

MAKES AN ANALYSIS

PAN VALUES OF BONANZA AND EL-DORADO CREEKS.

Results From the Clondyke Placers Compared with Tests Made Last March—Berry's Big Producer—Production Follows Development—Fortunes To Be Made—Possibilities of the Future.

The Alaska Miner of July 17 contains a long article on the Clondyke placers, in which the results are compared with an analysis made last March of the pan values of the two creeks, Bonanza and Eldorado. This analysis is based on talks with several men who had spent most of the winter on the creeks and were panning being done on the claims. The article says: "We expressed the opinion that the Eldorado would prove to be the richer creek, and our surmises have proved to be correct. How we arrive at this result? We carefully kept a record of the panning results on both creeks, and the average at that time was as follows: On Eldorado creek No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, as high as \$1.33; No. 7, about the average of No. 6; No. 8, as high as \$1.00; from No. 8 to No. 16, from \$2.50 to \$10 on an average, although \$15 was washed out of one pan on the latter claim. From No. 16 to No. 37 all the claims were regarded as good, but not enough panning had been done to justify forming any opinion of the average value. Upon No. 27 a nugget worth \$50 of irregular shape was found. From No. 17 to rim rock there had not been sufficient prospecting to form an opinion, but it was felt that all the claims were good."

Berry's Big Producer. Even as far back as last March the best developed claim in the country was that of Clarence W. Berry, an Eldorado, in which he then owned a half interest. He also owned one-third interest in Nos. 4 and 5. He employed twice as many men as any other placer miner, and depositing it upon the dump. To give an idea of the richness of the claim we cannot do better than say that Berry paid his men \$1.25 an hour and someone offered him \$100 for every night he melted gold in his cabin and panned out sufficient gold from the frozen dirt to pay the wages of his men. Berry knew what he was doing very often panned out from \$10 to \$50 to the pan. When requiring money it was only necessary for the owner to take a few dollars out of his rich ground and wash it. We have had all kinds of estimates of the amount which Berry's dump would produce, but the best estimate was \$100,000, so that in announcing the result as \$100,000 it goes to show what a rich country has been discovered.

Reasons from Bonanza. We gave figures in the winter which showed that the lower portion of Bonanza creek averaged all the way from \$10 to \$50 to the pan, up to No. 25 below discovery. From discovery to No. 22 above the value was from \$5 to \$10. Then from there to No. 25 the average was from \$10 to \$15. From No. 25 to No. 33 the average was from \$15 to \$20. From this point up the creek there has not been enough prospecting done on which to base any average. We hope soon to be in a position to give the results from the various claims on Bonanza which may be depended upon and we can then compare them with the panning average of early in the summer. It is given above that the richest claim has taken out probably \$150,000 from his claim, but then it was well developed and we are expecting big results from there, but we want to get the information from a number of claims, so as to get a true idea of the general value of the creek, and prove the assertion so often made of its continued richness from end to end.

Production Follows Development. One thing has been learned in the Clondyke, and that is that production is proportionate to development. We have found that the yield of gold follows the work done on the creeks. The richest work done such a good showing on the start it encouraged others to open up their claims, and quite a number changed hands at Bonanza. The winter was left there for the coast to obtain sufficient supplies to last them for a long period. Then came the big returns from No. 6 and Eldorado, and the winter was transferred to that creek, and there were fewer absentee owners and in consequence more work was done, the evidence of which has been the ample demonstration in the big sacks of gold which have been washed out.

Fortunes Will Be Made. The richest results attract the most attention, therefore the richest placer claims which have reached the coast since around the few big producers, and of the sales made only those involving large sums have been spoken of. There are a great many smaller ones than these, and a great number of which have been taken from Eldorado. But properties which in any other country would be the face of the earth would attract attention and interest, the richest eight of them in the Clondyke, because they have only yielded \$10,000, \$15,000 and \$20,000. Next fall these same claims will be so far developed that they will compare with the rest of the creek. Berry had a good start, and after reaching bed rock could command sufficient funds to hire men and pay their wages, and the production of an ordinary placer mine. We have no particular reason to assume that other claims will prove less productive than his, for they have had the same amount of labor expended upon them. Several men from Seattle went in with the first party this spring, and are interested in Bonanza creek and intend to develop it with all the men they can profitably employ.

