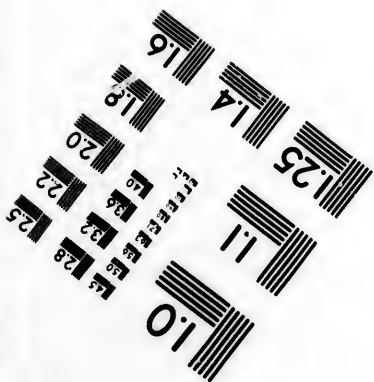
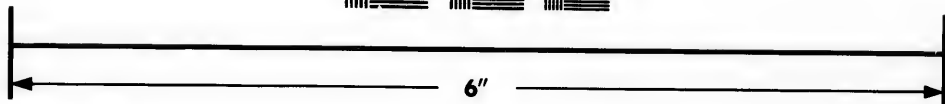
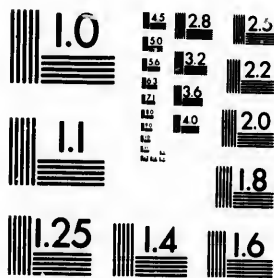


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.5
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1.0

© 1982

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

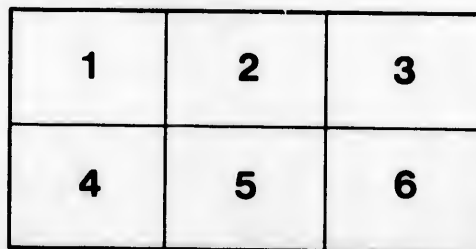
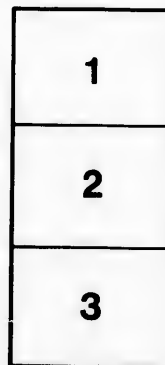
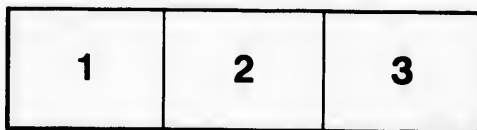
University of British Columbia Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

University of British Columbia Library

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

HODGE & WOOD,
Wholesale Stationers, and Dealers in Blank Books,
School Books and Cheap Publications,
418 and 420 Clay St., near Sanson, San Francisco.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

GUIDE AND HISTORY
OF
SALMON RIVER & CARIBOO
MINING DISTRICTS,

Containing valuable information, with correct
Tables of Modes and Prices of Travel-
ing; also giving the Distances from
Point to Point, of all the Routes.

A. ROSEFIELD, Publisher,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ANTON ROMAN,

FRANK B. CARLTON.

A. ROMAN & CO.

Book and Stationery Publishers,

417 Clay St., San Francisco.

**GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES**

For Manufacturing and Family Uses,
Are the only style adapted to all the require-
ments of the California Public.

FOR CARIBBO

Our Manufacturing Machines are

JUST THE THING

FOR MAKING

Tents, Bags, Awnings, Ceilings
and Clothing.

An investment in one or more of these Ma-
chines would ENTITLE THE PURCHASER

TO A SURE WELL-PAYING CLAIM.

On every Miner who desired a Tent for
Shelter, Clothing, for Comfort, or
Bags for general purposes.

**GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES,
329 Montgomery St. San Francisco.**

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1862, by
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of California.

THREE YEARS
IN
CARIBOO:

BY JO. LINDLEY,

BEING THE EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF A PACKER,

What I saw and know of the Country; Its Traveled
Routes, Distances, Villages, Mines, Trade
and Prospects.

WITH

Distances, Notes and Facts, Relative to the

Salmon River and Nez Percés Gold Fields.

BY T. R. OLNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO:
PUBLISHED BY A. ROSENFELD.

TOWNE & BACON, PRINTERS.

1862.

INTRODUCTION.

THE object of the following pages is, to furnish reliable information to those who are determined to help swell the great wave of adventure now flowing towards the newly discovered—and if recent accounts are reliable—fabulously rich gold fields of Washington Territory and British Columbia.

The publisher, for the sale of this work, does not rely upon the size of his volume, its well rounded sentences or its promises of wealth to the adventurous gold seeker, so much as upon its accuracy and reliability, as a guide to the traveler, in his progress towards his enchanted, because *far off*, El Dorado.

THE PUBLISHER.

158,805
HR
F5823.31
L5

*See Sheephawk's letter
 Brit. Columbian Oct 8, 11,
 1862.
 for description of trails in 1862.*

ROUTE TO CARIBOO.

	MILES.
From San Francisco, by steamer,	
TO VICTORIA, V. I., about.....	800
From Victoria to New Westminster, the Capital of British Columbia, on the north bank of Fraser River, by steamer.....	100
From New Westminster, by steamer, to the mouth of	
HARRISON RIVER	45
Continue by steamer up Harrison River to	
HARRISON LAKE	5
Continue by steamer to north end of Harrison Lake,	
TO PORT DOUGLASS	45
Now over a fine road on foot or in wagon—called a stage—with eating houses and whisky shops at convenient distances,	
TO LITTLE LILLOET LAKE	29
Here take steamer, sail or row-boat,	
TO END OF LAKE	7
Now an easy portage on foot or wagon	
TO PEMBERTON LAKE , nearly.....	2
Cross the Lake by steamer	
TO PEMBERTON CITY	17
Almost anything in the line of provisions or clothing can be obtained here, with good hotel accommodations.	
Now a good road	
TO HALF WAY HOUSE	14
A good road again	

TO ANDERSON LAKE, AND VILLAGE..	15
Good accommodations here.	
Now by steamer again	
TO END OF LAKE.....	16
Now an easy portage on foot	
TO SEATON LAKE, less than.....	2
Now by steamer	
TO EAST END OF LAKE.....	16
Again on foot or wagon	
TO LILLOET VILLAGE, nearly	4

Here cross the Fraser river by ferry to Cayoosh Flat, or Parsonsville, and we are now distant, by the route taken, from New Westminster, two hundred and seventeen miles; from Victoria, three hundred and seventeen miles. This is the grand rendezvous of the Cariboo and Upper Fraser river packers; and as we are now done with steamers, stages and wagons, let the last one hundred and fifty miles admonish the Cariboo adventurer of the necessities requisite to enable him to perform a journey of one hundred and ninety miles entirely on foot, or at best on mule back but a small part of the way; for though the trip thus far may have proved an easy one, you may now expect to encounter hardship and exposure, though you may escape real danger.

