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THE WEATHER BUREAU

By M. B. SUMMERS
METEOROLOGIST

TEMPERATURE

Now that a table of local weather conditions is published in the papers it might be well to explain the meaning of some of the terms that are used.

Probably the weather element that is most familiar to the public is the temperature of the air. We know that this fluctuates from hour to hour and from day to day and from month to month. Our personal comfort is largely dependent upon it, and we try to equalize the sensation of temperature by the use of a greater or less amount of clothing and by the application of a greater or less quantity of heat to our homes.

We all know that temperature is "measured" by an instrument called "thermometer." The principle that underlies the thermometer is the expansion of bodies by the application of heat. It is supposed to have been invented about the year 1590, but little is known of its early history until Fahrenheit, of Dantzsig, Germany, in 1714, invented the instrument that bears his name. This type, the Fahrenheit scale, is used by the Weather Bureau in all its work except that of a research character, and also by the public generally in the United States and Great Britain. The fiducial points of the Fahrenheit scale are zero and 212 degrees, respectively. The latter reading represents the boiling point of water at sea level, but it is a matter of conjecture as to why Fahrenheit fixed the zero at the arbitrary point of 32 degrees below freezing. It is supposed by some that he placed it at what he considered the lowest temperature ordinarily reached in an Iceland winter. At any rate, the scale is such that there are 180 degrees or subdivisions between the freezing and boiling points of water. Perhaps a better idea of the value of a degree can be obtained when we consider that there is a difference of 36 degrees between the freezing point and the temperature of the ordinary living room, or 66.4 degrees between the freezing point and our internal temperature.

In scientific investigations and research work the Centigrade scale, invented in 1742 by Celsius, a Swedish professor, is used almost exclusively, and is also in popular use by practically all nations except the United States and Great Britain. This scale is the more simple and sensible, since it begins with its zero at the freezing point and places the boiling point at 100.

A bill was introduced in the last Congress providing for the abolition of the Fahrenheit scale in the United States and the substitution of the Centigrade. The Weather Bureau as an institution was in favor of the change, but since its work is serving the public, it undertook to sound public opinion on the matter. Letters of inquiry were sent to hundreds of firms and business houses throughout the country whose work or business involves the frequent use or consultation of the thermometric scale. I have not learned the net result of this investigation, but I do know that out of over a score of such letters sent out by the Philadelphia office, only a small percentage of replies were in favor of the change. All admitted the advantage of the Centigrade scale once it were in general use and thoroughly understood, but most of them were afraid of the annoyance and confusion that would result for a few years until the public became familiar with the new system. At any rate, the bill did not pass and we still boil our water at 212 instead of 100, and our bodies are devoid of fever when our temperature is 98.4 instead of 37.

It is needless to say that zero on either scale does not constitute the limit of cold, or, in other words, an entire absence of heat. Temperatures of 69 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, occur in the interior of Alaska probably every winter, while the lowest recorded temperature is minus 90. But the question arises: What is the limit of cold, or what would be the reading of the thermometer if it received no heat at all? This condition is difficult to comprehend, but scientists claim that it exists in interplanetary space, and that the reading is 459 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, or 273 degrees below Centigrade. That an utter absence of heat indicates such a low thermometric reading seems to be borne out by the results of laboratory experiments whereby actual temperatures of 250 below zero Centigrade have been obtained.

Among the forms of thermometer used by the Weather Bureau in its daily work are the "dry bulb," maximum and minimum. All are of standard pattern and have been calibrated with the graduations etched on the glass—a detail that is one of the earmarks of a good thermometer. The "dry bulb" is used to tell the current temperature, while the maximum thermometer indicates automatically the highest reading that has occurred since the instrument was last set, and the minimum the lowest. The "dry bulb" and maximum thermometers are mercury instruments, while the minimum is filled with alcohol and is provided with

a little metallic index that floats in the school and that has the peculiar property of automatically traveling toward lower readings on the scale and never in the opposite direction. As mercury freezes at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, thermometers of that type are of no account during a part of each winter in the interior of Alaska, and for temperatures below that reading the alcohol instrument must be used. Recording thermometers of various types are also in use.

An erroneous popular idea is that the temperature of moving (windy) air is lower than that of still air. The fallacy of this can be easily demonstrated by any one with the use of two thermometers. Expose one of them on the windward side of the trees, or building in which there is no artificial heat, and the other on the leeward side. There will be no difference between the readings, unless, indeed, the instrument exposed to the wind reads slightly higher than the other, due to the friction of the moving air on the bulb. Of course, the sensible temperature is lower in the wind than in quiet air, because the wind drives the air through our clothing to the surface of the body, which, by reason of perspiration, acts as a "wet bulb" thermometer, with the consequent lowering of the temperature by evaporation.

LOCAL MEN FORM A CORPORATION TO ENGAGE IN FISHING

A closed corporation, bearing the name of the Ice Straits Packing Company, has been formed by J. C. McBride, Herman T. Tripp, H. L. Faulkner, B. L. Thane and Richard Wulzen. Mr. McBride is the president, H. T. Tripp, vice president and H. L. Faulkner, secretary-treasurer. The company's capital stock is given at \$100,000.

This morning President J. C. McBride said: "The company is a closed corporation. None of our stock is for sale in the open market, and we intend to engage in a general trap business during the coming summer and to erect six fish traps on sites which we hold and have already made contracts with canneries for the output of our traps.

"At the present time we are completing a large pile driver for our own use. In addition we are building two scows and are installing a 55-horse power engine in the boat Dolphin. She will be used as one of the trap tenders, and we will also use the gas boat Lillian. We do not intend to engage in any cannery business at this time."

