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Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

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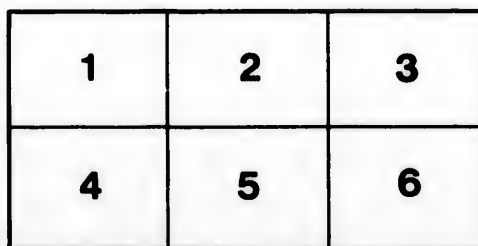
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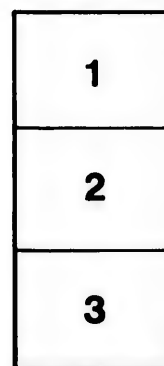
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PRICE 6^D.

KLONDYKE

A

GUIDE TO THE NEW ELDORADO

1. ABOUT THE GOLDFIELDS.
2. THE CLIMATE.
3. METHODS OF MINING.
4. MINERS' CERTIFICATES.
5. LAW AND ORDER.
6. FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE YUKON.
7. THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO
THE KLONDYKE ALL THE YEAR
ROUND.
8. OUTFITS, PROVISIONS, PACKING, &c.
9. LIST OF ARTICLES FOR OUTFIT, AND
THE PROVISIONS REQUIRED.
10. COST OF JOURNEY FROM LIVERPOOL
TO KLONDYKE, INCLUDING PROVI-
SIONS FOR ONE YEAR AND COMPLETE
OUTFIT.
11. REGULATIONS GOVERNING PLACER
MINING (ILLUSTRATED).
12. REGULATIONS GOVERNING DREDGING
FOR MINERALS.

WITH LARGE MAP.

THE KLONDYKE & COLUMBIAN
PASSENGER AGENCY

LONDON, 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, WHARF ST. VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW YORK, A. E. JOHNSON & CO.

28 STATE STREET

VANCOUVER, DAWSON CITY &c.

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THE

KLONDYKE & COLUMBIAN PASSENGER AGENCY

IS FORMED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

KLONDYKE & COLUMBIAN GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL . . £100,000,

DIVIDED INTO

95,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

5,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORATE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Hon. J. H. TURNER, Premier of British Columbia.

The Hon. C. E. POOLEY, Q.C., President of the
Council, British Columbia.

JOSEPH BOSCOWITZ, Esq., Victoria, B.C.

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J. MORRIS CATTON, *Chairman.*

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H. CHESTER-MASTER.

J. DE LARA COHEN.

Bankers.

BROWN, JANSON, & CO., Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Victoria, B.C.

Offices.

64 Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Wharf Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

Dawson City.

KLONDYKE.

I. ABOUT THE GOLDFIELDS.

ACTUAL results have demonstrated beyond doubt the boundless wealth which exists in the Klondyke district of the Dominion of Canada. The well-known Canadian official, Mr. William Ogilvie, whose reliability is unquestioned, says :—

“The richness of the country is beyond dispute. I have no hesitation in saying that there are £20,000,000 in sight to-day, tested and proved, not to speak of what may be found the next year or the year after. It will take years merely to prospect the country. There are 7,000,000 miles of territory. [The total area of the United Kingdom is 121,481 square miles.]

“Bonanza and Eldorado creeks afford between them 278 claims ; the several affluents will yield as many more, and all of these claims are good. I have no hesitation in saying that 100 of those on Bonanza will yield upwards of \$80,000,000. Claim thirty on Eldorado will yield a million in itself, and ten others will yield from \$100,000 upwards. These two creeks will, I am quite confident, turn out from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and I can safely say that there is no other region in the world of the same extent that has afforded in the same length of time so many homestakes—**fortunes enabling the owners to go home and enjoy the remainder of their days.**” . . . “We must have from 90,000 to 100,000 square miles, which, with proper care, judicious handling and better facilities for the transportation of food and utensils, will be the largest, as it is the richest gold field the world has ever known.” . . . “**That country offers to men of great fortitude and some intelligence and steadiness an opportunity to make more money in a given time than they possibly could make anywhere**

else." . . . "I object to the use of the name Klondyke, because that is so small a portion of the territory up there in the Yukon region, in comparison with which the area of the Klondyke would not compare any more than my hand would with that blackboard, and nearly all that vast stretch of country has yet to be prospected."

Dr. Dawson, Director-General, Geological Survey of Canada, says :—

"I consider the Yukon **destined to be the greatest mining country the world ever saw.** I anticipate that the recent discoveries will lead to the development of quartz mining, in which is the staple wealth of any mining country. Experienced prospectors have already found a number of valuable gold quartz discoveries in the Yukon district, and many more are sure to follow."

Inspector Strickland, of the Canadian North-West Mounted Police, says :—

"There has been no exaggeration. I have seen nothing in the newspapers in regard to the richness of the field that is not true. Great strikes have been made, but the amount of gold is unlimited. There are hundreds of creeks rich in gold-bearing placers, never yet entered by the prospectors. Of course, all the claims in the creeks now opened are taken up, but these are only beginnings, I believe, of much greater finds."

2. THE CLIMATE.

The climates of the coast and interior are unlike in many respects. A strip of the mainland back to the mountains and its fringe of islands has a temperate climate not unlike Norway, with little zero weather but a heavy rainfall and a profuse vegetation. The interior has a wide range of heat and cold. The mildness of the coast is due to the Japan current, a warm stream in the Pacific Ocean that strikes the coast of British Columbia, and dividing, sends one branch northward to meet another branch which strikes the Aleutian Islands and expends its force in Bering Sea. The climate of the interior is one of rigorous cold in winter, with a short hot summer, especially days when the sky is clear. The day of mid-winter on the upper Yukon has the sun in sight less than four hours, while in mid-summer it hardly gets dark. The records of

the Canadian Mounted Police at Fort Constantine during the winter of 1896-7 showed the first zero weather on November 10, and the last on April 20. It never rose above zero from December 19 to February 6. The lowest temperature was 75 degrees below on January 27, and on 24 days it went 50 below. The cold is easy to bear when a man is suitably clothed. Men in good health can live well and in comfort. Sixty degrees below zero in Klondyke does not strike so cold as a few degrees of frost in London, the reason being that one is a dry cold and the other a damp one.