A sufficiency of good, warm clothing and blankets is indispensable; and yet to carry a single blanket or a pound weight of extra boots or clothing of any description, lugs down the physical man, and should be avoided by transferring all extra weight to the regular packer. This enables you to get through from six to eight days sooner than when you pack your own animals, or, hiring it done, accompany the packers; for no pack train over this route can move as far by eight or ten miles a day, as men can unencumbered by animals and all unnecessary weight.

The whole distance from Cayoosh Flat to the Forks of the Quesnell, can be accomplished without carrying more than one day's food at any time, if you have the means to procure it at the several stations named, along the route; but the distances must be made daily, or camping out on short allowance is inevitable.

Packers, carrying tents and provisions, do not make the reaching of the stations a necessity, but camp where food and water can be procured for their animals.

From Lilloet there is a trail leading up the west bank of the Fraser river to Express Bar eighteen miles, thence to Big Bar fifteen miles, and crossing the Fraser unites with the main trail on the east bank. From Cayoosh Flat, opposite Lilloet, to William's Lake on the Cariboo route, there are two trails: one known as the River Trail, that for the greater part of the way lies along or near the east bank of Fraser river; the other the Brigade Trail, that leads off from Fraser river in a north-easterly direction till it strikes a tributary of Thompson's river, then north to Lahache Lake, then west to William's Lake, where it unites with the River Trail. The Brigade Trail is the longest route by more than thirty miles, but much the best for pack animals, the River Trail being really dangerous for the transit of even the surest footed mule.

DISTANCES BY THE BRIGADE TRAIL.

	From Cayoosh Flat, through a timbered country,	
TO THE FOUNTAIN.....		8
	Now over a fine, rolling, timbered country,	
TO THE PAVILION		12
	Now a fine trail	

TO GOOD CAMPING.....	14
Thence over a muddy trail	
TO JOLIE PRAIRIE.....	12
Another muddy trail in part	
TO LITTLE CREEK.....	12
Now a fair trail	
TO GREEN LAKE.....	12
Then a low, muddy trail	
TO BRIDGE.....	22
A fair trail most of the way	
TO LAHACHE LAKE.....	20
Now an excellent trail along the lake	
TO LAKE SHORE CAMP.....	18
Thence over a very good trail	
TO WILLIAM'S LAKE.....	32
Whole distance, one hundred and sixty-two miles.	

DISTANCES BY THE RIVER TRAIL.

From Cayoosh Flat	
TO THE FOUNTAIN.....	8
TO THE PAVILION.....	12
Now a low, soft trail crossing Big Slide creek and on	
TO LEON'S STATION.....	15
Heavy timbered country	
TO BIG BAR CREEK.....	19
Soft, bad trail	
TO CANOE CREEK CROSSING.....	20
Now a very fair trail	
TO DOG CREEK.....	10
Now near the river and then along Alkali lake up	
TO THE CROSSING.....	17
Now over a high trail, and more rolling country, crossing Chimney creek,	
TO WILLIAM'S LAKE.....	27
Whole distance, one hundred and twenty-eight miles.	

14	From William's lake	
12	TO DAVISON'S RANCH.....	3
12	Here the Brigade trail leads off to the north-west, towards Fort Alexandria; the Cariboo trail in a north-easterly direction through a timbered country	
12	TO DEEP CREEK.....	10
22	A more mountainous country	
20	TO ROUND TENT.....	12
18	A few deep, muddy sloughs, otherwise a fair trail	
32	TO BEAVER LAKE.....	16
	Here is one of the best houses on the whole route. It is now kept by James Sellers. The country is level and well adapted to cultivation, producing fine vegetables in abundance.	
	Now a bad, wet, low trail	
	TO LITTLE LAKE.....	16
	With very little improvement in the trail, you reach	
8	THE FORKS OF THE QUESNELL.....	8
12	Whole distance from Cayoosh Flat by the River trail, one hundred and ninety miles.	
15	Cross the south fork by ferry to the village of Quesnell—(pronounced, canal).	
19	Probably by this time the most hardy adventurer on the route is beginning to be well satisfied that it is no easy matter to get to Cariboo, for though on paper I have not represented the trails to be very difficult of passage, you have doubtless found the Brigade trail bad enough, and the River trail, if you passed that way, just the worst of all trails that mortal man ever ought to think of getting over alive. Swamps and sloughs, hills, mountains, and along precipices until your head would swim; but no matter, we are now at Quesnell, another grand point on the route to Cariboo, for we are not quite there yet.	
27	Here almost anything really required by	

the miner can be obtained at fair prices, which means, five or six times as much as the same articles can be had for at Victoria ; for though a packer and interested in the sale of merchandise, I state this as true, and therefore that every man that can should obtain his outfit, provisions and tools, at Victoria, if able to pack them through ; it may cause him a deal of trouble and delay on the way, but he will save money by the operation.

Now for Cariboo, and if early in the season or before the first of June, every man must pack on his back, not only his "grub," but the necessary mining tools. Later in the season, say by first of July, animals are able to traverse most of the routes among the principal mining localities, and this is as soon as it will be found profitable to reach the mines ; before this very little can be done on account of the depth of the snow.

If, however, you possess ample means to buy your meals on the way, they can be procured at the several stations along the route, but at prices that will set you thinking of your "bottom dollar," unless your purse reaches to your boots.

Well, here we go From Quesnell follow up the east bank of the north fork, cross Spanish creek, and over a very bad and difficult trail,

TO TOLL BRIDGE..... 8

Cross, and follow up the west bank to Keithley's creek, which flows into Little Cariboo lake. Here is another village of considerable pretensions, and a point from which radiate several routes. In a south-easterly direction, distant four miles, is Goose creek, that will pay from fifteen to twenty dollars a day to the man, and yet abandoned for better. North-easterly from Keithley's, distant seven miles,

is Harney's creek, along which for miles are diggings that in any other country than Cariboo would be called rich.

Keithley's may be said to be the beginning of the Cariboo mines, or the southern limit of the same.

From this point we take a mountain trail, and a hard one it is, till you make a descent

TO LITTLE CREEK..... 6

There is good camping here. Now on to Snow Shoes creek, which we follow up

TO THE CROSSING..... 8

We now cross over Snow Shoes mountain, difficult only on account of the depth of the snow, in the early part of the season, it being very deep till quite the first of June; you now pass down

TO FAIR CAMPING GROUND..... 8

Another hard tramp and you reach

ANTLER CITY..... 12

Whole distance from Quesnell to Antler City and creek, forty-two miles, and we are in Cariboo. But now "comes the tug of war," or rather mining, in the most inhospitable, rugged, rainy and snowy country that gold was ever found in I am sure; but as the advice of "only a packer" would be little heeded by old California miners, I shall content myself with finishing up my oft traveled routes, with their distances, and then with a few general remarks, leave the Cariboo miner to make a princely fortune in about the shortest time that a fortune was ever made; or, after a few, very few, brief months of disappointment, see him on his weary way back to the abodes of civilization, a wiser man in all that relates to Cariboo.

