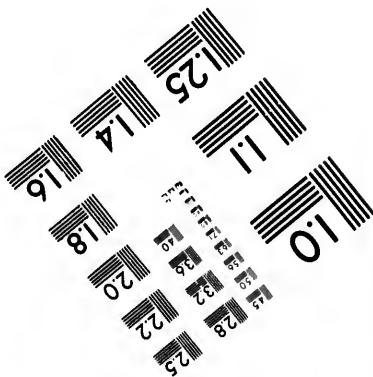
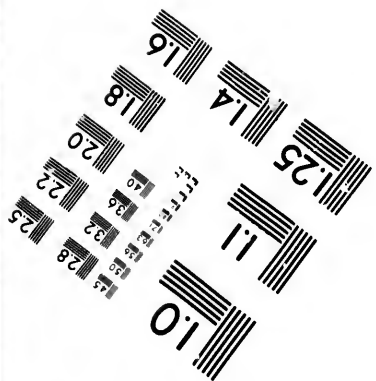
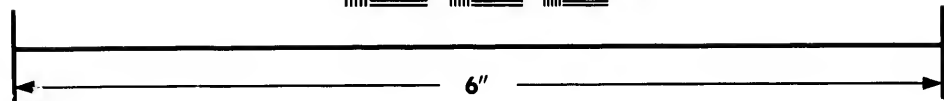
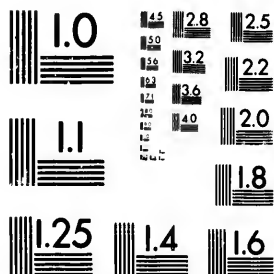


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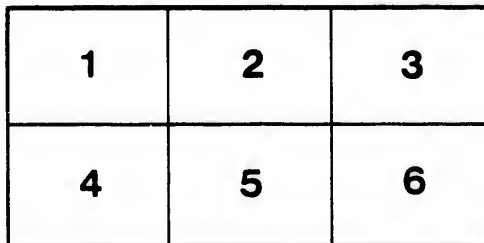
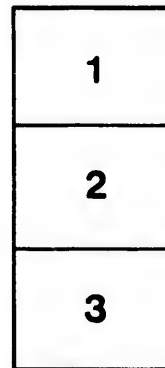
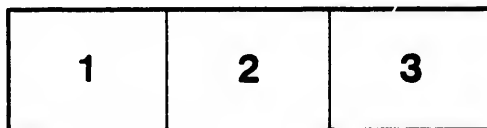
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MAP AND GUIDE

TO THE

CARIBOO GOLD MINES

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY

JULES H. FERY, C. L. C.

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WITH NOTES, OBSERVATIONS, DIRECTIONS, AND INFORMATION, GATHERED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY

G. J. WIGHT,

COUNSELOR AT LAW.

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1862.

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## THE CARIBOO MINES:

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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At the time of the first Frazer River rush from San Francisco in 1858, owing to the discovery of a large auriferous country in British Columbia, men who had undergone all classes of hardships in pursuit of gold in this country, were surprised, when at Victoria, they were *as far off* from the mines as when they left San Francisco—and this occasioned simply by their want of information of how to go from place to place when there—or the means of living in a strange country—or any knowledge whatever of the climate—and many a stout heart who went with the motto "*aut aurum aut nullus,*" came back with all



the latter part of it; which he attributed to the country instead of his want of forethought.

With every advantage and inducement offered by the British Government to the miner, backed by a free port at Victoria—where goods are cheaper than any other place on the Pacific coast—with an Act of the Legislature so framed as to allow *aliens* to hold land the same as British subjects, casting upon them no other duty than that of ordinary and peaceful behaviour whilst sojourning on British soil, the tide set against the mines of British Columbia, and a stampede took place, leaving a very few, who had some faith to remain to test whether the mines were true or false.

Time progressed, roads were made—steamboats placed by American enterprise on the lakes—gold extracted in large quantities, and regularly remitted to San Francisco; until at last some fortunate hardy explorers discovered the new gold mines in that part of the country called by the Indians “CARIBOO”, \*—and to which country unquestionably in the spring a large number of miners will go.

And it is with a view to aid and assist those who may feel inclined to visit that auriferous country, the Publisher has been induced to give them the best Official and other reliable information, of how to get there, and the mode of life they will have to adopt when there.

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\* The Cariboo is a species of reindeer, and found in that section of the country.

## ROUTE.

Presuming the Miner or Geologist has determined on proceeding to the Cariboo Mines, from San Francisco, early in the month of May 1862, the *cheapest* and most *practicable*

ROUTE is *via* PORT DOUGLAS,

| TIME.        | ROUTE.  | PRICE.      |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 7 to 10 days | From San Francisco to Victoria, V.I. by steamer: Cabin \$50, Steerage | 25 dollars. |
| 1 "          | Victoria to New Westminster, stemr.                                   | 5 "         |
| 2 "          | New Westminster to Port Douglas, by steamer.....                      | 4 "         |
| 1 "          | Port Douglas to Pemberton Lake, 29½ miles by stage .....              | 8 "         |
| 1 "          | { Cross Pemberton Lake, 6 miles in boat .....                         | 50 cts.     |
|              | { Portage, on foot, 1½ miles to Lillouet Lake,                        |             |
| 1½ "         | { Cross Lillouet Lake, in steamer....                                 | 1 dollar.   |
|              | { Portage on a new stage road to Lake Anderson, 27 miles.....         |             |
| 1 "          | { Cross Lake Anderson, 18 miles in steamboat .....                    | 1 "         |
|              | { Portage ½ miles,  |             |
|              | { Cross Lake Seaton, 17 miles in steamboat .....                      |             |
|              | { Portage 3½ miles on good road to village of Lillouet                |             |
|              | { Cross the river ..  |             |
|              | { From there to Cayoosh Flat.   | 25 cts.     |

Let the reader now see what he has to do from the real starting point above, viz : Port Douglas to Keith-

ley's Creek ; for his way is perfectly simple up to that point—the journey being by steam, with only a few stoppings in transit : let him be clothed in whatever dress he pleases, *but* it must be of great warmth ; his food all along the route to Cayoosh Flat, will be of the best description and at moderate prices.

