

the far frozen north. The amount brought in is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000. There came in on the Excelsior some forty people, among them some women, from what is now known as the Clondyke district, though only fifteen of these had been actually engaged in mining. There were among them men who had been for more than ten years facing the dangers and hardships of the frozen north in the hope of making a rich find, but who signally failed.

But now they come back with fortunes stowed in their grip sacks and untold millions to be picked up in the country of which so little is known.

The new Eldorado lies just across the Alaskan boundary in British territory. It is of recent discovery but already there are at least 3,000 people on the ground and more are flocking in that direction as fast as transportation can be secured. The discovery of the Clondyke regions presents a story that is uniquely interesting. Around Forty Mile on the Yukon is a tribe of Indians known as the Slikers and with them is a man who years ago was known as George Cormack, but who is now called "Slick George." In September last at the head of a party of Indians he left his hut near Forty Mile camp and started in a southerly direction, saying that he intended to find a new gold field before his return. He came back two weeks later and startled the miners with the announcement that 40 miles away there was gold to be found in plenty.

The streams abound in the yellow metal and all that was needed was for somebody to pick it up. Many persons flocked to the place, and in time the word reached Forty Mile camp that untold riches could be found along the bottom of Bonanza creek and its tributaries. Men who had failed at the former camp immediately picked up their belongings and set out for the new fields. It was a hard and trying journey, but that was nothing with the promise of millions at the end of the route.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—The North American Trading and Transportation company's steamer Portland arrived from St. Michael, Alaska, this morning at 7 o'clock. She had aboard sixty-eight miners and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold dust taken by them from the famed Clondyke placers. Of the sixty-eight not a man had less than \$5,000.

Clarence J. Berry gathered in one hundred and thirty-five thousand, but few, if any, have been more successful on the Clondyke than Berry. He was one of the first men to go into the district early last fall. The snug fortune represents what he took out during the winter. Berry claims Fresno, California, as his home. William Stanley, another resident of this city, worked the Clondyke in the course of three or four months to the tune of ninety thousand. He was almost a pauper when he left his home a year or more ago. The anecdotal red man was reported at the Clondyke diggings, the Portland bringing down one Indian who had taken out ten thousand. Mike Kelley of Seattle got together about ten thou-

sand in five months. His son sold a claim on Bonanza creek for tenthousand.

It was a grand sight to see the horny handed miners coming down the gangway of the Portland. Some had more than they could carry. In fact they had to drag their baggage of gold. Many were bent with the weight of labor. Their faces bore ample evidence of the toil and hardships they had endured. Indeed from the standpoint of personal appearance they were a sorry looking lot, but they had the gold. The creeks from which the most gold has been taken to date are Bonanza and Eldorado, but there are many other golden streams in that section.

Clarence Berry went to the Yukon in 1890 and prospected several years without success. He returned home last autumn, was married and took his bride to Clondyke last November. He is now on the Portland with \$185,000, the result of a winter's work and fortune's smile. Frank Phiscator of Baroda, Mich., is another lucky miner. He went to the Clondyke last autumn and is now returning with \$98,027, having worked two claims with nine men; three months and he still owns the claims. He was one of the original discoverers of the Eldorado district.

T. J. Kelly & Son of Tacoma went in last year and made \$10,000. The son is in charge of the claim and the father is among Portland's passengers. Richard Blake of Dungeness has been successful and is coming back to the place where he was born and raised with a big sackful of nuggets. Wm. Sloan, formerly a dry goods merchant of Nanaimo, B. C., sold his claim for \$52,000 and with the gold taken from the mines, has come back to civilization. Another man by the name of Wilkinson of the same city sold his claim for \$40,000 and is back to stay. Bob Strong of Port Townsend has a good claim and is to a fair way to make a fortune, but his brother, William G. Strong, is not so fortunate. They are both working on the El Dorado river.

Jack Horn of Tacoma, formerly a well known light weight pugilist of Puget Sound, went to the Clondyke last fall and worked on a "lay." He is returning with something over \$6,000, which is probably more than he could have realized in the ring. Frank Kellar of Los Angeles is on board the Portland with \$35,000. He went in last year, mined during the winter and last month sold the claim for that sum.

Briefly such is the story of nearly every man on board. They have gold and it is piled about the state rooms like so much valueless hand baggage. They attribute their success to lucky strikes, and over that thousands of people will rush to the Yukon valley in the next year or two, and after undergoing great hardships and privations will probably return in broken health and finances. All of the miners lay great stress on the necessity of taking in plenty of supplies and say that the proper outfit will cost not less than \$500 to each man and that it is advisable to purchase provisions and clothing in Seattle.

There can be no doubt that the late strikes in the Yukon Valley are the richest ever known. Instances are

common where pans of gravel have yielded over \$100 and occasionally much more. It is generally conceded though that all of the territory where the rich strikes were made has been staked out and that so far as those districts are concerned, it is useless for any one to think of making locations. The express companies are doing a land office business. Since the arrival of the Portland the offices have been crowded with miners consigning their dust to various cities throughout the United States.

Inspector Strickland of the Canadian mounted police, is enroute to Ottawa on official business. His statements were guarded and conservative. He said there was only two mining districts in what is known as the Clondyke section and they are called the Hunker and Bonanza districts.

He said: "When I left Dawson City a month ago, there were about 800 claims staked out and there were between 2,000 and 3,000 people in there. We can safely say there was about \$1,500,000 in gold mined last winter. The wages in the mines are \$15 a day and the saw mill paid laborers \$10 a day. The claims now staked out will afford employment for about 6,000 men I believe. If a man is strong, healthy and wants to work he can find employment at good wages. Several men went in on an interest, or what is termed a 'lay' and during the winter realized from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a piece. The mines are from 85 to 100 miles from the Alaskan boundary."

William Stanley left his son in charge of his interests in a couple of claims. He went to the Clondyke last year and is now returning with nearly \$90,000 in gold. Henry Anderson, a native of Sweden, and well known on the Sound, sold a half interest in his claim on El Dorado creek and is coming back to Seattle with \$45,000 spot cash, the proceeds of the sale.

THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

BYATT.—In Salt Lake City, July 12th, of general debility, Elizabeth Byatt; aged 67 years.

EVANS.—At 12:50 a. m. July 18th, at the residence of his son, George T. Evans, at 511 First street, Thomas Evans, aged 92 years, 6 months and 25 days. The deceased was a former resident of Leamington, Warwickshire, England.

PRICE.—At Sheffield, England, June 4, 1897, Mary Ann Price, born at Manchester, October 20, 1846. She embraced the Gospel March 19, 1895, and died a faithful member of the Church, leaving a husband, three sons (one in Utah), two daughters and many friends to mourn her loss.—Millennial Star.

HAIR.—At Bingham, Utah, on July 16, 1897, Clarence H. Hair, son of Nicholas and Mary H. Hair, aged 4 years.

PETIT.—In this city, July 15, 1897, of heart trouble, Brower Pettit, son of Ezra and Sarah Pettit; born April 13, 1828, in Long Island, N. Y.

ODELL.—In this city, July 15, 1897, of cerebral hemorrhage, William James, son of William G. and Elizabeth Odell; born January 19, 1833, in St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH.—At Woodhouse, near Sheffield, June 4, 1897, of consumption, Fred, son of Brother Samuel and Sister Lucy Smith, age 28.—Millennial Star.