is only granted for alternate claims, the other alternate claims being reserved for the Crown to be disposed of at public auction, or in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

The penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the Crown is immediate cancellation by the Gold Commissioner of any entry or entries which the person trespassing may have obtained, whether by original entry or purchase, for a mining claim, and the refusal by the Gold Commissioner of the acceptance of any application which the person trespassing may at any time make for a claim. In addition to such penalty, the Mounted Police, upon a requisition from the Gold Commissioner to that effect, take the necessary steps to eject the trespasser.

In defining the size of claims they are measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities on the sur-

face of the ground.

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If any person or persons discover a new mine and such discovery is established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner a creek and river

claim 200 feet in length may be granted.

A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall, for this purpose, be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level.

An entry fee of \$15.00 is charged the first year, and an annual fee of \$15.00 for each of the following years. This provision applies to locations for which entries have already been granted.

A royalty of ten per cent. on the gold mined is levied and collected by officers appointed for the purpose, provided the amount so mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed \$500 per week.

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The Heavy Mackinaw and Clothing made to order.

Klondykers' Attention

OUTFIT FOR \$39.

Klondykers' Attention	Mine
A COMPLETE MINERS'	's Tel
OUTFIT FOR \$39.	Miner's Tents and
I Mackinaw or Cord'y Suit,\$ 5 50 I Mackinaw Shirt 2 50 I doz H'vy Woollen Socks 3 50 2 pair Arctic Socks - 2 00 2 pair H'vy Woolen Mitts, 1.00 2 pair H'vy Wool Blankets, 9.00 2 suits of Heavy Scotch, Wool Underwear - 6.00 I Fur or Woolen Cap - 50 I Buckskin Cowboy Hat - 1.75 ½ doz. Handkerchiefs - 75 I pair Gum Boots 4.50 I Miner's Bag 50 I Oilskin Blanket 1.50	eeping Bags made especial
\$39.00	or K
S. MARKS,	londyke
111-113 Government St.	1

S. MARKS,

In case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds \$500 per week, there is levied and collected a royalty of ten per cent. upon the amount so taken out up to \$500, and upon the excess, or amount taken from any single claim over \$500 per week, there is levied and collected a royalty of twentn per cent.

Default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted upon the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim, by the Gold Commissioner or his agent, is followed by cancellation of the claim. Any attempt to defraud the Crown by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for, by making false statements of the amount taken out, is punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made. In respect of the facts as to such fraud or false statements or non-payment of royalty, the decision of the Gold Commissioner is final.

Lents and Sleaning Roses

WHY VICTORIA, B.C., AS PROPER OUTFITTING PLACE.

By outfitting yourself in Victoria you save a great deal of trouble, being a very near point to Alaska soil; also the trouble and expense of freighting your goods from eastern states, you also save the 30 per cent duty by buying your outfit here, and landing it at Fort Wrangel, Stickeen trail, or if you contemplate the Dyea or Chilcoot pass you can have your goods sent over the trail in bond as far as the Canadian line, where you can break the seal and use the goods.

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SPENGER'S & AR(ADE,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.,____

The largest stock and store in British Columbia.

Special Klondyke Outfits

Heavy Wool Underwear,
Heavy Wool Socks,
Arctic Stockings,
Miners' Boots,
Snag Proof Gum Boots,
Rubber Sheets,
Fur and other Sleeping
Bags, Fur Caps, Blankets.

Heavy weights in all qualities and every other requisite for Klondyke miners.

Special quotations for parties. Correspondence solicited.

D. SPENCER, - - Government Street.

HOW TO PROSPECT.

FIRST LESSONS IN YUKON GOLD HUNTING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TENDERFEET.

The Mining and Scientific Press tells editorially how a tenderfoot who doesn't know dolomite from a mule track should hunt for gold when he gets up there in a wild gold-bearing region, hundreds of miles big, and is ready to get rich. Of course most tenderfeet will rush to where they see others rushing, or follow rumors and do as they see others do, but this practical advice will be valuable to some

and interesting to many:

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The great majority of the men rushing to the Klondyke are "tenderfeet." They have never seen a gold mine, and their comprehension of what is a gold mine is derived from a perusal of the flotsam and jetsam of the daily press. Few of them go prepared to buy claims already opened, and must locate and prospect claims for themselves. Brain-laden with absurd ideas as to the origin of gold, and ignorant of the natural laws of its distribution, confronted in the country with the severest physical conditions under which gold mining is followed anywhere, it is impossible but that there should be many disappointments before a sufficient number of successes shall have some to accumulate the needed experience.

The first thing that a "tenderfoot" miner going to the Yukon from this city should do is to visit the Provincial Museum and acquire as far as possible an acquaintance with the appearance of the commoner varieties of the rocks. He should so familiarize himself as to be able to recognize granite, sandatone, limestone, slate, serpentine, schist, diorite, diabase, tale, trap, dolerite, dolomite and porphyry. It is not anticipated that he should become infallible in recognizing these rocks,

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block,

A SPECIALTY MADE IN WOOLEN SUITS

-OF-

Underwear and Socks

FOR

KLONDYKE AND ALASKA TRAVELLERS.