From Port Douglas there is a good road, 50 feet wide, to Pemberton Lake for either foot or stage passages, and places of refreshment are at convenient distances.

Crossing Pemberton Lake on sail or row boats, then portage on a good road to Lillouet Lake, which is crossed on a steamer to the opposite village, where, if you wish to camp out, procure provisions, or proceed in a stage direct : there is a Half Way House at the 13½ miles, with good accommodation.

Having proceeded you arrive at Lake Anderson, cross in a steamer, walk 1½ miles on a good road, cross Lake Seaton in a steamer, another walk of 3½ miles to the village of Lillouet, when crossing the river brings you to Cayosh Flat.

At this place, no matter how the miner may come, is the real starting point for the CARIBOO MINES ; *and here end any practicable roads.*

There is another route, to this point, from Fort Yale, which will be explained hereafter.

From Cayosh Flat you proceed, according to the following route, as near as possible, 197 miles :—

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| To The Fountain .....  | 8 miles, |
| To The Paivillion..... | 12 “     |

|                                      |    |   |
|--------------------------------------|----|---|
| To Leon's House.....                 | 16 | " |
| To Big Creek.....                    | 20 | " |
| To Canoe Creek .....                 | 20 | " |
| To Log Creek.....                    | 10 | " |
| To Alkali Lake .....                 | 16 | " |
| To Lake Williams (Davis' Ranch)..... | 28 | " |
| From the Lake to the Ranch .....     | 3  | " |
| From Davis's to Deep Creek.....      | 10 | " |
| To Round Tent .....                  | 12 | " |
| To Beaver Lake.....                  | 17 | " |
| To Small Lake .....                  | 18 | " |
| To the Forks of the Quesnelle .....  | 7  | " |

This route, until you reach Alkali Lake, follows the banks of the Frazer River; but from this point to the Forks of the Quesnelle river, you frequently lose sight of them. *The stations above mentioned are the only ones where provisions are to be had.*

The trail is often very bad, especially from Williams Lake, and if travelled with packed animals and provisions, you are obliged to proceed slowly, having to stop where there is pasture for the animals; but on foot, it can be travelled over easily in 8 or 9 days from Lillouet.

At the forks of the Quesnelle can be bought any thing wanted at the village of that name.

Leaving this point and ascending 8 miles the North Fork, is a bridge which crosses it; thence 16 miles higher up you reach the village at the mouth of Keithleys Creek, where are the FIRST MINING CLAIMS OF THE CARIBOO DISTRICT.

From here there is a difficult trail until you reach

Snow Shoes, a high hill distant 12 miles—either by the hill or ravine—the first is preferable: hence, 12 miles, is reached Antler Creek: this is the center of the paths that lead to the following creeks and ravines:—

FROM ANTLER CREEK CAMP

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| To Williams Creek, by Grouse Creek (6 and 6)..... | 12 miles |
| To Lake House, on Bald Mountain.....              | 10 "     |
| To Lightning Canion, at the foot.....             | 19 "     |
| To Van Winkle Gulch.....                          | 23 "     |
| To Last Chance Gulch .....                        | 27 "     |
| "          by Lightning.....                      | 31 "     |
| To head of Jack Club Creek.....                   | 10 "     |
| To Burn's Creek, by Jack Club.....                | 19 "     |
| To Nelson's Creek, by Jack Club.....              | 24 "     |
| To Willows Creek, by Nelson's.....                | 28 "     |

As to the route by Fort Yale it is difficult, and often dangerous, though the government intend to build a wagon road that way. It also brings you by the Forks of the Thompson to Cayosh Flat, or by the route along the banks of the Bonaparte river, generally called the Brigade Route.

A great many *packers*, leaving Cayosh Flat, follow the trail along the river, until 2 miles above the Pavillion and then take a wide road which meets the Brigade route, which also ends with the river trail at William's Lake.

This last route, on leaving Lillouet or Cayosh, is to be preferred, if with animals; as by the river, it is difficult for them to pass.

Up to the Forks of the Quesnelle, goods are packed on mules, and above there on horses. The reason being, that mules' hoofs are too small for the marshes and soft lands which exist in all the district of Cariboo.

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## LOCATION OF THE MINES.

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The CARIBOO MINES are bounded on the north by *Fort George* and the upper part of the *Frazer River*—on the south, by the *Quesnelle River*—on the east, by a spur of the *Rocky Mountains*, in a N.W. direction—and on the west by *Frazer River*, until it reaches *Fort George*. Having an area of about 40 to 45 square miles.

### BALD MOUNTAIN

In the centre of this Mountain District is a cluster of high mountains, the culminating point dividing the waters of the "Keithley" on the south and Antler Creek on the north, and is called "Bald Mountain;" the highest point being named "Snow Shoes."

### KEITHLEY'S CREEK.

Is to the south of Bald Mountain, and after a great bend running west and south and finally east, empties itself into one of the lakes forming one of the sources

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of the north branch of the Quesnelle: has proved *very rich in many places*, especially in the centre and downwards. The season of 1860 was prosperous, but owing to the sudden rise of water caused by the heavy summer rains, in 1861 nearly all the mining machinery was carried away at various times, thus causing extra labor and expense preparatory to re-working. The gold on this Creek is very coarse.

#### CUNNINGHAM CREEK.

From the eastern part of Bald Mountain run several small streams formed by melting snows, of which Cunningham Creek—enclosed by high hills—describes nearly a circle in its course. This Creek has paid well.

#### HARVEY CREEK.

Starts from the same point as Cunningham Creek, and both empty themselves into the lakes of the north branch of the Quesnelle.

At the E.N.E. point from the summit of Snow Shoes are found several small streams slightly prospected, which flow into the lower part of Antler Creek.

#### ANTLER CREEK.

Takes its source by several streams and in different directions in the S.S.W. and W. of Bald Mountain. At the commencement of 1861 it acquired great celebrity for its richness. The portion yielding at present the greatest quantity of gold, is from the forks down to two or three miles below the village of

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Antler. Many claims have paid well on this bank, but the gold is not equally dispersed, being generally found in "spots." There is plenty of room for prospecting on this Creek which is 18 miles long. On many tributaries of this Creek gold is found, but not sufficiently remunerative considering the high prices of provisions, the shortness of the season, and other rich places which are continually discovered.