3. METHODS OF MINING.

The mining is mostly winter mining. The claims are worked and the dirt thrown up on the dump. It is washed out in the summer.

There are three methods employed by miners in working placer ground :

1st. Panning.—This is by means of a broad shallow dish made of iron or copper. Into this the miner lifts a shovelful of gravel and sand. He then puts in water enough to fill the pan and gives a few whirls and shakes, which tends to settle the gold to the bottom on account of its greater weight. The dish is then shaken in such a way that the gravel and the sand are washed out, leaving the yellow treasure at the bottom, mixed with black sand or pulverised iron ore. If the gold is fine it can be gathered with quicksilver, forming amalgam. So far, the Klondyke miner has not troubled himself to save the fine gold. Panning has been the most common method so far.

2nd. Rocking.—A rocker is simply a box about three feet long and two feet wide, made in two parts, the top part being shallow, with a heavy sheet iron bottom full of quarter-inch holes. The other part of the box is fitted with an inclined shelf about midway in its depth, which is six or eight inches lower at its lower end than at its upper. Over this is placed a piece of heavy woollen blanket. The whole is then mounted on two rockers, much resembling those of an ordinary cradle, and, when in use, they are placed on two blocks of wood, so that the whole may be easily rocked. After the miner has selected his claim,

he looks for the most convenient place to set his "rocker," which must be near a good supply of water. Then he proceeds to clear away all the stones and coarse gravel, gathering the finer gravel and sand near the rocker. The shallow box on top is filled with this, and with one hand the miner rocks it, while with the other he ladles in water. The finer matter, with the gold, falls through the holes on the blanket, which checks its progress and holds the fine particles of gold, while the sand and other matter passes over it to the bottom of the box, which is sloped so that what comes through is washed downward and finally out of the box. Across the bottom of the box are fixed thin slats, behind which mercury is placed to catch any particles of gold which may escape the blanket. If the gold is nuggety the largest are found in the upper box, their weight detaining them until all the lighter stuff has passed through, and the smaller ones are held by a deeper slat at the outward end of the bottom of the box. The piece of blanket is at intervals taken out and rinsed into a barrel. If the gold is fine, mercury is placed at the bottom of the barrel and amalgam formed. The process is continued until enough amalgam has been formed to pay for roasting or firing. It is then squeezed through a buckskin bag, all the mercury that comes through the bag being put back into the barrel to serve again, and what remains in the bag is placed in a retort, if the miner has one, or, if not, on a shovel, and heated until nearly all the mercury is vapourised: the gold then remains in a lump, with some mercury still held in combination with it.

3rd Sluicing.—This method is employed when possible. It requires a good supply of water with sufficient head or fall. The process is as follows: Planks are procured and formed into a box of suitable width and depth. Slats are fixed across the bottom of the box at suitable intervals, or shallow holes bored in the bottom in such order that no particle could run along the bottom in a straight line and escape without running over a hole. Several of these boxes are then set up with a considerable slope, and are fitted into one another at the ends like a stovepipe. A stream of water is now directed into the upper end of the highest box, and the gravel having been collected

as in the case of the rocker, it is shovelled into the upper box and is washed downward by the strong current of water. The gold is detained by its weight and is held by the slats or the holes mentioned. If it is fine, mercury is placed behind the slats or in these holes to catch it. In this way about three times as much dirt can be washed as by the rocker, and consequently three times as much gold is secured, in a given time. After the boxes are done with they are burned, and the ashes washed for the gold held in the wood.

Mr. Ogilvie says :—

“A great many of the miners spend their time in the summer prospecting, and in the winter resort to a method lately adopted, and which is called ‘burning.’ They make fires on the surface, thus thawing the ground until the bed rock is reached, then drift and tunnel; the pay dirt is brought to the surface and heaped in a pile until spring, when water can be obtained. The sluice boxes are then set up and the dirt is washed out, thus enabling the miner to work advantageously and profitably the year round. This method has been found very satisfactory in places where the pay streak is at any great depth from the surface. In this way the complaint is overcome which has been so commonly advanced by miners and others, that in the Yukon several months of the year are lost in idleness. Winter usually sets in very soon after the middle of September, and continues until the beginning of June, and is decidedly cold. The mercury frequently falls to 60 degrees below zero, but in the interior there is so little humidity in the atmosphere that the cold is more easily endured than on the coast. The temperature runs pretty high in summer, as well as low in the winter; it is quite a common thing for the thermometer to register 80-90 degrees in the shade. There is continuous daylight from the middle of May until the early part of August, but in the depth of winter there is little more than three hours of partial daylight in the twenty-four. So that constant daylight for a portion of the year and almost total darkness for another portion might very well create doubts in one’s mind as to what portion of the day in either case should be given to sleep. In the summer months it is possible for a miner to put in as many hours as he has the power to endure the physical strain. Constant daylight admits of several shifts of men being employed, and in this way mining operations may go on continuously throughout every hour of the day.”

4. MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

Persons going to the Klondyke region with the intention of mining should first obtain a Free Miners' Certificate, without the possession of which no right or interest in a mining claim will be recognised by the Canadian Government. These Free Miners' Certificates can be procured (upon personal application only) from the Collectors of Customs at Vancouver and Victoria.

5. LAW AND ORDER.

Although for the moment there is no really organised government in the new district, there is a surprising regard for life and property rights. Few cases of disorder or theft have been reported, and no dangerous or fatal assaults have occurred. The miner stands so much in need of protection for his life and property that he is deeply concerned in maintaining a strong government. He with his associates join together in preserving order, and willingly assist the few officials sent to represent the home authorities. The Dominion has mounted police at all principal points in its territory.

6. FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE YUKON.

As to these Mr. Ogilvie reports :—

In the town of Fortymile, close to the Yukon, potatoes, radishes, turnips, cabbage, and lettuce have been grown with fair success, especially the last-named. Another garden, in a fairly-situated well-sheltered spot, at Cudahy, gave fair radishes, turnips, cabbage, and lettuce. Very fair potatoes were grown on an island at the mouth of the Sixtymile, in the Yukon, by Mr. Harper.

7. THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE KLONDYKE.

The best route is undoubtedly that selected after careful inquiry on the spot by the agents of the Klondyke and Columbian Passenger Agency, viz., that known as the Dyea route over the Chilkoot Pass to Lake Lindeman, thence down river by boat to Dawson City. The difficulties of transportation over the Pass which existed last year have now been removed by the con-

struction by the Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company of a railroad and aerial tramway. It formerly required from twenty to thirty days of toil and peril to deliver an outfit and provisions from Dyea to Lake Lindeman. This feat is now accomplished in twenty-four hours.

The Klondyke and Columbian Passenger Agency has made special preferential arrangements at high rates with the above-named transport and tramway company for the carriage of freight over the Pass for the advantage of passengers booking by their through route from England. By this arrangement the journey is reduced by twenty-five days, and with the special traffic, dining, and sleeping arrangements made by the Agency with steamship companies and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the entire journey from Liverpool to Dawson City can be completed in about twenty-eight days.

The St. Michael and Yukon River route is 4,400 miles from the Pacific Coast, as against 1,578 by the Dyea route, and no reliability can be placed upon it. The navigation of the Yukon is difficult and uncertain, the river boats being frequently stranded, and passengers delayed for months.

8. OUTFITS, PROVISIONS, PACKING, &c.

Much attention has been paid to these questions by the officials of the Agency on the Pacific Coast. It is only by practical experience that it is possible to secure the best and most suitable outfit for mining purposes, and to obtain the right class and quantity of supplies properly packed. The advantage to the intending Klondiker of expert advice as to the supply of outfit and provisions, and the best methods of packing, can hardly be over-estimated. The Klondyke and Columbian Passenger Agency supplies all the necessary experience.

There are numerous difficulties connected with the journey of which nothing is known in England. It is already impossible to secure passages on steamers to Dyea unless they are engaged some weeks ahead. Rates for baggage and passengers on the Coast are changing almost from hour to hour, so great is the demand.

On arrival at the Pacific Coast the voyager is ignorant of the best steamer on which to take his

passage. In a strange country he is at the mercy of the first canvasser; in a strange town he is in the hands of the store-keeper who undertakes to provide him with a miner's outfit for an exorbitant sum, omitting many of the most important and more expensive necessities. He is pushed into laying provisions utterly inadequate and unsuitable for a year's sojourn in a gold-mining country. He is plagued by Customs officials, and without experience and knowledge is generally at the mercy of hacks all round.

All these difficulties, annoyances, loss of money and temper are smoothed away by the officials of the Klondyke and Columbian Passenger Agency. Not only do they provide first-class through transportation, including all meals *en route* by train, and sleeping accommodation, but have arranged so comprehensive an organisation in England, in New York, and on the Pacific Coast—Victoria, Vancouver, &c.—that a person going to the Klondyke under their guidance is provided with a miner's outfit complete in every detail, and of the best articles procurable; with provisions of the best quality sufficient to last for one year, and with a boat on arrival at river navigation at Lake Lindeman, whence he can go down stream to Dawson City, either quickly or slowly at his leisure. Last, but not least, he is met on the arrival of the train at Vancouver by the officials of the Agency on the Pacific Coast; taken to Victoria to receive his outfit and provisions, and is then personally conducted right through with his freight (a most important consideration) to Lake Lindeman.

He is relieved of all trouble and responsibility from the moment he leaves England.

The following is a carefully compiled list of the provisions and articles of outfit supplied by the Agency to each passenger on arriving at Victoria. Every article is of the best quality, and will cover fully every demand:—

9. PROVISIONS.

50 lbs.	Apples, Evaporated
25 "	Apricots, Evaporated
150 "	Bacon, Breakfast
30 "	Bread, Pilot
75 "	Beans
10 "	Baking Powder
1 doz.	Beef Extract, 4-oz. tins

30 lbs.	Beef, Dried
24 "	Beef, Corned, 2-lb. tins
12 2-lb tins	Butter
50 lbs.	Corn Meal
20 "	Candles
12 "	Coffee
5 "	Chocolate
10 "	Currants
300 "	Flour
1 "	Ginger, Ground
1 bot. 8 oz.	Ginger, Jamaica
50 lbs.	Hams
4 doz.	Milk, Condensed
1 lb.	Mustard
1 tin	Matches
10 lbs.	Onions, Evaporated
1 lb.	Pepper, Black, ground
1 "	Pepper, Cayenne
25 lbs.	Prunes
55 "	Peaches or Pears, Evaporated
50 "	Potatoes, Evaporated
25 "	Peas Split
50 "	Rolled Oats
50 "	Rice
100 "	Sugar, Granulated
1 lb.	Spices, Mixed
20 lbs.	Salt
28 "	Soap, Cook's English
	Soap, Castile
10 bars	Soap, Carbolic
1 gal.	Syrup
10 lbs.	Tea
7 "	Tobacco
6 bots.	Vinegar, Condensed
10 lbs.	Vegetables, Compressed
5 10-lb. tins	Vegetable Biscuits
2 doz.	Yeast Cakes
2 lbs.	Citric Acid