From Antler City

TO MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE..... 10

From the Lake House to and down Lightning creek

8

TO END OF CAÑON.....	10
There are rich diggings on this creek for many miles below this point. From Lightning cañon, north and west,	
TO VAN WINKLE CREEK.....	12
This is a tributary of Lightning creek, and lower down is	
LAST CHANCE.....	5
There is a mountain trail and more direct, from the Lake House to Last Chance, that leaves Lightning cañon and Van Winkle creek to the right and shortens the distance five or six miles.	
JACK OF CLUBS CREEK heads near the Lake House. From Jack of Clubs	
TO BURNS' CREEK	9
From thence pass over the Three Ridges	
TO NELSON'S CREEK.....	6
From Nelson's	
TO WILLOWS CREEK.....	4

So little is known of the country directly to the north of the present Cariboo mines, that to this day it is a matter of doubt whether Antler creek is tributary to Bear river or Willows creek, and the same is true of Grouse creek. Both run northwardly and discharge their waters into almost impenetrable—because densely timbered—swamps.

William's, Jack of Clubs, Burns' and Nelson's creeks, all of which have proved rich, with several others not yet prospected, are all tributaries of Willows creek; whilst Van Winkle, Chisolm, Last Chance, Davis, Peters, Louhie and other creeks lower down and never yet prospected, are tributaries of Lightning creek.

And now, after nearly a three years' experience in Cariboo, sometimes wielding the pick and shovel, but for the most part guiding the sometimes stubborn, but always patient mule, over mountain snows and deep morass, you would like perhaps to know just what I

think of it, as a gold producing country, and the chances for securing a fortune in it, from mining.

The extent of the mining country known even now as Cariboo, has been greatly underrated; very many have limited it to forty or fifty square miles. The fact is, it is over forty miles in extent from north to south, and as many miles, or more, from east to west, and this alone gives an area of one hundred and sixty square miles, instead of only forty. No one can deny the probability that equally rich diggings to any yet discovered, will be opened out as soon as the remaining, as well as adjoining, untouched ravines, creeks and rivers' beds shall have been prospected. I believe it to be a vastly rich gold field; but with one of the most inhospitable and rigorous climates in which man ever dug for gold, with about five chances against, to one in favor, of making a fortune.

Too many persons go to Cariboo with entirely mistaken notions of the difficulties to be encountered; they will not believe one-half that is told them of the fatigues of the journey or the labor necessary to open out successfully a paying claim; they base their calculations too much upon previous experience in California or elsewhere, which will not apply to the gold fields of Cariboo. No man going there should expect to make much more than expenses the first season, unless he is able to buy into a good paying claim at once. The cost of prospecting for a claim is oftentimes enormous, on account of the high price of provisions and supplies of every kind. You cannot take a mule, pack him with "grub," tools and blankets, and start off on a two or three weeks' prospecting tour, as in California. The extreme roughness of the hill lands, and quagmire condition of the low country, absolutely forbid it. A great deal of the country is so densely timbered that even grass cannot grow in sufficient abundance to maintain animals, at the same time that it presents almost an impenetrable barrier to progress.

But even these obstacles might be in a measure

overcome, and the mines more rapidly developed, but for the extreme shortness of the season. Four months is the longest term of surface mining that can be hoped for, and during that short period a great deal of the time drenching rains are falling and flooding everything around you—mining claim, camping grounds, tents—nothing escapes the constant soaking; so that if you succeed against all these drawbacks, in hunting up, prospecting and fairly opening out a good claim, ready for the second season's successful operations, you may consider yourself fortunate.

That mining will be more generally successful in the Cariboo country after better roads shall have been opened up and living becomes cheaper, there is no doubt, because the gold is there and will never be let alone. My opinion is, that extremely rich hill or deep diggings will soon be found all through the Cariboo country, and many of these will doubtless give winter as well as summer employment to thousands.

I have seen the steady progress of the gold seeker northward, and yet further north, from the lowermost bar on Fraser river to the extreme of Cariboo. I have visited again and again nearly every gulch and ravine where a camp of miners have located, from Fort Yale on the south to the present northern limit of exploration where pack animals could be got through, and without animals, have penetrated more than seventy miles still further north and east, and my opinion is, that Bear river and its hundreds of tributaries will be found another Cariboo, in the extent and richness of its gold deposits; but only to be developed by the same slow progress that has characterized the movements of the mining adventurer northward from the gold producing bars of the lower Fraser, for the past four years. The country and climate together are so forbidding, that the progress of the prospector onward must necessarily be slow.

In regard to the proper time for starting for Cariboo, no advice that I can give will avail anything, because advice will not be heeded. Every man seems

determined to be a little ahead of his fellow adventurer, and so rushes on, regardless of real facts and truthful evidence that ought to be sufficient to teach sensible men better.

Even now, March second, there are hundreds here at Victoria, and along the route between here and Cayoosh Flat, who are now satisfied that they are all of two months too early, the first of May being soon enough to leave Victoria. The past winter has been one of unusual severity throughout the entire Fraser river country. A greater depth of snow than for years before, now covers the ground, and renders transit, except upon snow shoes, next to impossible; and unless we get unusually early, warm rains, the opening of the mining season promises to be all of a month later than usual.

I do not propose to tell the California miner what he needs to make himself comfortable on the way, or after he gets there; he is presumed to know, or thinks he knows, better than any one else can tell him. I will only say, that he had better make his calculations for a decidedly rainy time throughout the whole of the summer and mining season, instead of the almost total absence of rain as in the mining regions of California.

I have often been asked, "Did you ever see a Cariboo?" and, "What kind of an animal is it?" During the three years that I have traversed the Cariboo country, as well as the adjoining country for sixty or seventy miles to the west, north and east, I have never seen a Cariboo, though I have often seen the "Elephant" of that country. The best evidence to be obtained in the country, from those who have often seen the animal, and apart from the opinion of naturalists who have made mention of it, is that it is a kind of mongrel Reindeer; the form of its antlers, which are often found, are certain evidence that it is neither the Elk or Stag.