#### GROUSE CREEK

Takes its rise opposite to the extreme left branch of Antler Creek, and runs in a N.N.E. and N.E. direction, and is surrounded by very steep gravel hills; the gravel in the bed of the Creek is from eight to twenty feet deep. The gold is here also found in "spots." Several companies are satisfied, the claims on the Creek paying from \$25 to \$30 dollars to the man. But the Creek has been but little prospected, the climate being very severe, owing to the fact that the creek is hemmed in by high mountains.

#### WILLIAMS' CREEK.

Towards the west of Grouse Creek, and separated by a high ridge of hills starting from the Bald Mountain, is Williams' Creek, the richest, as far as at present known, in this District, and is worked for a length of four or five miles; but the companies above and below the center are only prospecting. Five or six companies in the center, such as Abbott & Co., and Steele & Co., and others, have taken out large quantities of gold; but those claims, being in the



narrow and shallow part of the Creek, are worked at less expense than those above and below, on which wheels and pumps are necessary, caused by the water sinking through the ground. One of the peculiarities of this Creek is that by its right side as it runs down, tunnels were opened when it was discovered that the bed of the *old Creek* had originally passed under where the hill now stands, the same being twenty to thirty feet below the present channel, with a paying gravel perfectly similar to the bed of the present Creek now being worked. This discovery having been made at the end of the season of 1861, has induced a great number of miners to mark or stake off all the side hill, 100 feet square, for the distance of three miles, which claims will be opened during the winter by tunnels, by parties interested in them.

#### JACK CLUB CREEK.

More to west of Williams Creek and from the steep side of Bald Mountain, separated by a high crest of mountains running N.E. and N.N.E. from the Lake House is this Creek, having plenty of water, and being only a short distance from Williams Creek. The appearances being the same, there can be no doubt that the bed of this Creek is not the original one, but that it stands in the same relative position as to the old one does to the new in Williams Creek. Quartz is here found in large quantities, a great number of prospects have been made, the results of which are unknown.

## BURNS' RAVINE.

From the middle of the ridge forming the west limits of Jack Club Creek, start a spur of mountains running W.N.W., and from the southern part of which this Ravine takes its source. It is 5 miles from Jack Club. Claims have paid here remunerating prices to the owners.

## NELSON'S CREEK

Is situated 5 miles further to the W., running S. to N. All the narrow and shallow places are mostly worked out and have given fine results. There only remain the deep and broad places which offer difficulties of working; water and clay mixed with gravel and boulders, forming the bottom of this Creek but containing fine gold. If on further prospecting a layer of blue gravel should be found under it, large results may be expected.

## SMALL STREAMS.

Following to the W.N.W. the same chain of Mountains, from where Nelson Creek starts, are four or five small streams running parallel with it and all run from south to north. These have no names, nor have they yet been prospected, owing to the want of trails and the difficulty of transporting provisions, which can there be only obtained from itinerant vendors, who are continually moving.

## LIGHTNING CREEK.

From N.E. and towards the N. of Bald Mountain

is the South-east branch of Lightning Creek, the other branch of the creek, distant eight or nine miles, coming from the east and joining the former, and after their junction pass into a Cañon half a mile long, and from thence follow a W.N.W. direction. It is a small river, 36 to 40 miles long, when it terminates abruptly to the S.W. and empties itself into Swift River. This Creek, in the latter part of August, 1861, was only worked where the Cañon was, and that by six companies, who obtained from nine to fourteen ounces per man per day ; but these claims are nearly worked out, the bed-rock being mostly naked. In five or six places below the Cañon the stream was turned, prospects were made and abandoned ; but since the 25th of September many of these claims have been re-taken, and will be worked during the coming season of 1862. A great many claims have been taken up below the Cañon to the extent of 12 miles.

#### VAN WINKLE.

At six miles below the Cañon and on the left of the Lightning Creek, starts this Ravine, running S.W. to N.N.E., taking its rise from one of the ramifications of Bald Mountain, which divides the Lightning and Swift River. This Ravine has given an extraordinary amount of gold to five or six companies ; and immense discoveries were made at the upper part of its Forks during the latter part of September, 1861, but too late to be worked that season.

LAST CHANCE GULCH.

Following the Lightning 4 miles below is this Gulch, taking its rise from the same mountain and running in the same direction as Van Winkle. It is not large but has amply paid the miners.

PETERSON'S CREEK.

Following the course of the Lightning 15 miles on the same side as Last Chance Gulch is this Creek, which has been but slightly prospected.

CHESEM CREEK.

Starting from the Cañon and following the right bank 9 or 10 miles is this Creek, taking its source opposite to Nelson's, running therefrom from the N.N.E. to the S.S.W. This Creek is the most crooked of all. Is worked by several companies: by a French one at the head of the creek. A number of mining works are being carried on, yielding a sufficient quantity of gold to pay all miners having claims there.

DAVIS CREEK.

Following again the Lightning 3 or 4 miles is this Creek, running from the same mountain and in same direction. This Creek has paid well, and late in the season deep paying claims have been discovered near its mouth.

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Following the course of the Lightning, after having crossed several small streams on the right hand

side—but which have not been prospected—are a succession of marshes, lakes, and low lands extending to the left bank, and to the right of Lightning to the end of the chain of hills which border it, till the Lightning abruptly forks off to the S.W. and S.S.W. to a flat solid ground and empties itself into the Frazer.

#### SWIFT RIVER.

Returning to Bald Mountain at the head of Williams, Jack Club and Lightning Creeks and looking towards the West, immediately at the foot of the mountain is the source of this river, which runs through the valley in a W.N.W. general direction, until it loses itself in the flat ground bordering the Frazer river. At this place, all the mountains and hills on the opposite side of the Frazer running N. and W., are to be seen during the month of August.

#### SWAMP RIVER.

Starting from the camp of Antler and proceeding to the north, following Grouse Creek down to the marshes, swamps and lakes in which the waters of the Antler, William, Lilouette, Jack Club, Nelson and some other western streams empty themselves into, and through which runs a rapid current caused by the waters of those streams, is Swamp River.