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Corduruy & Mackinaw Suits.

We invite attention to the same.

Correspondence invited and prices furnished by return mail.

DAVID LINDSAY,

Importer and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishings and Staple Goods,

COR, JOHNSON AND STORE STS. VICTORIA, B.C.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

but he should be able to succersfully recognize them in the majority of instances. The ability to recognize gold, mica, pyrite, chalcopyrite and

galena is also advantageous.

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On the ground, and presuming all of the possible ground of the Klondyke placers already appropriated, the attention of the miner should be first given to unproven possible ground in the valleys of streams adjacent to those in which gold has already been found, and to the valleys of streams which head in the same hills or mountains as do these known gold-bearing streams. It is possible for the lode system which has enriched one stream to have been cut by the drainage basin of another, so that it has enriched them as well. In the Yukon, as elsewhere, the mountain uplifts have a sulted in forming fissured and fractured zones in the rocks which have filled with the gold ores. J hese, if on one side of a mountain, are apt to be duplicated on the other, and, though neither can be seen, both can be inferred from the discovery of gold on one side of the drainage. It is justified to look for gold on the other side as well.

As an additional guide the gravel rock fragments in the gold-bearing stream should be compared with that being prospected. If the two contain identical rocks, and particularly if they both contain quartz, diorite, diabase or porphyry pebbles, it is worth the chance to extend the prospecting, even if the first efforts disclose no gold. When gold is found in several claims in the same valley the direction of the line of deposit should be noted and the first prospecting should be done in that line as being the most probable one for the placer. The gold produced by the several claims going up stream should be compared both in total quantity and size of grains. With the data of this comparison it is possible to reason out the locus of the

Briar pipes, etc., at H. L. Salmon's, Salmon Block,

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SOAPS

FOR THE

Kroudake

The best kind of soaps to take with you are



WHITE SWAN,
HOME RULE,
BLUE MOTTLED
and TAR SOAP.

Be sure you take some of

PENDRAY'S CONCENTRATED VINEGAR

WITH YOU.

-MANUFACTURED BY-

W. J. Pendray, Victoria, B. C.

C. J. Mullins (miner) endorses above soaps,

richest ground, and also to know when the lode

source of the gold is being approached.

Coarse gold, gold with attached quartz fragments and rough gold all indicate that the source is comparatively close at hand—that a point is being reached beyond which there will be no placer. The Russians, in their mining of the Siberian placers, failed generally to recognize the lode sources of the gold, and in many instances carried their prospecting for placers miles up stream beyond the lodes from which the gold came. There is no reason for American miners making the same mistake. Another indication of nearness to lodes is the presence of rough fragments of pyrite, chalcopyrite or galena. Even if these last do not lead to gold-bearing lodes, they may lead to valuable lodes of copper or lead.

Generally anything heavy that is found in the mining should be determined. Silver, quicksilver, tin and nickle ores and platinum are all worth considering, even in Alaska. The possibility of their occurrence should not be lost sight of, the more particularly as their discovery is only to be made by following up the stream indications. The covering of snow over the surface for seven months of the year, the covering of moss for the other five months, precludes the possibility of prospecting by

the ordinary surface methods.

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Where it is necessary to prospect without the guide of discoveries already made adjacent, almost total dependence must be placed on the character of the pebbles in the gravel uncovered in prospecting. If much quartz be found, even though no gold at first, it is advisable to cover the possible ground for a placer pretty thoroughly before abandoning it finally.

As a general proposition it will prove very advantageous for a dozen or more miners to co-oper-

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ate in making a systematic exploration of unknown ground. Work can be done cheaper, faster, and surer than by the same men acting independently. Co-operation admits of increasing the tool outfit by a blacksmith shop and drill out. Powder can be used and the prospect holes sunk through the

frozen ground much faster than by fire.

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Summit to Lake Linderman	. 9
Linderman to Bennet	. 1
Head of Bennet to Caribon Crossing	. 30
Length of Tagish Lake	. 17
Foot of Tagish Lake	. 6
Length of Marsh Lake	. 20
Foot of Lake to Canyon	. 2 6 -
Canyon Head to Rapids	. 21/2
Rapids to Takhena River	. 13
Takhena River to La Barge	9
Lake La Barge to foot of La Barge	. 44
Foot of La Barge to Hootalingua River.	32
Hootalinqua River to Big Salmon	33
Big Salmon to Little Salmon	36
Little Salmon to Five-Fingers	69
Five-Fingers to Rink Rapids	6
Rink Rapids to Pelly River	53
Pelly River to White River	96
White River to Stewart River	10
Stewart River to Sixty-Mile Post	20
Sixty-Mile Post to Indian Creek	18
Indian Creek to Klondyke	43
Klondyke to Fort Reliance	6
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