There is no reliance to be placed upon game in Cariboo as a means of subsistence. Grouse are, in a few places, abundant, and fish are quite plentiful in the

lakes that are not alkaline ; wild fowls are to some extent procurable along the swamps, marshy and lake lands, but as a whole, the game of the country is hardly worth the time required to capture it. There are no venomous reptiles in Cariboo.

Commending the foregoing to the careful consideration of the adventurer, as my honest opinion of the country and its approachable routes, their advantages and disadvantages, I leave him to form his own opinion of his chances for a fortune, or a return with nothing more than having obtained a tolerably fair view of the "Elephant" of Cariboo.

some ex-
and lake
y is hard-
There are

onsidera-
n of the
vantages
yn opin-
rn with
ably fair

THE NEZ PERCES

AND

SALMON RIVER GOLD FIELDS.

The publisher of this hand-book takes pleasure in laying before its readers a portion of a letter, which explains itself, as the only introduction necessary to this part of the work.

WALLULA CITY, Jan. 18th, 1862.

A. ROSENFELD—*Dear Sir:* Yours of December 4th came to hand a few days since. You desire my opinion of the success likely to attend a well conducted branch of your San Francisco establishment in some part of the Nez Perces mining country, and connecting the same with a Letter and perhaps general Express business. Also, my candid judgment in reference to the Nez Perces gold mines, their probable extent, richness, accessibility, &c., &c.

* * * * *

I believe at Lewiston, a new city of that name, at the forks of the Snake and Clearwater rivers, and the head of navigation, would be an excellent point to establish your business; I mean a general News, Book and Stationery Store, to which I think you might add with profit, the buying of gold dust for shipment. I think Lewiston would be preferable to this place.

There are already as many Express companies here, and Express agents, as are needed to do the present

business of the country. Between Portland and Lewiston, Messrs. Tracy & Co. are running a regular Express, with facilities fully equal to the present as well as prospective wants of the country for some time to come.

From Lewiston to Oro Fino, Elk City and the Salmon river mines, Mossman & Miller and Cady & Co. send their Express agents regularly, for the conveyance of letters and treasure. It would require experience and time and some acquaintance with the country, to compete successfully with these already well known and reliable companies.

Two years in the mining districts of this region, will enable me to give you a reliable, if not an interesting account of them, which I will now endeavor to do.

* * * * *

Truly yours,

T. R. OLNEY.

NES.

and Lew-
gular Ex-
nt as well
e time to

the Sal-
ly & Co.
aveyance
xperience
untry, to
l known

ion, will
eresting
o do.

*
NEY.

ROUTES AND DISTANCES

TO THE

SALMON RIVER GOLD MINES.

The best route by which to reach the Nez Perces and Salmon river gold fields, depends entirely upon the point of departure, or where a man is, when ready to start. Thus, your humble servant, instead of starting from San Francisco and taking the usual route from thence, *via* Portland and up the Columbia river, has never yet seen the city of Portland, or, indeed, the Columbia river, except so far as the Snake makes one of the main branches of that river. My starting point for the mines was Salt Lake City, thence by the way of Raft river to Snake river, and down the Snake to the Nez Perces country; and not only was it a very direct route, but an inexpensive one, in all except time, as compared with the route from San Francisco. I propose to give you a short description of the trip, and then take up the points you desire me more particularly to enlarge upon.

As one of a company of eight men, I left Salt Lake City on the third of June, 1860, for a prospecting tour to the Salmon river country, having heard marvelous stories of gold deposits on the upper tributaries of that river. We took with us twelve mules, well packed with provisions, mining implements and camp equipage, and started for Snake river, the great southern tributary of the Columbia.

ROUTE FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

From Salt Lake City, along the old California emigrant road to its junction with Sublett's cut-off, near City rocks, to a branch of

	MILES.
RAFT RIVER	160
This distance we made in eight and a half days. Thence down Raft river and valley	
TO SNAKE RIVER	32
Down Snake river along the west bank	
TO CROSSING	66
From thence along the eastern bank and valley	
TO FORT BOISE	45
Here we made head-quarters for more than a month, prospecting on Reid's, Payette's, Owyhee and Malheur rivers, on all of which we found gold, and in several places could have made big wages, but for the mean, thieving and decidedly hostile bands of Snake Indians, which we found altogether too numerous for the safety of ourselves on all the principal tributaries of the main Snake river.	
Crossing the river to the west bank near Fort Boise, and keeping near the river along the Oregon emigrant road to where it	
LEAVES THE RIVER	40
Here the road makes off in a north-westerly course, more directly towards Walla Walla. We kept down the valley of the Snake to the mouth of	
SALMON RIVER	110
Here we intended to prospect for the remainder of the season, but were most emphatically forbidden and really deterred from either ascending the river or prospecting its bars; and such were the constant annoyances from the Indians, we were glad to get out of their country, with no other loss than nearly half	

CITY.
 Califor-
 Subt-
 ch of
 MILES.
 160
 a half
 lley
 32
 66
 d val-
 45
 an a
 ette's,
 which
 could
 mean,
 nake
 o nu-
 l the
 river.
 near
 long
 40
 erly
 alla.
 o the
 110
 ain-
 ally
 ther
 us;
 om
 heir
 half

our mules. From the mouth of the Salmon to Lewiston, at the mouth of
CLEAR WATER RIVER..... 55
 Whole distance from Salt Lake City to Lewiston, five hundred and eight miles.

ROUTE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via PORTLAND AND COLUMBIA RIVER.

The distances on this route from Portland to Walla Walla city, I take from published tables of distances, and not from any knowledge I have of the route.
 From San Francisco, by ocean steamer, to Portland; thence by river steamer
TO THE DALLES..... 100
 Over the Dalles portage
BY STAGE..... 15
 Now by steamer again
TO OLD FORT WALLA WALLA..... 120
 During seasons of high water, steamers make regular trips from Walla Walla around up
TO LEWISTON..... 150
 From Old Fort Walla Walla there is a good road and regular stage route to New Fort Walla Walla; this place is here more commonly called
WALLA WALLA CITY..... 30
 From Walla Walla City a good stage road and stages
TO LEWISTON..... 84
 All along between Walla Walla City and Lewiston are numerous houses of entertainment, making it easy of transit for men or pack animals. Lewiston is at the head of steam navigation on Snake river, and its nearness to the different mining localities on Clearwater, Salmon and Powder rivers, will continue it what it now is, a place of growing importance; for already it is quite a thriving city, the headquarters of traders, miners and packers.