#### WILLOW CREEK.

Swamp River passing through a narrow channel, a little below the mouth of Nelson's Creek, is called

Willow Creek on account of the large quantities of willows growing on its borders, runs for 20 to 25 miles, where it loses that name and is called

CANION CREEK,

On account of its being encased in bed-rock, until it empties itself into the Frazer, below Fort George. Neither Swift River or Willow Creek have been prospected, but from the nature of the ground in Willow Creek there is every indication that gold abounds there.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

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Having now given the miner an idea of the roads and lakes he will have to travel before reaching Antler, a few remarks, in as concise a form as possible, will materially aid him in arriving at a conclusion of whether he will go or not : and in drawing that conclusion, let him do so calmly ; viewing, the hardships he has to undergo—the climate, in its most severe aspect—the outlay necessary to enable him to go and *return in case of failure*—which ought not to be less than \$300, and that used with great care : and weighing these things together, see whether the probable amount of gold to be earned by him in the few short working months, will more than compensate for such hardships, climate and outlay ; and will the claim, if a fortunate one, be sufficient to support him in affluence until the following year, when he can again commence his labors : for it must be borne in mind, it is not generally the first year that produces the greatest results—it is the second and third after having opened the claim.

No doubt the working of the Cariboo Mines on a *large scale* will, for two or three years, be attended with difficulties ; having to contend against the cli-

mate, the brief space of time to work them—for rarely can miners start their preparations for working before the end of July, which is after the melting of the snow, and which even then depends on the rise or fall of the water.

The working of these mines terminated on the 27th of October in 1860, and on the 5th of October in 1861.

Another drawback, is the bad condition of roads, and facilities of internal communication for the carriage of provisions and necessary materials for carrying of operations: this will no doubt be remedied within two years, as His Excellency Governor Douglas, through his Commissioner of Lands and Works, on the 29th of October, 1861, invited tenders for the construction of a mule and wagon road *into and through* the Cariboo mines, on most advantageous terms to capitalists or others; offering the guarantee of the Government for payment according to the contract given out.

The climate of Cariboo during the miners sojourn there, is not so disagreeable as many would suppose. October ends the miner's labor. Snow falls in abundance till November, when there are spells of fine weather; but after and till April, there is continued snow and dry cold. In May the snow begins to melt; towards the end of June it is at its full, until July when the waters begin to decrease: at which time, if the miner is prepared, he can commence his operations.



It has been asserted by some miners, that the mines can be worked sooner, and the explanation of it is : the miner on arriving searches for a claim and having selected one, commences sawing the lumber for his flume ; having succeeded in this, and by the time everything is in readiness to open the claim—flumes, pumps, sluices, &c.—*the season is over.* The flumes, in general, are from 7 to 9 feet wide and 100 feet, at least, in length and 1 foot to 18 inches deep. The miner has then to wait until the following season, which certainly would then allow him to commence sooner. If, on the contrary, he has only found a claim at the end of the season, then the following year he would commence sawing his lumber on the snow, in the month of April, and have all materials ready to work his claim immediately the waters allowed, which in such a case would give him considerable advantages over those who had no claim.

The depth of snow is from 6 to 23 feet ; at Antler from 6 to 8, and can be travelled on snow-shoes. Marks of the trail on the trees have been made as in California.

The prices, last season, at Antler, of various articles, provisions and other things were as follows : Flour, \$56 per 100 pounds, in summer : Sugar, \$1 : Coffee, \$1 : Beans, 90 cents per pound : Bacon from 90 cents to \$1 20 per pound. No Potatoes had arrived of any consequence. Turnips, 75 cents per pound : Fresh Beef, 40 and 45 cents, and late in the

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season 25 cents per pound, owing to an opposition shop: Spirits, from \$10 to \$18 per gallon, 29 to 30 degrees above proof: Mining Powder, \$1 per pound: Nails \$1 per pound: Salt \$1 per pound: Soap, \$1 50 per pound: Rice, 75 cents per pound: Blankets, No. 4, \$35 to \$40 per pair (buy at Victoria for \$11): Candles, \$2 25 per pound: Whip Saws, from \$40 to \$75: no cross-cut Saws, but will be this season, price unknown: India-rubber Boots, long legged, from \$18 to \$22.

Below this, potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes and sallad of every description are found, especially on the road, at Beaver Lake, Williams' Lake, Deep Creek, and Dog Creek—grown by white men and Indians in large quantities, and from which Antler will be constantly supplied as soon as the roads are open.

There is any amount of spruce in the Cariboo mines, with which the miner can protect himself from scurvy.

The miner should take with him one or two pair of blue or green spectacles, to protect his eyes from the snow; should he be unfortunate enough to lose or break them, all he has to do is to apply wet gun-powder on the outer lid and surrounding the eye, which will have the desired effect.

The time occupied in going from San Francisco to Antler averages 25 days; or from Victoria, about 500 miles, 15 to 17 days, at an outlay of \$75. The living on board the steamers from Victoria, and on

the road as far as Williams' Lake averages \$1 per meal—from there to Kitlaith, \$1½ per meal, and from there to Antler, \$2 per meal, consisting of good bacon, beans, fresh beef and bread, at all portages.

There is not as yet any accommodations for passengers on the road; the miners sleep on the floor free of charge at all stations.

Having given this much information about the road and the mines, and which has been procured from official and other reliable sources, more particularly from actual explorers, *who are again about to return*—is there then a probability of the miner's obtaining sufficient gold to warrant him in going there? This can only be arrived at from known results, and if it be true—and there is no reason to doubt it—that enormous sums of gold have arrived *from Cariboo to San Francisco*, and in the hands of such reliable men as Abbott & Co. and Steele & Co., and others, and who only worked their claims this last season for the space of 2½ months, and innumerable others who will not make known their gains, (but who, had they not been satisfied, would soon make that known,) and all of whom are about returning,—this alone is, one would suppose, sufficient to warrant the miner in proceeding there this Spring. And should he do so, and take a claim, (one only can be pre-empted) of 100 feet square, the miner has to pay a license of \$5 per year, from date, and an extra charge of \$1 for recording, which enables him to maintain the title to the claim, and granted alike to

British subjects and aliens. The personal security and tranquility which he will enjoy will at once strike him as contrasting favorably with any other mines. If claims are invaded, rights usurped, wrong or crime committed, either by rich or poor—redress for wrong, punishment for crime, and justice are speedily and with unerring rectitude dealt alike to all.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Begby went through the mines three times last season, and held court twice for civil and criminal business.