Possibilities of the Future. If a comparatively few men in the limited time at their disposal are able to produce a million dollars worth of gold to the surface during the winter months, with practically no preparation at all, that will be the result when all the claims are being worked. The average of the winter will be to draw from this is a very important question, and is one fraught with considerable interest to the great number of men now on their way to the mines. If we think a moment that there has not yet been a barren claim on either of the creeks the possibilities of the future are tremendous. Let us make this a little clearer. The panning in the winter gave promise of exceedingly rich results. These rich results have been attained in every instance where the claim has been worked. It is therefore the right to assume that similar results will reward the efforts of the owners of other claims on the same creeks which have been worked this season. The only evidence one had of the probable value of a claim was the amount of gold obtained in a single pan. Suppose we follow this idea to its logical conclusion. No. 8 on Eldorado creek panned out as high as \$13 to the pan last winter before work was done on it. This is the claim which produced \$150,000 from the winter dump. Now, then, No. 7, next to it, yielded precisely the same results to the pan. Why will not No. 7 when it is opened up as much as No. 8 has been, give the same results? There is simply no answer to the query. Then, again, the next claim, No. 8, panned out as high as \$6 to the pan. The same argument applies to the other claims. The panning from No. 8 to No. 16 is from \$10 to \$15 to the pan. This would make any of these claims from No. 7 to No. 16 produce as much gold as No. 8 did with the same amount of labor expended on them. What would this mean? As a simple question of mathematics it would mean several million dollars alone for these few claims. The winter accounts of claims No. 17 to No. 37, all of which are reported to be rich, but little work has been done on them so far. When all the claims are in working order and producing gold in proportion to their development we shall see a state of things at the Clondyke unprecedented in

lets or paste, ground and pressed, with or without sugar; meats, potted and tinned, powdered, smoked, in capsules, jars, in sausages, comboid, with pork, with pyrotechnic, source, liquid, solidified, (evaporated, tablet form, desiccated vegetable and a host of other preparations, all doubtless of greater or less merit and value, were swallowed by these gentlemen with reckless disregard of consequences to digestive organs. Little, less than heroic. But none was found suited to the stomach of the American soldier and the demands of the authorities for the purpose intended. And the final verdict of all boards was practically a rejection of the whole lot. Hard bread, bacon turn to the other side and learned depend on in the trying days of our old-time cavalry life, and with never-failing satisfactory results—when we could get enough of that hard bread, bacon and coffee that you are so fond of, in your.

Work Will Be Profitful. We noticed as men went through here this spring that there were large numbers who expect to be successful in obtaining a stake so that they may in turn spend some time in prospecting with an equal chance of discovering something good for themselves. Their places will be taken by other arrivals, and the work of securing the gold will go on and much will be encouraged and stimulated by the success of those who can afford to hire men and pay them \$12 a day, will get the advantage of a quick return. These diggings are essentially winter diggings, and a claim of 20 feet a large number of prospect holes can be sunk at the same time, and the pay dirt deposited on the dump, and next spring the owner of the claim will be in a position to realize enormous amounts of money from his property.

The Clondyke diggings may be regarded as permanent to the extent of several million dollars, and we have no hesitation in recommending men with some means to go in and try their fortunes in the gold-lined creeks of the far north, where arduous perseverance, grit and a good-luck will be their best friends.

THE EMERGENCY RATION.

What the Government Thinks a Soldier Can Live On.

The question as to what supplies are necessary to be taken in by those preparing to go to the Yukon is one over which there has been considerable discussion. The estimates made by some of the most experienced miners has been considered by others equally experienced as entirely too large. It has been suggested that the emergency ration as adopted in the United States army, supplemented possibly by some dried fruits and desiccated vegetable would be a very good guide in treating on this subject. The following letter, received by Capt. W. W. Robinson from Capt. James N. Allison, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of the department of the Columbia, furnishes just the information needed on this subject:

"My Dear Robinson: The emergency ration as adopted for the United States army is composed as follows: Bacon, 19 ounces; hard bread, 16 ounces; pea meal, 4 ounces, or an equivalent in approved material for making soup; coffee, roasted and ground, 2 ounces; or tea, 1/2 ounce; saccharin, 4 grains; salt, 64-100 ounce; pepper, 4-100 ounce; tobacco, 1/2 ounce. "For use the bacon is wrapped in tough paraffine paper. The hard bread is enclosed in air and grease-proof cartons; the pea meal prepared in cylindrical packages and the other components in suitable packages."