Before I start out for the mines, let me speak a moment of the country we are in, and its native inhabitants. Lewiston and vicinity is part of a Nez Perces Indian reservation. Indians and half-breeds are numerous, but friendly, or would be if properly treated by their white visitors. Some of the Nez Perces tribe having mixed with the Snake Indians, are the occupants of a kind of middle ground on the north bank of the Salmon river; these are not as kindly disposed towards the whites as are the more northerly Nez Perces; nor are they as hostile as the Snakes, who occupy the whole upper Snake river country, on both sides of the river and on all its tributaries, down to and including both banks of the Salmon river.

These Indians are quite numerous, own considerable bands of cattle and horses, and cultivate the soil to some extent in a few localities. There is every evidence that they know of the existence of rich gold deposits on the upper Salmon; for though their own people are forbidden to expose its locality, or even to procure it in any considerable quantity, for fear of exciting the cupidity of the whites, yet not unfrequently an indiscreet one or more among them will offer gold in surprising quantity, always insisting that it is to be had with but little more trouble than the picking up and separating from about the same quantity of sand or gravel.

As a people, the Snakes are always in bad humor with the whites. They say—and with a good deal of truth—“When the white man comes into Indian country to dig gold, Indians all die off.” No serious disturbance has as yet occurred, as a consequence of the encroachment of the Salmon river miners thus far upon the lands of the Snakes; but I should not be surprised were an outbreak to occur at any moment. I do not speak thus to deter any one from coming here, but only as my opinion of what I believe will result from causes that are operating surely, and which cannot be prevented or long delayed; because, as certainly as there is gold there, the miner is bound to have it,

and will—it being only a matter of time ; and therefore the more there are come, and the sooner, the easier and quicker the conquest ; for, call it what you will— fate, or destiny—they must give way before the superior race.

THE ROUTES TO ORO FINO.

There are two roads leading from Lewiston to the Oro Fino diggings ; both are good wagon roads for the greater part of the way at the proper season, and good pack roads at all seasons when there is not too great a depth of snow. The route along the north bank of Clearwater is a few miles the shortest, but on no other account is to be preferred to the south route. From Lewiston, by the north route, which lies along the north bank of Clearwater river, the distance to Oro Fino City is but seventy-nine miles. The road is good for wagons with the exception of the last twenty miles, which is mountainous. There is plenty of timber and water along the route, and grass for animals at the proper season. There are a few way stations and good places to camp all the way. I will note the most important points.

From Lewiston cross to the north bank, then eastwardly, over a good road,

TO BASKET CREEK.....	12
Thence along the river again, fine road	
TO CAMP CREEK.....	9
Now a fine road again	
TO NORTH FORK OF CLEARWATER...	12
Ford the Fork, and thence along the river and foothills	
TO FORD'S STATION.....	12
From Ford's there are two trails to Oro Fino City. By the south route, cross Oro Fino creek and follow up the Clearwater	

TO BELL'S FERRY.....	6
Now a good road till nearly reaching	
ORO FINO CITY.....	28
There is not three miles difference between the north and south routes from Ford's to Oro Fino City ; but by the north route you cross Quartz and Canal creeks and reach Pierce City three miles before you get to Oro Fino. Whole distance from Lewiston to Oro Fino by river route, seventy-nine miles.	
As there is much the largest amount of wagon travel on the south route from Lewis- ton to Oro Fino, I will give distances. From Lewiston you take a south-easterly direction	
TO CRAIG'S STATION.....	15
From Craig's, a good road again eastwardly	
TO BURNS' STATION.....	16
From the vicinity of Burns', several routes diverge to different points on Clearwater, as well as Salmon river. Taking the Oro Fino route, the distance is,	
TO BELL'S FERRY.....	25
There is a shorter trail between Craig's and Bell's ferry, crossing Cañon creek to the north of Burns', but it is only available to packers and footmen carrying their own provisions. I have already given the distance from Bell's to Oro Fino. Whole distance from Lewiston to Oro Fino by the south route, eighty-four miles.	
From Burns' station there is a good road direct	
TO LAWYER'S CROSSING.....	30
This is on the Clearwater, some seventeen miles above Bell's ferry, and on the most di- rect route to, and distant from	
ELK CITY.....	70

Elk City is at the forks of the American and Red rivers, and these, with Buffalo, Rodney's and Blair's creeks, help to form the South Fork of the Clearwater.

During the last summer rich diggings were struck on Oro Grand, a tributary of the North Fork of the Clearwater, and distant only fifteen miles north-east of Oro Fino City. Good diggings, or such as would be called good in any part of California, were also found on Rabbit and Cedar creeks; these two, with numerous other smaller creeks and gulches are the sources of the North Fork, but abandoned because they would not yield but an ounce to an ounce and a half a day to the man.

From Cedar creek, it is twelve miles across the White Cedar mountains to Lou Lou creek, a branch of St. Mary's river, the latter tributary to Bitter Root river. Lou Lou creek must not be mistaken for Lolo creek, which flows into the South Fork of Clearwater above Bell's ferry. A prospecting party, in the early part of August last, passed over to and down Lou Lou creek, and found diggings that will pay from ten to thirty dollars a day, and which, as soon as supplies can be taken there, will be worked. Eight miles below the mouth of the Lou Lou, at the forks of St. Mary's and Hell Gate rivers, is a small village of Blackfoot Indians. They are friendly, at least to traders, and either to induce the latter to visit their country for the purpose of traffic or because it is really so, they relate great stories of the gold that lies in the beds of the upper sources of the Hell Gate river; and as these streams all take their rise in a spur of the Rocky mountains, that in its continuation westwardly forms the Salmon river group and chain, all of which are known to be highly auriferous, leaves no reason to doubt the existence of rich deposits on very many of the sources of the Hell Gate river. This river derives its name from an extremely dangerous whirl, or rapid, eight miles above its confluence with the Bitter Root, and six miles below the mouth of the Blackfoot fork.

All these rivers have their sources in what is judged

..... 6
 28
 between
 Oro
 cross
 Pierce
 Fino.
 Fino
 nt of
 Lewis-
 From
 ction
 15
 ardly
 16
 putes
 er, as
 Fino
 25
 and
 north
 kers
 ons.
 ell's
 ston
 four
 road
 ... 30
 een
 di-
 ... 70

to be a gold producing country, and many portions of it will undoubtedly be found to contain it in abundance when the facilities for properly prospecting it can be relied upon.