The mining laws can be obtained in Victoria and are easily understood.

And now ere parting, a word to the Geologist. If he proceeds to Bald Mountain, looking north he will see immense plains and low lands of alluvial soil, originally composed of a great number of small lakes which successively finding an outlet, have left on the side those enormous banks of gravel boulders, belonging to every formation of marble stone; sandstone; detritus; schists; porphyry; marble and granite of all colors; geodes; quartz and quartzites white and milky, and in crystalline masses, and it will at once strike him that those masses are not the cause of any volcanic eruption, but have been left in their present state by the rapidly receding waters of that part as well as at the North Pole and therefore the gradual accumulation of them at the South Pole. Here may he stand reflecting on the past and present, and from them gather some vague idea of the future—here he can breathe the pure mountain air—

here will he feel in full sway the greatest of God's gifts—freedom of thought and liberty. Far away from friends and home; alone in mountain solitude, how forcibly will the lines of the Poet recur to his mind:—

“ Go seek earth's loftiest heights—ocean's deepest caves :  
Go were the sea snake and the eagle dwell :  
Midst mighty elements where nature is and man is not.  
There may you see afar, impalpable as is the rainbow on the  
cloud  
That glorious vision—LIBERTY ! ”

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Doctor Adolphus is known and rightly celebrated throughout the State, for his cures in Rheumatism Gout and Chronic Diseases, and has only, to the continued and urgent efforts of his patients, and through the desire to help those who are not enabled to see him personally, or to spend a fortune to get rid of the disease, which they have contracted in the pursuit of their daily avocation: only this has been able to persuade the Doctor to give the above medicine to the public, and at such terms that every suffering one should be able to reap its benefits.

As a Health Restorative its value surpasses all the mineral wealth and riches of California. And is creating a revolution in the whole treatment of disease throughout the world.

In secondary and tertiary Syphilis, Scrofula, enlargement of the Glands, Dropsy, and all Nervous and Cutaneous Diseases, and the whole train of Chronic Diseases, which withstand and baffle the skill of the most excellent and learned Physician in the world: in Chronic Diseases whose very name is terror as well to the physician as to the patient, this medicine has proved to be superior to any in existence, and has cured them in so short a time, that they appeared like been abolished by magic influence, and in fact a few such discoveries, and druggists will not need to keep a lot of useless medicines on hand, whenever they are prescribed once in a ten score, they have lost through time their properties in which their value did reside if there was actually any in them.

Take this medicine when your digestive organs are disordered and your blood is impure; it will surely act on your bowels.

Take this medicine when you have a cold, and it will make you perspire freely.

Take this medicine when your urinary and absorbing organs are disordered and it will act on your kidneys—it penetrates every part of your body, reaches even the most remote and secret recesses of your system, and removes the disease located there—it restores healthy action and gives life to every organ in the human body—therefore it has rightfully deserved the name it bears; *Health Restorative*.

The Doctor who is adverse to all patent medicine wishes it to be understood that the above medicine is no such thing, but that he has through the introduction of this medicine with its treatise and direction for use, made every sufferer to be his own physician in the above named diseases.

Thinking it under my dignity to follow the mode of quacks by appending certificates of physicians or private persons which is too well known can be had for certain remunerations application of friends, or by the

mode of boring a man half to death, for even the most worthless trash, I will therefore leave it to them in want of medicine to enquire personally of men that have been cured by my medicines of the above diseases and who can be found in almost every city and village throughout the State. I consider such personal conviction far superior to certificates of persons that are far from being known to them in want of medical aid.

But should any one care for written testimonials or certificates regarding the cures performed by this medicine they might call at my office, and I will show them certificates of true merit, which have been sent to me voluntarily, without applying for them, or by boring individuals to get them.

To satisfy the most scrupulous of men, also as a guarantee to those that have not had the opportunity of knowing the Doctor by reputation or personally, I append the certificate under oath of one of the most celebrated analytical Chemist of the United States, that there are no minerals nor poisons contained in this medicine, although it is a powerful medicine and has a very strong action on the human system, which it necessarily must have to overcome the action of disease of such malignant character.

Dr. Adolphus will attend at his medical office, Bush street, below Montgomery, to all diseases of whatever nature, and guarantees a cure, where a cure is possible or can be attained through skill or knowledge.