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

1 suit	Mackinaw Clothing, heavy
1 pair	Mackinaw Pants, ex. heavy
1	Mackinaw Shirt
1	Tweed Shirt, heavy
1	All-Wool Sweater
1	Mackinaw Hood
1	Wide-brimmed Hat
1	Fur Cap
2 pairs	H.B.C. All-Wool Blankets
1	Sleeping Bag
2 suits	All-Wool Underwear, heavy
2 "	All-Wool Underwear, lighter
6 pairs	Arctic Sox
2 "	German Sox
1 pair	Buckskin Mitts
1 "	Woollen Mitts

- 1 pair Moose Moccasins
- 1 „ Miner's Leather Boots
- 1 „ Snagproof Rubber Boots
- 1 suit Oil Clothing
 - 1 Oil Hat
 - 1 Duck Canvas Tent, 6 x 8 x 2
 - 1 Toboggan Sleigh
- 1 piece Mosquito Netting
- 1 pair Snow Glasses
 - 1 Earth Cloth
 - 1 Waterproof Clothes Bag

COOKING UTENSILS.

- 1 Stove, "Yukon "
- 1 Baking Pan
- 1 Bread Pan, 10 qt.
- 1 Coffee Pot, 2 qt.
- 1 Fry Pan
- 3, 4, 6, 8 qt. Cov. Pails, Granite
 - 1 Pie Plate
 - 1 Knife and Fork
 - 1 Tea and Table Spoon
 - 1 14-in. Granite Spoon
 - 1 14-qt. Galvanised Pail
 - 1 Granite Saucepan

TOOLS, &c.

- 1 Pick
- 1 Pick Handle
- 1 Shovel
- 1 Gold Pan
- 1 Axe
- 1 Hatchet
- 1 Whipsaw
- 1 Hand Saw
- 1 Jack Plane
- 1 Brace
- 4 Bits, assorted
- 1 8-in. Mill File
- 1 6-in. Mill File
- 1 pkg. Rivets
 - 1 Draw Knife
 - 1 1½-in. Chisel
- 10 lbs. Oakum
- 10 „ Pitch
- 2 „ Tallow
 - 1 Caulking Chisel
- 5 lbs. 20d. Nail
- 5 „ 10d. Nails
- 200 ft. Five-eighth Rope
 - 1 Single Block
- 1 pair Rowlocks
 - 1 Axe Stone
 - 1 Emery Stone
 - 2 Wedges

SUNDRIES.

- 1 Medical Outfit
- 1 Sled
- 1 Tape Measure
- 1 Compass
- Revolver Belt and Cartridges
- 1 Solder Outfit
- 1 Knife and Sheath
- 1 Pack Strap
- 1 pair Snow Shoes

10. THROUGH RATE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS, OUTFIT, &c.

The rate charged by the Klondyke and Columbian Passenger Agency for the foregoing supplies, outfit, services, booking from Liverpool (first class all through), is £300, and the following is the route :—

Liverpool to New York.

White Star Liner, saloon.

New York to Vancouver.*

Canadian Pacific Railway, including meals and sleeper from Montreal, which is 12 hours from New York.

* At Vancouver passengers will be met by the officials of the Klondyke and Columbian Passenger Agency, who will take them in charge to Victoria.

Vancouver to Victoria.†

Canadian Pacific steamers.

† At Victoria passengers will receive their outfit and provisions, properly packed by experienced packers. They will then be personally conducted through to Lake Lindeman.

Victoria to Dyea.

Washington and Alaska Steamship Company.
This company employs only the oldest and most experienced pilots and captains.

Dyea to Lake Lindeman.

Railroad and tramway (Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company).

For tickets and further information, apply to

ALFRED POSENER, *Directing Manager*,
KLONDYKE AND COLUMBIAN PASSENGER AGENCY,
56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

NOTE.—The Klondyke and Columbian Passenger Agency in booking through over Railway and Steamship lines, acts only as agents, and assumes no responsibility. Booking is subject to detention and navigation risks.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KLONDYKE

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

BY THE

KLONDYKE & COLUMBIAN PASSENGER AGENCY.

A Complete Miner's Outfit on View

AT THE DEPÔT OF THE AGENCY,

56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

11. REGULATIONS

GOVERNING PLACER MINING IN THE PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF YUKON, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Approved by Order in Council of 18th January, 1898.)

INTERPRETATION.

"Free miner" shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen but not under that age, or joint stock company, named in, and lawfully possessed of, a valid existing free miner's certificate, and no other.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and flatted on two sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so flatted shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and flatted or faced to the above height and size.

"Close season" shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the Mining Recorder in whose district the claim is situated.

"Mineral" shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

"Joint Stock Company" shall mean any company incorporated for mining purposes under a Canadian charter or licensed by the Government of Canada.

"Mining Recorder" shall mean the official appointed by the Gold Commissioner to record applications and grant entries for claims in the Mining Divisions into which the Commissioner may divide the Yukon District.

FREE MINERS AND THEIR PRIVILEGES.