At present but little is known of the climate, no one to my knowledge, except the natives, having yet wintered there. There are several points of interest to the gold seeker in the Nez Perces country, that I have never visited. I could instance almost the entire of the North Fork of the Clearwater. There are numerous small creeks and streams tributary to this fork, that show admirable prospects, if it were not that the Salmon river diggings so greatly excel them. But if the Nez Perces mines are not quite so rich as the Salmon river country, there is this in their favor: they are nearer, easier of access, have not so great an altitude, and the season consequently longer and milder than the more elevated Salmon river mines, whilst all fear of any disturbance from Indians can be laid entirely aside, which is no small item oftentimes in the list of a miner's anxieties and perplexities.

With the preceding fair and honest expression of my views of the Nez Perces country, as a gold producing region, I will now point the way from a personal knowledge of three different routes, to the already explored portion of the Salmon river country, and to do this we will go once more back to the grand rendezvous, the city of Lewiston.

LEWISTON TO SALMON RIVER.

There are three routes from Lewiston, or near Lewiston, to the Salmon river gold fields. I have been on all of them, and will give distances as near correct as can be estimated by the time required to travel over them; and here let me say, don't try to take a wagon over the whole distance, for it cannot be done. Merchandise can be carried in wagons as far as Craig's or Burns' station, and across the

prairie when it is dry and hard, as far as the heavy timber ; but it must be packed the balance of the way.

From Lewiston, to take either of the three trails, go on the south Oro Fino road

TO CRAIG'S..... 15

From here the old, Indian trail to Salmon river crosses Cam-as prairie, the soil of which resembles the adobe lands of California, and is so flat that during the rainy season water covers most of the surface, but only a few inches deep ; the soil then perfectly saturated is so soft and sticky that no wagon, or even pack animal, can cross it ; so that after the fall rains set in, it is useless to attempt it, until in winter, when it is frozen solid. During the summer it becomes so dry that the movement of animals over it raises a perfect cloud of fine black dust, which is anything but agreeable. This prairie is thickly covered with Cam-as, a bulbous plant, the top of which resembles the leek or wild onion ; the bulb however is not like the leek in its properties, but more closely resembles a dry, hard potato. It makes an important article of food for the Indians, who gather it in considerable quantities, which, after drying, is pounded into flour. Distance from Craig's, across the prairie,

TO PRAIRIE SPRINGS..... 14

Now through an open, sparsely timbered country, occasionally rough, with three or four good camping places, and reach

SALMON RIVER..... 63

From here to the present mines you must follow up the narrow flats and through cañons, where, if the river happens to be high, it is next to impossible to pass

TO MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK..... 25

Whole distance from Lewiston, one hundred

and seventeen miles. Here you strike the present mining district of Salmon river.

We will now take the new, or middle trail, from Lewiston

TO CRAIG'S..... 15

TO BURNS'..... 16

From Burns', the route leads across the north-east border of Parharlawhan prairie

TO GOOD CAMPING..... 12

Now on again to another good camping ground,

GRASS, WOOD AND WATER..... 20

From thence a good trail

TO HEAVY TIMBER..... 10

From this point the trail is a hard one to travel; country thickly timbered, hilly, and even very mountainous most of the way

TO SUMMIT, OR SALMON DIGGINGS... 25

Whole distance from Lewiston, ninety-eight miles, and this route takes you directly to Summit diggings, whereas the first described route with its distances leaves you at the mouth of Slate creek, some twenty miles from Florence, Nevada, Millersburg, and other of the principal mining camps.

The old route from Lewiston to Salmon river diggings is the longest, as it takes for a considerable distance the Oro Fino and Elk City trails. It is now seldom taken by miners who desire to go direct to the Salmon river mines, but packers often go the route with supplies for Elk City, and then take the trail for Salmon.

Whole distance from Lewiston

TO ELK CITY..... 80

From Elk City to Summit diggings on Slate creek, there are two routes : one known as the mountain trail, a very difficult and laborious one to travel, is by

MOUNTAIN TRAIL..... 65

5
6
2
0
0
5

Making the whole distance from Lewiston, one hundred and forty-five miles. By the other trail from Elk City, which avoids the worst part of the mountain, and the one always taken by the packers, the distance to Summit diggings is called eighty-five miles. I think it ten miles less, which would make the whole distance from Lewiston, *via* Elk City, to the Salmon river mines, one hundred and fifty-five miles.

0
0
5

The principal mining district of Salmon river, at present worked, is on Slate creek and its tributaries. The richest portion of the district is known as the Summit diggings, because situated upon an elevated plateau, constituting almost the summit elevation of the country around. As a plateau, it is comparatively level, and yet intersected and cut up in every direction by small ravines and gulches, some with, but very many without water sufficient for sluicing; whilst a great deal of very rich ground is entirely without water upon the surface. The whole district is a decomposed quartz, resting upon a kind of grey granite bed-rock, at varying depths from the surface, and as all the gold is above this rock, the prospecting is simple and certain, requiring no sinking of shafts or holes deeper than the surface of the rock.

A great difficulty found in working many of the claims, is the presence of water upon the bed-rock, with no chance to drain, on account of the general level of the whole plateau.

80
65

The different mining camps that have taken names in print, and figure as cities, upon paper, are just so many localities on small gulches and ravines, where a few miners' tents or cabins are erected, with perhaps one or more of them designated as a store or trading house. Their names are as follows: Nevada City, Florence City, Millerstown, Meadow Creek, Baboon Gulch, Pioneer Gulch, Mason's Gulch, Neal's Gulch, Ureka, and others, constantly being added as further

prospecting opens up new paying grounds. All these places are in the immediate vicinity of each other, the farthest but three or four miles apart, and all on the head gulches and tributaries of Slate creek.

On Salmon river, eighteen miles above the mouth of Slate creek, near the fork of the Salmon, new and very rich ground has been struck upon Colby's gulch, and good prospects are obtained from all the bars along the Salmon in this vicinity, which unerringly demonstrates the existence of coarser gold in increased quantities higher up the country. The head waters of the North Fork of Salmon river, and those of Bitter Root or St. Mary's river, all take their rise in the same group or chain of mountains as do those of the South Fork of the Clearwater, upon which Elk City and other mining camps are located; and the presumption is, that the whole country is to a greater or less extent auriferous. That every gulch and ravine will be found rich, no one believes; but that a vast extent of undeveloped country, much of it possessing great mineral wealth as compared with many other gold producing countries, is almost equally certain. I am acquainted with parties who, though possessing twenty dollars a day claims in the Nez Perces mines, will spend the next summer in prospecting the upper Salmon and tributaries, even at the risk of losing their Nez Perces claims. Those who know of the real richness of the Summit mines, and there are very many who do, who have not participated in them, are not going to be content with anything less than one hundred dollars a day diggings, till they have spent at least one season looking for better paying claims.