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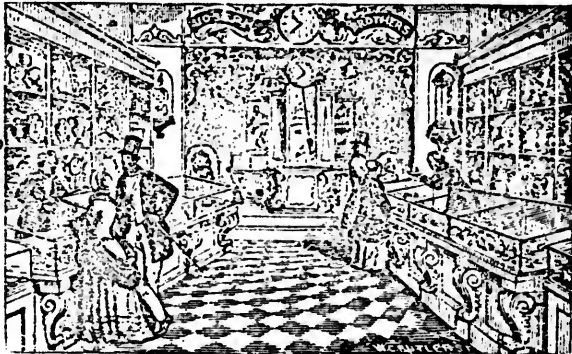
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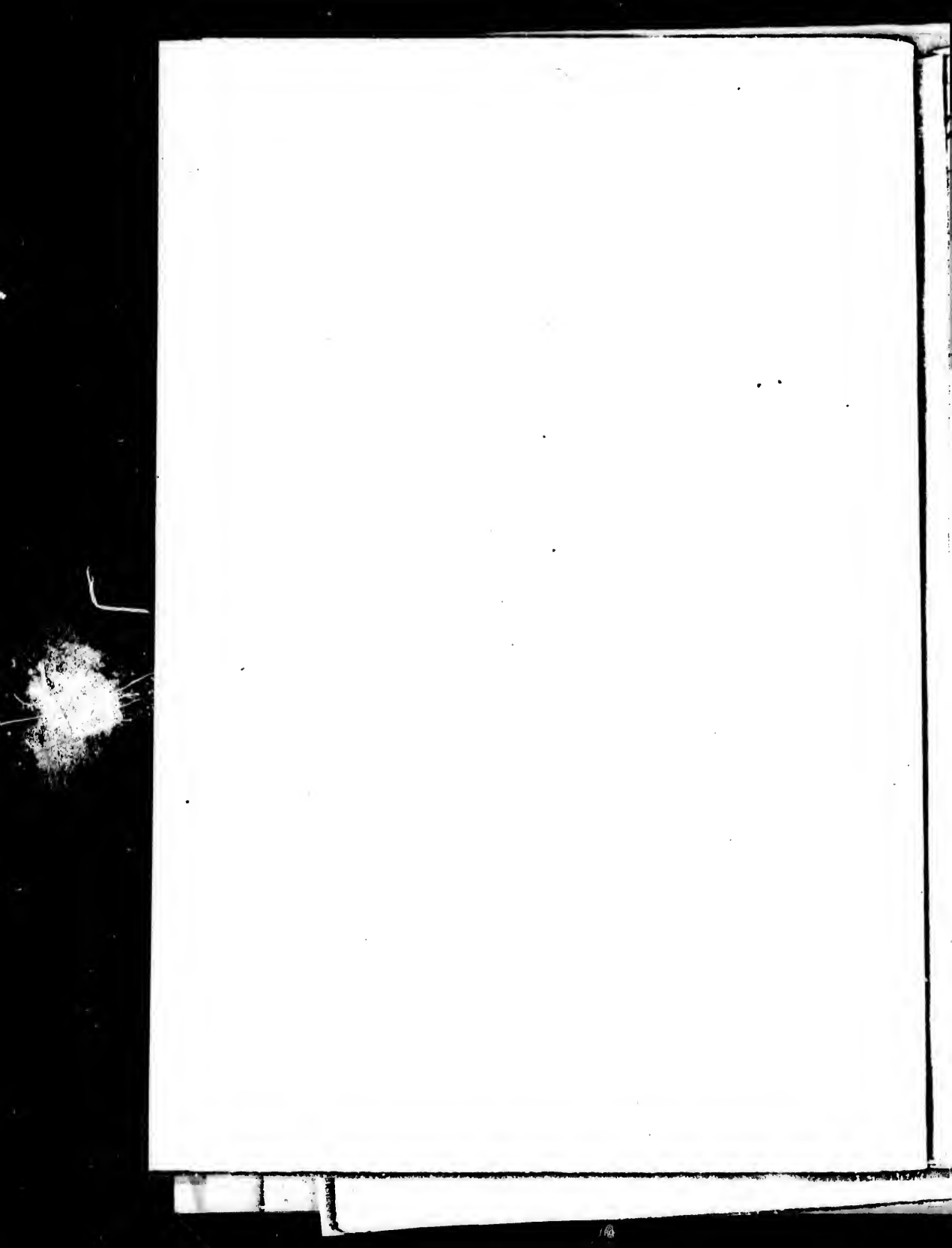
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TO

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**GOLD MINES,**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