1. Every person over, but not under, eighteen years of age, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner, under these regulations and under the regulations governing quartz mining, and shall be considered a free miner upon taking out a free miner's certificate. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be issued in its corporate name. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable.

2. A free miner's certificate may be granted for one year to run from the date thereof or from the expiration of the applicant's then existing certificate, upon the payment therefor of the sum of \$10.00, unless the certificate is to be issued in favour of a joint stock company, in which case the fee shall be fifty dollars for a company having a nominal capital of \$100,000 or less, and for a company having a nominal capital exceeding \$100,000, the fee shall be one hundred dollars. Only one person or joint stock company shall be named in a certificate.

3. A free miner's certificate shall be on the following form:—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FREE MINER'S CERTIFICATE.

(Non-transferable.)

Date

Valid for one year only.

No.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ has
paid me this day the sum of _____ and is entitled to
all the rights and privileges of a free miner, under any
mining regulations of the Government of Canada, for one
year from the _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

This certificate shall also grant to the holder thereof the privilege of fishing and shooting, subject to the provisions of any Act which has been passed, or which may hereafter be passed, for the protection of game and fish; also the privilege of cutting timber for actual necessities, for building houses, boats, and for general mining operations; such timber, however, to be for the exclusive use of the miner himself, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been heretofore or which may hereafter be granted to other persons or corporations.

4. Free miners' certificates may be obtained by applicants in person at the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or from the agents of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg, Manitoba; Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, in the Northwest Territories; Kamloops and New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia; at Dawson City in the Yukon District; also from agents of the Government at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and at other places which may from time to time be named by the Minister of the Interior.

5. If any person or joint stock company shall apply for a free miner's certificate at the agent's office during his absence, and shall leave the fee required by these regulations with the officer or other person in charge of said office, he or it shall be entitled to have such certificate from the date of such application; and any free miner shall at any time be entitled to obtain a free miner's certificate commencing to run from the expiration of his then existing free miner's certificate, provided that when he applies for such certificate he shall produce to the agent, or in case of his absence shall leave with the officer or other person in charge of the agent's office, such existing certificate.

6. If any free miner's certificate be accidentally destroyed or lost, the owner thereof may, on payment of a fee of two dollars, have a true copy of it, signed by the agent or other person by whom or out of whose office the original was issued. Every such copy shall be marked "Substituted Certificate"; and unless some material irregularity be shown in respect thereof, every original or substituted free miner's certificate shall be evidence of all matters therein contained.

7. No person or joint stock company will be recognised as having any right or interest in or to any placer claim, quartz claim, mining lease, bed-rock flume grant, or any minerals in any ground comprised therein, or in or to any water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, unless he or it and every person in his or its employment shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired. And on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interest in or to any placer claim, mining lease, bed-rock flume grant, and any minerals in any ground comprised therein, and in or to any and every water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate, unless such owner shall, on or before the day following the expiration of such certificate, obtain a new free miner's certificate. Provided, nevertheless, that should any co-owner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture or act as an abandonment of the claim, but the interest of the co-owner who shall fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall, *ipso facto*, be and become vested in his co-owners, *pro rata* according to their former interests; provided, nevertheless, that a shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner, and, though

not a free miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold, or dispose of any shares therein.

8. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, but not longer, have the right to enter, locate, prospect, and mine for gold and other minerals upon any lands in the Yukon district, whether vested in the Crown or otherwise, except upon Government reservations for town sites, land which is occupied by any building, and any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, and any land lawfully occupied for placer mining purposes, and also Indian reservations.

9. Previous to any entry being made upon lands lawfully occupied, such free miner shall give adequate security, to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder, for any loss or damage which may be caused by such entry; and after such entry he shall make full compensation to the occupant or owner of such lands for any loss or damage which may be caused by reason of such entry; such compensation, in case of dispute, to be determined by a court having jurisdiction in mining disputes, with or without a jury.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

10. A creek or gulch claim shall be 250 feet long measured in the general direction of the creek or gulch. The boundaries of the claim which run in the general direction of the creek or gulch shall be lines along bed or rim rock three feet higher than the rim or edge of the creek, or the lowest general level of the gulch within the claim, so drawn or marked as to be at every point three feet above the rim or edge of the creek or the lowest general level of the gulch, opposite to it at right angles to the general direction of the claim for its length, but such boundaries shall not in any case exceed 1,000 feet on each side of the centre of the stream or gulch. (See Diagram No. 1.)

11. If the boundaries be less than 100 feet apart horizontally, they shall be lines traced along bed or rim rock 100 feet apart horizontally, following as nearly as practicable the direction of the valley for the length of the claim. (See Diagram No. 2.)

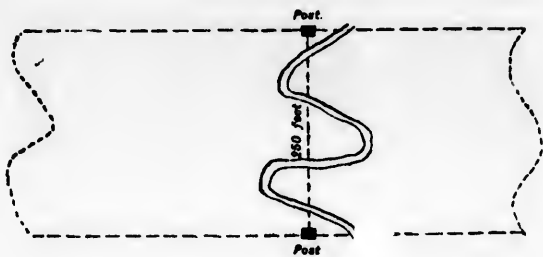
12. A river claim shall be situated only on one side of the river and shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured in the general direction of the river. The other boundary of the claim which runs in the general direction of the river shall be lines along bed or rim rock three feet higher than the rim or edge of the river within the claim so drawn or marked, as to be at every point three feet above the rim or edge of the river opposite to it at right angles to the general direction of the claim for its length, but such boundaries shall not in any case be less than 250 feet, or exceed a distance of 1,000 feet from low water mark of the river. (See Diagram No. 3.)