WHAT I THINK OF THE CHANCES.

Already I hear of large numbers on their way to the Clearwater and Salmon river mines; all of these, of course every man, expects to strike a fortune, or, at least, great pay, or he would not attempt so long and laborious a trip, as he is sure to find it. Now it cannot be otherwise than this, of the thousands who reach the

mines, a large number, perhaps one-half, by practicing industry and prudence can make good wages, a few of these will strike big pay, and be more than satisfied with their success, whilst a still lesser number will, by mere luck, blunder upon fortunes. This leaves one-half, or perhaps more, to grapple with the evils of misfortune and disappointment. Men ought not to come here expecting to prospect new claims, open them out, make a fortune and return home in a single season, though many will do it. The mining season is at best short, not more than five months in the most favorable districts, and in many not more than four. The cost of transportation to the mines is enormous, or if you pay your board it will cost you from two to four dollars a day.

The present winter is being unusually severe, in all this as well as the upper country, and large numbers of animals are dying, and unless a considerable addition is made to the packing force of last year, provisions cannot be taken into the mines early enough, nor fast enough, to meet the wants of the probable immigration; so that all that can, should provide themselves with pack animals before reaching Lewiston, or expect to pay about three prices for what they will want, when they reach the mines.

With plenty of money in pocket, there is no difficulty in reaching Lewiston, with very fair hotel and steamboat accommodations all the way; but from Lewiston every man should expect to keep his own hotel; so that pack animals, with tent and camp equipage, make a party perfectly comfortable that without them might be certain to meet with inconvenience if not discomforts.

COST OF TRIP.

The cost must depend entirely upon the habits or inclination of the man; for whilst one would require three hundred dollars, another would get along just as well, or well enough, for two hundred; even one hundred and fifty dollars will take a man through tolera-

bly well, if he meets with no mishap or delay on the way. So that three hundred dollars may be put down as the very least that any one should think of starting with, as this would barely enable him to get back again, should he be unsuccessful, and even then he would have to squeeze, both ways. If you have four hundred dollars, you are all right, whilst five hundred makes a man feel strong and good, as though he was proof against any ordinary ill luck that might befall him, and gives him means to move about and prospect for a claim, in case he strikes upon nothing soon after reaching the mining country. And yet, after all, if there is any one thing a man can safely do, after he has procured his entire outfit for the trip, and do it with entire satisfaction to himself, and can do it, is, to put another extra one or two hundred dollars in his pocket; it cannot come amiss, unless he happens to get robbed of it.

WHERE TO PROCURE OUTFIT.

Although the miner can procure anything that he may require of food, clothing or mining tools, either at Portland or Lewiston, or even in the mines, yet every mile that he moves from Portland towards Lewiston or the mines, adds to the cost of everything, and in a wonderfully increased ratio; I say this from knowledge gained by experience; my occupation, that of trader and packer, enables me to judge correctly; so that the sooner the miner can procure his supplies and have them put into snug packages and pay a fair freight upon them to Lewiston or through to the mines, the more money he will save.

TIME FOR STARTING.

My remarks on this head are not intended for crazy men, or those who, reckless of advice, rush on, thinking to gain much by being first in the field; but to those who are willing to be advised, hoping to be profited by it.

The last two winters were far more mild, with less snow, than the present, and then the mining season did not open in the Nez Perces mines till the middle of June, and as the present is the most severe season ever experienced here, and the Salmon river mines even more elevated than the Oro Fino mines, there is not a hope that profitable mining will commence there before the first or middle of June; but even though mining could be done to some extent before that, it will be impossible sooner to get supplies through.

It is evident, therefore, that to start from San Francisco before the middle of May, is only time and money thrown away.

And now, having given my real opinion of the Nez Perces and Salmon river gold fields, with my best judgment of distances from actual travel, I shall leave it with you to publish or not as you may think best, hoping that if published, you will be careful to avoid typographical errors, particularly in figures relating to distances.

T. R. OLNEY.

To A. ROSENFELD.

Yuiceco Porpoise	Leprate Priest
Oluck Snake	Lejob Devil
Soolee Mouse	Kapo A relation
Skad Mole	Lepied Foot
Lelo Wolf	Tee-owitt Leg
Pish-pish Cat	Yachoot Belly
Kuitan A horse	Spose If
Moos-moos A cow	Delate Straight
Lamuto Sheep	Seepy Crooked
Namox A dog	Tolo Win
Kushaw A hog	Kow Tie
Kimta Behind	Klack Untie
Shetsham Swim	Yaka He
Seeapoos Cap	Nesika We
Leshawl A shawl	Man Man
P And	Kloutchman Woman
Wichat Also	Chuck Water
Dly tupso Hay	Lum Rum
Dly Dry	Patle Full
Tum-tum Heart	Datlamb Drunk
Comb Comb	Boston American
Koory Run	Pesioux French
Pilpil Blood	Malo None
Lesap Egg	Husatchy Bad
People Hen	Tyhee Chief
Lecook Rooster	Elitee Slave
Lapell Spade	Ou Brother
Lapiosge Hoe	Ats Sister
Leglow Nail	Kapswalla Steal
Lake Lake	Ipsoot Secret
Lachaise Chair	Patlatch Give
Kettle A pot	Iscum Take
Oskan A cup	Wake No
Lope Rope	Nowitka Yes
Silux Angry	Seokum Strong
Sharty Sing	Six Friend
Mercie Thanks	Ikta What
Kinoose Tobacco	Pechuck Green
Chee New	Lemoro Wild
Sunday Sunday	Daselle Saddle
Pooh Shoot	Sitlii Stirrup
Lolo To carry	Lesibro Spurs
Klawa Slow	Kolan Ear
Wagh To spill	Klapp To find
Inti Across	Kull Tough, hard