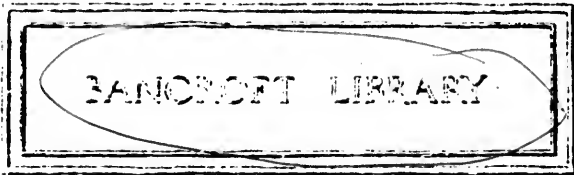
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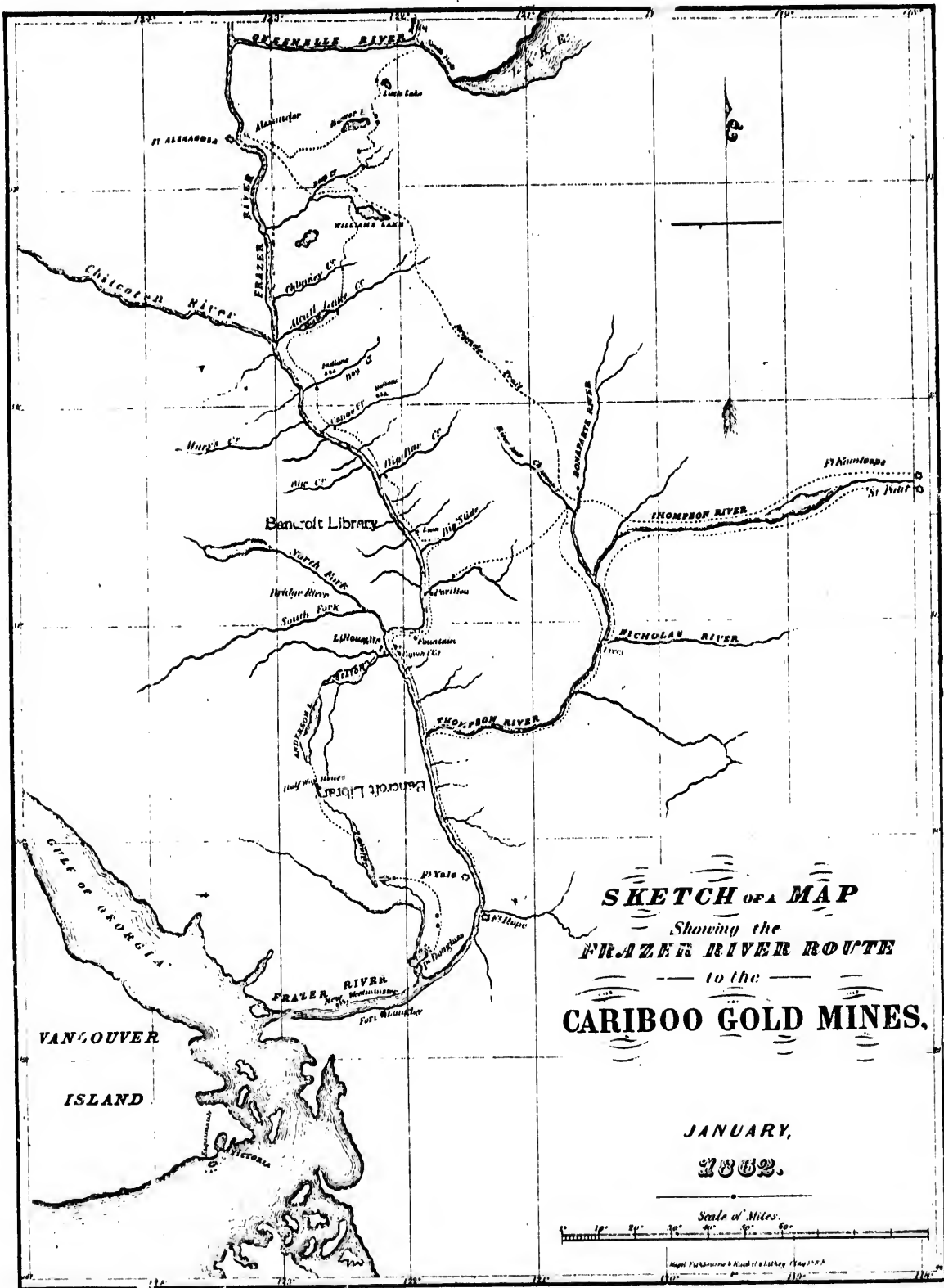
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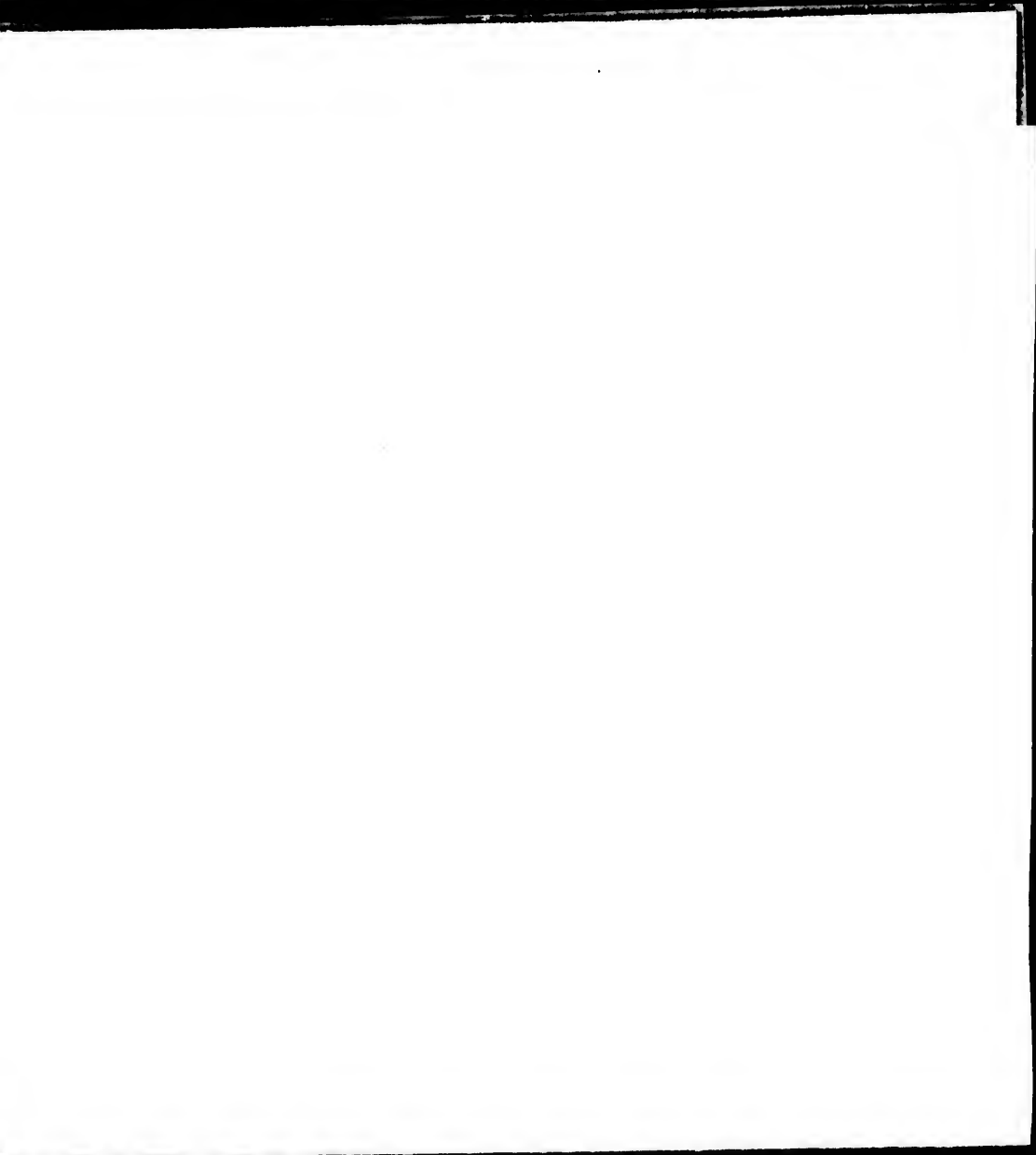