13. A "hill claim" shall not exceed 250 feet in length, drawn parallel to the main direction of the stream or ravine on which it fronts. Parallel lines drawn from each end of the base line at right angles thereto, and running to the summit of the hill (provided the distance does not exceed 1,000 feet), shall constitute the end boundaries of the claim.

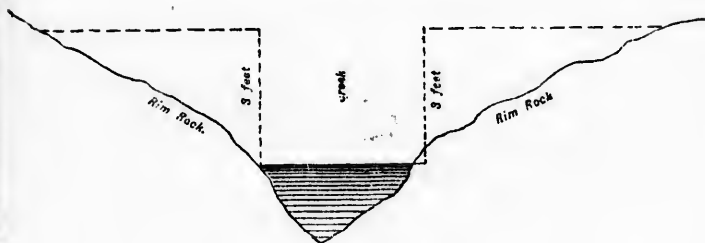
14. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

15. Every placer claim shall be as nearly as possible rectangular in form, and marked by two legal posts firmly fixed in the ground in the manner shown in diagram No. 4. The line between the two posts shall be well cut out so that one post may, if the nature of the surface will permit, be seen from the other. The flatted side of each post shall

DIAGRAM No. 1.
PLAN OF CREEK OR GULCH CLAIM.



SECTIONAL PLAN OF A CREEK CLAIM.



SECTIONAL PLAN OF A GULCH CLAIM.

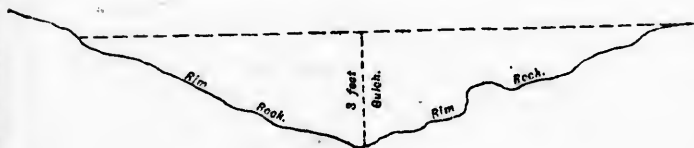


DIAGRAM No. 2.

PLAN SHEWING SIDE BOUNDARIES LESS THAN
100 FEET APART

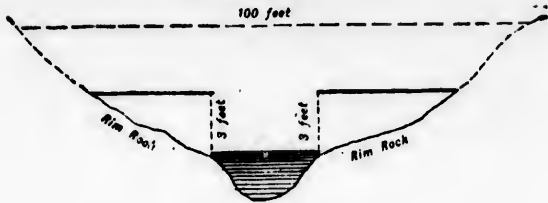


DIAGRAM No. 3.

SECTIONAL PLAN OF A RIVER CLAIM.

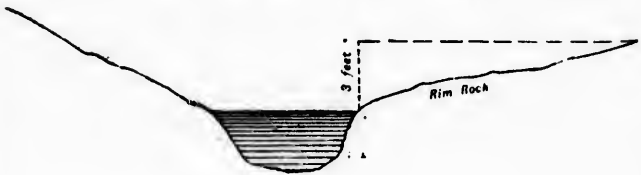
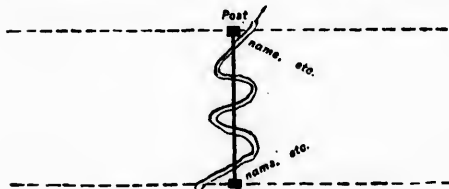
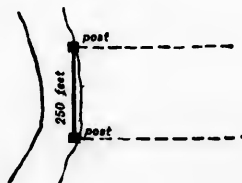


DIAGRAM No. 4.

SHEWING HOW CLAIMS ARE TO BE STAKED.
PLAN OF A CREEK OR GULCH CLAIM.



PLAN OF A RIVER CLAIM



face the claim, and on each post shall be written, on the side facing the claim, a legible notice stating the name or number of the claim, or both if possible, its length in feet, the date when staked, and the full Christian and surname of the locator.

16. Every alternate ten claims shall be reserved for the Government of Canada. That is to say, when a claim is located, the discoverer's claim and nine additional claims adjoining each other and numbered consecutively will be open for registration. Then the next ten claims of 250 feet each will be reserved for the Government, and so on. The alternate group of claims reserved for the Crown shall be disposed of in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

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

18. In defining the size of claims, they shall be measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

19. If any free miner or party of free miners discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder, creek, river, or hill claims of the following size shall be allowed, namely:—

To one discoverer, one claim, 500 feet in length.

To a party of two discoverers, two claims, amounting together to 1,000 feet in length.

To each member of a party beyond two in number, a claim of the ordinary size only.

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

21. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining, and the grant of the same, shall be those contained in Forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

22. A claim shall be recorded with the Mining Recorder in whose district it is situated, within ten days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the Mining Recorder's office. One extra day shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

23. In the event of the claim being more than one hundred miles from a Recorder's office, and situated where other claims are being located, the free miners, not less than five in number, are authorised to meet and appoint one of their number a "Free Miners' Recorder," who shall act in that capacity until a Mining Recorder is appointed by the Gold Commissioner.

24. The "Free Miners' Recorder" shall, at the earliest possible date after his appointment, notify the nearest Government Mining Recorder thereof, and upon the arrival of the Government Mining Recorder, he shall deliver to him his records and the fees received for recording the claims. The Government Mining Recorder shall then grant to each free miner whose name appears in the records, an entry for his claim on form "I" of these

regulations, provided an application has been made by him in accordance with form "H" thereof. The entry to date from the time the "Free Miners' Recorder" recorded the application.

25. If the "Free Miners' Recorder" fails within three months to notify the nearest Government Mining Recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled.

26. During the absence of the Mining Recorder from his office, the entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

27. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" in the schedule hereto.

28. An entry fee of fifteen dollars shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of fifteen dollars for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to claims for which entries have already been granted.