Lapulla	The back	Tumolitch	A barrel
Sapled	Wheat	Opkan	A basket
Pire sapled	Bread	Lepia	A plate
Labiscuit	Biscuit	Latuble	A table
Laween	Oats	Laqueen	A saw
Lice	Rice	Moosum	Sleep
Sagwa	Sugar	Cold Illihe	Winter
Soap	Soap	Warm Illihe	Summer
Molass	Molasses	Cold	A year
Stick shoes	Shoes	Ke waap	A hole
Skin shoes	Moccasins	Zum	Write
Gleece Pire	Candle	Klemenwhit	False
Skullapeen	A rifle	Klonass	Don't know
Memoloose	Kill	Quass	Fear, afraid
Aetshoot	Bear	Olally	Berries
Mowitch	Deer	Tzae	Sweet
Cuitchaddy	Rabbit	Tumalla	To-morrow
Skubbyou	Skunk	Hee-hee	Laugh
Olikhiyou	Seal	Moon	Moon
Yakolla	Eagle	Klakeece	Stars
Waugh-waugh	Owl	How	Listen, attend
Skakairk	Hawk	Sil-sil	Buttons
Mank	Duck	Lapeep	Pipe
Smockmock	Grouse	Akaepooit	Needle
Malaekua	Musquito	Tin-tin	Music
Swaawa	Panther	Tance	Dance
Skudzo	A squirrel	Opootch	Tail
Enpooy	Lice	Etlinwill	Ribs
Lesway	Silk	Ikt stick	A yard
Lalopa	Ribbons	Elp	First
Kapo	Coat	Claystone	Coal
Sickilox	Pantaloons	Lesack	A bag
Shirt	Shirt	Newha	How is it
Aekik	A fish hook	Tenass Klootchman	A girl
Tootosh	Milk	Tenass	A child, and any- thing small
Snass	Rain	Wawa	Language, to speak
Pithick	Thick	Mamook	Chaco Bring
Snow	Snow	Muck-muck	Anything good to eat
Lehash	An axe	Pire-chuck.	Ardent spirits of any kind
Laleem	File	King George.	English, Scotch or Irish
Opsu	A knife	Laplosh	A shingle or plank
Leklee	Keys		
Pillom	A Broom		
Lakutchee	Clams		
Lacassett	A trunk		

Wake nika huntux	I do not understand	Leereme	Cream color
Oihes	Sandwich Islander	Leky	Spotted, or piebald
Hyass	Large or very	Olo	Hungry or thirsty
Till	Heavy or tired	Lapushmo	Saddle Blanket
Lazy	Slow or lazy	Chick chick	A wagon or cart
Mamookipsoot	To conceal	Kull-kull stick	Oak
Halluck Laport	Open the door	Laplash stick	Cedar
Ikpooy Laport.	Shut the door	Legum stick	Pine
Klakany	Out of doors	Klemansa pel	Flour
Midlight	Sit down, put down, or stay	Sale	Cotton or calico
Midwhit	Stand up, get up, or move	Kanim	Conoe or boat
Sitkum	Middle or half	Klackan	A fence, field
Tenas Poolakly	Sunset or dusk	Kalidon	Lead or shot
Cookshut	Fight, break, injure, etc.	Chickaman	Metals of all kinds
Wakeskokum	Weak	Chickaman shoes	Horse shoes
Wakekonsick	Never	Tanass Musket	A pistol
Kuuntux	Understand	Moolack or Moos	Elk
Tikke	Want, desire, etc.	Salmon or sallo-week	Salmon
Ikta mika tikke	What do you want	Tanass Salmon	Trout
Okoah	This or that	Lemule or Hyaskolon	Mule
Wake ikta nika tikke	I do not want anything	Man Moos-moos	An ox
Sow wash	Indian, Savage	Tanass Moos-moos	A calf
Ankuty	Long ago	Henkerchim	Handkerchief
Lay-lay	A long time	Coat	A woman's gown
Konsick	How much	Keekwully coat	A petticoat
Mokook	Buy or sell	Keekwully Sickilox	Drawers
Kultis	Nothing gratis	Hachr ou	House
Kapitt	Finish, Stop	Kata	Why, or what is the matter
Kapitt wawa	Hold your tongue	Whaah	(Exclamation of astonishment) Indeed
Nanitch	Look, to see	Abba	Well then, or, if that is the case
Sockally	Tyhee	Luckwulla	A nut
Keekwully	Deep, beneath	Tupsu	Grass or straw
Quonism	Always	Hoey-hoey	Exchange
Sick	Unwell, ill, sick, etc.	Tootosh	gleece
		Kquttilt	To collapse
		Glass	A loking glass or

36 VOCABULARY OF THE CHINOOK JARGON.

window	Killapie	Return or capsiz	
Koory knitan	A race horse	Kloch-klock	Oysters
Tanass Lakutchee	Mussels	Lawoolitch	A bottle
Koppa	From toward, &c.	Annah	Exclamation of as-
Chitch	Grandmother		tonishment
Kia-howya	How are you,	Sick tum tum	Regret, sor-
or poor, pitiful		row	
Lapoeelle	Frying pan	Kooy-kooy	Finger rings
Appola	A roast of any-	Hrowlkult	Stubborn, de-
thing		termined	
Quis-quis	A straw mat	Tickaerchy	Although
Makook house	A store	Tamanawas	Witchcraft
Katsuck	Midday, between	Owaykeet	A road
Oloman	An old man, or	Ikt	1
worn out		Mox	2
Lemaci	An old woman	K'one	3
Hyass Sunday	Christmas	Locket	4
day and the 4th of July		Quinum	5
Pisheck	Bad, exhausted	Tahum	6
Paper	Paper, books, &c.	Sinimox	7
Zum seeahhoose	Paint de	Sotkin	8
face.		Quies	9
Pire Olally	Ripe berries	Tatilum	10
Cold olally	Cranberries	Tatilum pi ikt	11
Fiil olally	Strawberries	Tatilum pi mox	12
Lapiaege	A trap or snare	Tatilum tatilum ou ikt	
Miami	Down the stream,	Takamonak	100
below		Ikt hyass	Takamonak 1,000
Machlay	Towards the land	Stewebelow	North
Staetijay	Island	Stegvaak	South
Aalloyma	Another or diff-	Sun chako	East
erent		Sun midlight	West
Hee-lee-lemma	Gamble		

Wells, Fargo & Co's EXPRESS,

FOR THE

Salmon River Mines.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

Receive and Forward Letters, Packages,
Parcels and Treasure,

To and from all points in the Salmon River
and Nez Perces Mining Districts:

WE HAVE

ESTABLISHED AGENCIES

At all the Principal Points and will have
responsible Messengers on all the routes.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1862.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

S. S. S. ROMAN VIOLIN

AND GUITAR STRINGS,

WARRANTED THE BEST, and sold in quantities to suit, at

Kohler's Great Music Importing House,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MAPS, CHARTS, ATLASES, &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

MAPS AND ATLASES

IS CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND

NEW MAPS arriving by each Steamer of the most recent date. Also Maps, showing the Position of the Army, constantly arriving. School Apparatus and School Merchandise for sale.

Also, a GENERAL AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS.

305 Montgomery St., Room No. 2, San Francisco.

W. HOLT, Agent for J. H. COLTON