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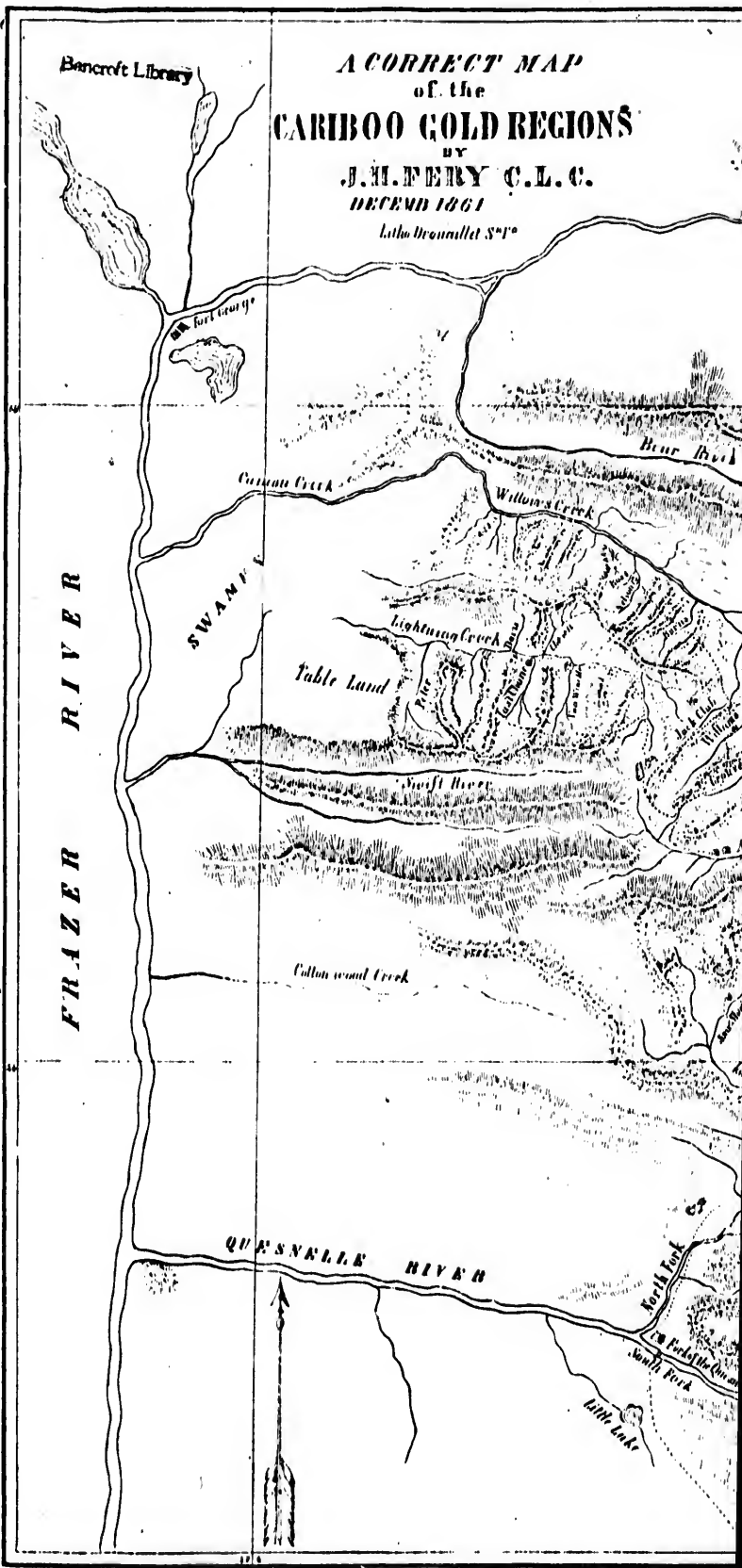
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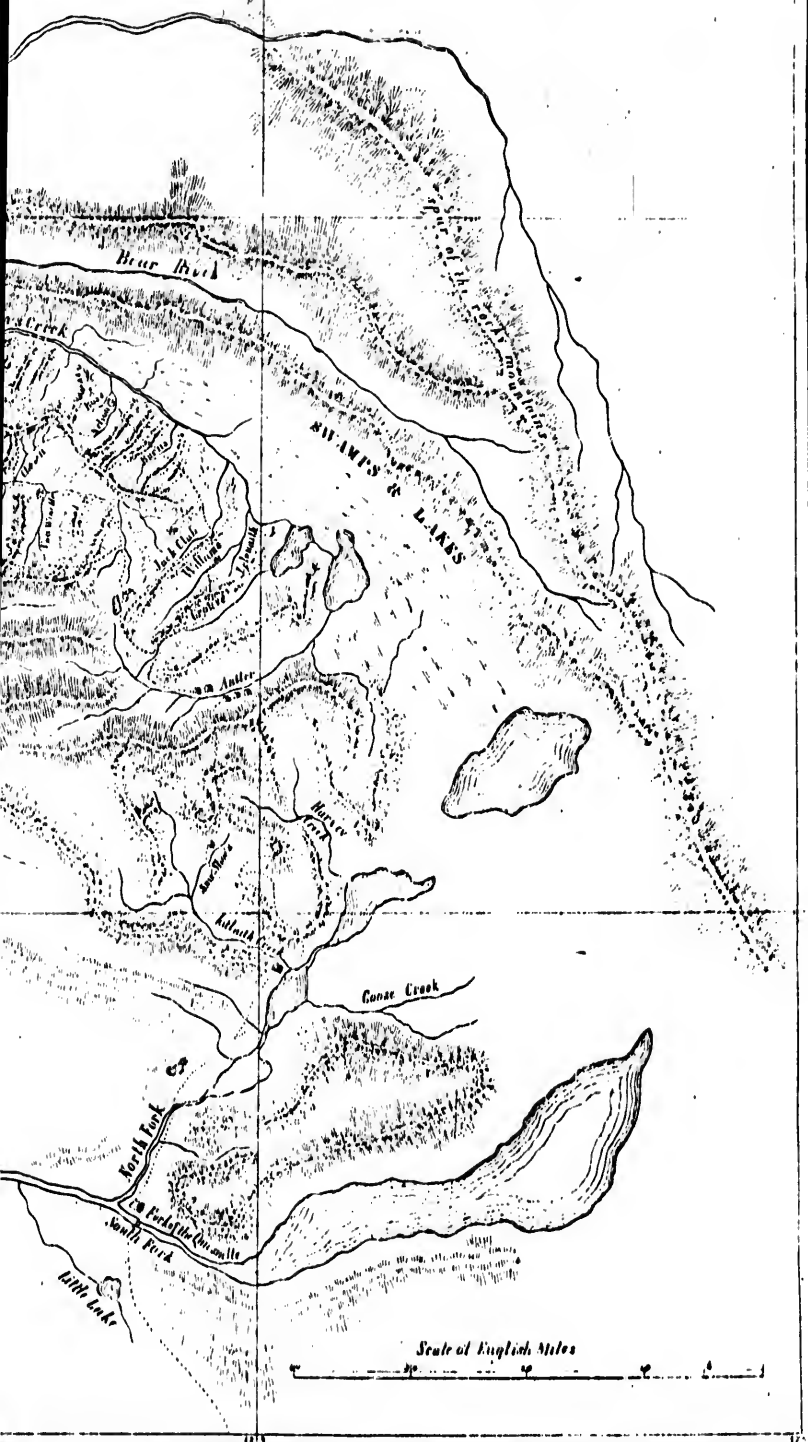
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