29. A statement of the entries granted and fees collected shall be rendered by the Mining Recorder to the Gold Commissioner at least every three months, which shall be accompanied by the amount collected.

30. A royalty of ten per cent. on the gold mined shall be levied and collected on the gross output of each claim. The royalty may be paid at banking offices to be established under the auspices of the Government of Canada, or to the Gold Commissioner, or to any Mining Recorder authorised by him. The sum of \$2,500 shall be deducted from the gross annual output of a claim when estimating the amount upon which royalty is to be calculated, but this exemption shall not be allowed unless the royalty is paid at a banking office or to the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder. When the royalty is paid monthly or at longer periods, the deduction shall be made rateable on the basis of \$2,500 per annum for the claim. If not paid to the bank, Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder, it shall be collected by the customs officials or police officers when the miner passes the posts established at the boundary of a district. Such royalty to form part of the consolidated revenue, and to be accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course. The time and manner in which such royalty shall be collected shall be provided for by regulations to be made by the Gold Commissioner.

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

32. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof or by any person acting in his behalf for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

33. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

34. The holder of a creek, gulch or river claim may, within sixty days after staking out the claim, obtain an entry for a hill claim adjoining it, by paying to the Mining Recorder the sum of one hundred dollars. This permission shall also be given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim obtained under former regulations, provided that the hill claim is available at the time an application is made therefor.

35. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the Mining Recorder, but the same miner may also hold a hill claim, acquired by him under these regulations in connection with a creek, gulch or river claim, and any number of claims by purchase; and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common, upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement is registered with the Mining Recorder and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

36. Any free miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of two dollars paid to, the Mining Recorder, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in the form "J" in the schedule hereto.

37. Every free miner shall during the continuance of his grant have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realised therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by these regulations shall be payable; provided that the Mining Recorder may grant to the holders of other claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use.

38. Every free miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the Mining Recorder, be necessary for the due working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

39. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days, excepting during the close season, by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of seventy-two hours,* unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the Mining Recorder, and the Mining Recorder, upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself that this provision is not being complied with, may cancel the entry given for a claim.

40. If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on November 9, 1889, or such other regulations as may be substituted therefor, shall apply.

72 hours means three consecutive days of 24 hours each.

FORM H.—APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR PLACER MINING, AND AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

I (or we) _____ of _____ hereby apply, under the Yukon Placer Mining Regulations, for a grant of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said regulations, in (here describe locality), and I (or we) solemnly swear:—

1. That from indications I (or we) have observed on the claim applied for, I (or we) have reason to believe that there is therein a deposit of gold.

2. That I (or we) am (or are) to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief the first to observe such indications, or:—

3. That the said claim was previously granted to (here name the last grantee), but has remained unworked by the said grantee for not less than _____

4. That I (or we) am (or are) unaware that the land is other than vacant Dominion Lands.

5. That I (or we) did on the _____ day of _____ mark out on the ground, in accordance in every particular with the provisions of the mining regulations for the Yukon District, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person.

6. That the length of the said claim, as nearly as I (or we) could measure is _____ feet, and that the description of this date hereto attached, signed by me (or us) sets (or set) forth in detail, to the best of my (or our) knowledge and ability, its position.

7. That I (or we) make this application in good faith, to acquire the claim for the sole purpose of mining to be prosecuted by myself (or us) or by myself and associates, or by my (or our) assigns.

Sworn before me at _____
this _____ day _____ (Signature)
of _____ 18 _____

FORM I.—GRANT FOR PLACER MINING.

No. _____

Department of the Interior,
Agency _____

18 _____

In consideration of the payment of the fee of fifteen dollars prescribed by clause 28 of the mining regulations for the Yukon District, by _____ (A. B.) of _____ accompanying his (or their) application No. _____ dated _____ 18 _____, for a mining claim in _____ (here insert description of locality)

The Minister of Interior hereby grants to the said _____ (A. B.) for the term of one year from the date hereof, the exclusive right of entry upon the claim _____ (here describe in detail the claim granted) for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realised therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by the regulations shall be paid.

The said _____ (A. B.) shall be entitled to use so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the

due working thereof, and to drain his (or their) claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (A. B.) any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said (A. B.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the aforesaid mining regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

Mining Recorder.

FORM J.—CERTIFICATE OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A PLACER MINING CLAIM.

No. .

Department of the Interior,

Agency

18 .

This is to certify that (B. C.) of has (or have) filed an assignment in due form dated 18 , and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant to (A. B.) of of the right to mine in (here insert description of claim) for one year from the 18 .

This certificate entitles the said (B. C.) to all the rights and privileges of the said (A. B.) in respect to the claim assigned, that is to say, to the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realised therefrom (upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by the regulations shall be paid), for the remaining portion of the year for which the said claim was granted to the said (A. B.) that is to say, until the day of 18 .

The said (B. C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof and to drain his claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (B. C.) any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said (B. C.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Yukon Placer Mining Regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

Mining Recorder.

12. REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF LEASES TO DREDGE FOR MINERALS IN THE BEDS OF RIVERS IN THE PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF YUKON, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Approved of by Order in Council No. 125, of the 18th January, 1898.)