"The ration is not intended for continuous use, but solely for occasions arising in active operations when the use of the regularly established ration may be impracticable. From discovery to No. 22 above the value was from \$5 to \$10. Then from there to No. 25 the average was from \$10 to \$15. From No. 25 to No. 33 the average was from \$15 to \$20. From this point up the creek there has not been enough prospecting done on which to base any average. We hope soon to be in a position to give the results from the various claims on Bonanza which may be depended upon and we can then compare them with the panning average of early in the summer. It is given above that the richest claim has taken out probably \$150,000 from his claim, but then it was well developed and we are expecting big results from there, but we want to get the information from a number of claims, so as to get a true idea of the general value of the creek, and prove the assertion so often made of its continued richness from end to end."

NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

Seven Men Who Have Brought Out \$472,000 in Gold Dust, Just to Show What There Is on the Clondyke. These Claims Have Scarcely Been Touched. It will be seen at a glance at its components that the emergency ration of the army is just about what a miner, prospector or explorer would naturally select for his trip. Maj. Hoff, who read your letter, states that there can be no doubt as to the entire wholesomeness of all its components, and in his opinion it would be sufficient to preserve health and bodily vigor during a far longer period than ten days, and indefinitely, with the addition of such canned vegetables, etc., as usually forming part of every campaigning outfit. "While the condensed ration, in many forms and of many manufacturers, foreign and domestic, was extensively experimented with by the various boards of officers above referred to, none was found that agreed to the demands of the army, and none recommended for adoption. Coffee and tea in shape of extract, essence, tablets or paste, ground and pressed, with or without sugar; meats, potted and tinned, powdered, smoked, in capsules, jars, in sausages, comboid, with pork, with pyrotechnic, source, liquid, solidified, (evaporated, tablet form, desiccated vegetable and a host of other preparations, all doubtless of greater or less merit and value, were swallowed by these gentlemen with reckless disregard of consequences to digestive organs. Little, less than heroic. But none was found suited to the stomach of the American soldier and the demands of the authorities for the purpose intended. And the final verdict of all boards was practically a rejection of the whole lot. Hard bread, bacon turn to the other side and learned depend on in the trying days of our old-time cavalry life, and with never-failing satisfactory results—when we could get enough of that hard bread, bacon and coffee that you are so fond of, in your."

GREAT GAME OF GRAB.

HOW CANADA SET UP A CLAIM TO PART OF ALASKA.

True Definition of the Boundary and Which Canada Ignores in Her Maps—Good Ground on Alaska Side of the Line—Best Places to Prospect.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The claim of Great Britain to a big share of Alaska promises to occupy a large amount of public attention for some time to come, if not, indeed, become a vital question and give rise to diplomatic complications between the United States and England. The claim is regarded by government officials here as preposterous. The senate, however, when the boundary question was before it as the result of a treaty negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, did not place itself on record in the matter, so that the line between the two countries which has been in dispute since 1841 is no nearer settlement than it has been at any period in the last thirty years.

Gen. Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodesic survey, was a member of the boundary commission. The survey authorized by it has until recently been deemed official and correct by both countries. Gen. Duffield said today: "Up to 1834 both countries were practically united as to the boundary line from Mount St. Elias to the southeast. According to the following treaty between Russia and Great Britain, the United States, in purchasing Alaska in 1867, acquired all of Russia's rights, in describing the boundary between the Russian territory and the United States."

Text of the Treaty. "The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting powers upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest of the continent here in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost of the land called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north, and the meridian of the 131st degree and 133rd degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of intersection of the said meridian line of the 131st degree of north latitude. From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 131st degree of west longitude of the same meridian, and finally from the said point of intersection on the said meridian line of the 131st degree in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, it shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest. Wherever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the said meridian line of the 131st degree in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, it shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest. 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