The following regulations are adopted for the issue of leases to persons or companies who have obtained a free miner's certificate in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing placer mining in the Provisional District of Yukon, to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds or bars of rivers in the Provisional District of Yukon, in the North-west Territories:—

1. The lessee shall be given the exclusive right to subaqueous mining and dredging for all minerals with the exception of coal in and along an unbroken extent of five miles of a river following its sinuosities, to be measured down the middle thereof, and to be described by the lessee in such manner as to be easily traced on the ground; and although the lessee may also obtain as many as five other leases, each for an unbroken extent of five miles of a river, so measured and described, no more than six such leases will be issued in favour of an individual or company, so that the maximum extent of river in and along which any individual or company shall be given the exclusive right above mentioned, shall under no circumstances exceed thirty miles. The lease shall provide for the survey of the leasehold under instructions from the Surveyor General, and for the filing of the returns of survey in the Department of the Interior within one year from the date of the lease.

2. The lease shall be for a term of twenty years, at the end of which time all rights vested in, or which may be claimed by the lessee under his lease, are to cease and determine. The lease may be renewable, however, from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

3. The lessee's right of mining and dredging shall be confined to the submerged beds or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the first day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

4. The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for claims under the Placer Mining Regulations.

5. The lessee shall have at least one dredge in operation upon the five miles of river leased to him, within two seasons from the date of his lease, and if, during one season when operations can be carried on, he fails to efficiently work the same to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, the lease shall become null and void unless the Minister of the Interior shall otherwise decide. Provided that when any company or individual has obtained more than one lease, one dredge for each fifteen miles or portion thereof shall be held to be compliance with this regulation.

6. The lessee shall pay a rental of \$100.00 per annum for each mile of river so leased to him. The lessee shall also pay to the Crown a royalty of ten per centum on the output in excess of \$15,000.00, as shown by sworn returns to be furnished monthly by the lessee to the Gold Commissioner during the period that dredging operations are being carried on; such royalty, if any, to be paid with each return.

7. The lessee who is the holder of more than one lease shall be entitled to the exemption as to royalty provided for by the next preceding regulation to the extent of \$15,000.00 for each five miles of river for which he is the holder of a lease: but the lessee under one lease shall not be entitled to the exemption as to royalty provided by the next two preceding regulations, where the dredge or dredges used by him have been used in dredging by another lessee, or in any case in respect of more than thirty miles.

8. The lessee shall be permitted to cut free of all dues, on any land belonging to the Crown, such timber as may be necessary for the purposes of his lease, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been heretofore or may hereafter be granted to other persons or corporations.

9. The lessee shall not interfere in any way with the general right of the public to use the river in which he may be permitted to dredge, for navigation and other purposes; the free navigation of the river shall not be impeded by the deposit of tailings in such manner as to form bars or banks in the channel thereof, and the current or stream shall not be obstructed in any material degree by the accumulation of such deposits.

10. The lease shall provide that any person who has received or who may receive entry under the Placer Mining Regulation shall be entitled to run tailings into the river at any point thereon, and to construct all works which may be necessary for properly operating and working his claim. Provided that it shall not be lawful for such person to construct a wing-dam within one thousand feet from the place where any dredge is being operated, nor to obstruct or interfere in any way with the operation of any dredge.

11. The lease shall reserve all roads, ways, bridges, drains, and other public works, and all improvements now existing, or which may hereafter be made in, upon or under any part of the river, and the power to enter and construct the same, and shall provide that the lessee shall not damage nor obstruct any public ways, drains, bridges, works and improvements now or hereafter to be made upon, in, over, through or under the river; and that he will substantially bridge or cover and protect all the cuts, flumes, ditches and sluices, and all pits and dangerous places at all points where they may be crossed by a public highway or frequented path or trail, to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

12. That the lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall not nor will assign, transfer or sublet the demised premises, or any part thereof, without the consent in writing of the Minister first had and obtained.

82

THE
**KLONDYKE & COLUMBIAN
PASSENGER AGENCY**

IS ALSO FORMED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

**DAWSON CITY AND DOMINION
TRADING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.**

CAPITAL . . £600,000,

DIVIDED INTO

588,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

6,000 Deferred Shares of £2 each.

DIRECTORATE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Hon. J. H. TURNER, Premier of British Columbia.

The Hon. C. E. POOLEY, Q.C., President of the
Council, British Columbia.

JOSEPH BOSCOWITZ, Esq., Victoria, B.C.

LONDON.

J. MORRIS CATTON, *Chairman.*

H. CHESTER-MASTER.

J. DE LARA COHEN.

HENRY HEAVEN.

J. W. TAYLOR, J.P.

Bankers.

BROWN, JANSON, & CO., Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Victoria, B.C.

Offices.

64 Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Wharf Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

Dawson City.

PRICE 6.
KLONDYKE
A
GUIDE TO THE
NEW ELDORADO

1. **ABOUT THE GOLDFIELDS.**
2. **THE CLIMATE.**
3. **METHODS OF MINING.**
4. **MINERS' CERTIFICATES.**
5. **LAW AND ORDER.**
6. **FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE YUKON.**
7. **THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO
THE KLONDYKE ALL THE YEAR
ROUND.**
8. **OUTFITS, PROVISIONS, PACKING, &c.**
9. **LIST OF ARTICLES FOR OUTFIT, AND
THE PROVISIONS REQUIRED.**
10. **COST OF JOURNEY FROM LIVERPOOL
TO KLONDYKE, INCLUDING PROVI-
SIONS FOR ONE YEAR AND COMPLETE
OUTFIT.**
11. **REGULATIONS GOVERNING PLACER
MINING (ILLUSTRATED).**
12. **REGULATIONS GOVERNING DREDGING
FOR MINERALS.**

WITH LARGE MAP.

**THE KLONDYKE & COLUMBIAN
PASSENGER AGENCY**

LONDON, 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, WHARF ST VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW YORK, A. E. JOHNSON & CO.

28 STATE STREET