SMITH SELLS OUT HIS PERSEVERANCE AUTOMOBILE LINE

Harry Smith, the veteran Perseverance stage line, today disposed of his Buick and Ford passenger cars to E. Scataglin and John Garner and retires from the local stage line field. Both Messrs. Scataglin and Garner are well known and will keep the efficiency of the line, when the road is passable again, up to the same standard of excellence as maintained by Mr. Smith. Mr. Garner is part owner of the Kentucky Bar and stage line headquarters will be maintained there and at Burford's corner. Mr. Smith will go south within the next two months, in the meantime breaking in a man on the big Jeffrey quad.

WATSON'S TRIAL PROCEEDS

The jury was secured this morning to hear the trial of Sam Watson, accused of having sold whiskey to natives. The taking of evidence was started this morning and it is thought the trial will be finished this afternoon.

The jury secured to try the case consists of J. H. Stanfield, A. M. White, C. W. Spear, J. M. Miller, L. D. Carpenter, Louis Scott, Mark Smith, A. C. Williams, Elwood McElain, John Olds, William Shipman, and L. J. Bruner.

HOSPITAL NOTES

J. E. Johnson, shoe-maker, was operated on recently at St. Ann Hospital by Dr. P. J. Mahone. The operation was a major one, but the patient is recovering nicely.

Al Johnson, of the Perseverance mine force, underwent a major operation at St. Ann Hospital yesterday. Dr. P. J. Mahone was the surgeon in charge.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Letters remaining uncalled for in the Post office at Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 14th, 1917. Parties wishing same, should call for "Advertised Letters," and give date of list:

Hilmar Bye, Miss Aline Berger, G. A. Betties, (3), Mrs. Harry Barkley, James Duggan, F. G. Duncan, Thomas Driscoll, Miss Selma Ericson, Alfred Ericson, Frank Geodtke, Jun Hira, Mrs. Lammie Huston, William Hannigan, Jack Kaskor, Mrs. Lena Johnson, C. J. Lundgren, Miss Anna Lindsay, John Martin (2), Mrs. J. Norton, Capt. Cyrus Orr, Billy Patterson, Harry Scott, Mrs. S. Simpson, G. H. White, Dived Ward.

C. C. J. NOW POOBAH.

Carl C. Johnson, one of the linotypers of The Empire, seems to be the factum of the Capital City Band. Up to last night he had been president of the band. Charles Rogers, who has been secretary and treasurer, is leaving the city, and last night Mr. Johnson was elected to the place of Mr. Rogers, and now being president, secretary and treasurer.

A BIG FIGURE IN FRANCE



Edouard Herriot has been taken into the new French Ministry to take charge of the Transport and Supply Department. The wisdom of the appointment has not been questioned, for probably no other man of France has a more complete grasp of the million details of municipal war administration. "American visitors say he is the French Roosevelt. To me he seems less noisy," says one of his eulogists. "His big, quiet head has room in it for many things, from belles-lettres to the smallest details of war work."

Insurance that insures your other insurance—Three-In-One. Ask for particulars. R. R. Stewart, Gastineau Hotel. 112.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the people of Juneau, Douglas, Treadwell and Thane:—During February only, a special price of \$3.00 a year for the Seattle Star; 6 months \$1.50; 3 months \$1.00; 1 month 55c. Subscriptions taken at the Butler-Mauro Drug Co., Reece L. Brewer, Special Representative.

Today's News Today—in Empire.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT No. 603484

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Juneau, Alaska, December 22, 1916. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT T. C. Hallum, whose post office address is Juneau, Alaska, in behalf of himself and his co-owners, P. E. Hallum and A. O. Voyen, has filed an application for patent for the ledge mining claims and millsites known and designated as the Hallem Group and also known and designated as the Norman Taku Group, situated on Mount Juneau and on the southerly slope thereof, on the northwesterly side of Gold Creek and approximately one (1) mile north from the Post Office at Juneau, Alaska, in the Harris Mining District, Juneau Recording Precinct, Territory of Alaska, and described by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Mineral Survey No. 1918 A & B. Said group of claims consists of the following ledge mining claims and millsites to-wit: Jack Pine, Ground Hog, Rambler, Maple, American Flag, Hemlock, Rickland, Lakema, (also known as Lakema), Arimillida, (also known as Arimillida, Arimillida, Arimillida, Arimillida), Monitor, Queen, Umatilla, Queen, Lakema Fraction, and Monitor Fraction ledge claims and Hile No. 2 and Hile No. 3 Millsites.

Said claims by the said survey are filed to United States Location Monument No. 3, which is situated in Latitude 58° 18' north and Longitude 134° 25' 20" west, and consists of a wooden post in a mound of stones situated on the east shore of Gastineau Channel, just above the road to the cemetery and approximately one-half mile northwesterly of the Post Office at Juneau, Alaska.

Said claims and millsites are more fully described as to notes and bounds as follows, to-wit: Arimillida Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1 whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 33° 38' 36" W. 5378.3 ft., thence N. 21° 19' W. 1509 ft. to corner No. 2, thence N. 79° 59' E. 690 ft. to corner No. 3, thence S. 21° 19' E. 1596 ft. to corner No. 4, thence S. 70° 59' W. 690 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 20,573 acres. Magnetic variation 33° 00' E. to 31° 30' E.

American Flag Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Arimillida Lode previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 37° 12' W. 5866.7 ft., thence N. 21° 19' W. 1500 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Arimillida Lode previously described, thence N. 63° 48' E. 242.90 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner, thence N. 49° 58' E. 340 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence S. 21° 19' E. 1438.9 ft. to corner No. 5, identical with location corner, thence S. 49° 58' W. 584.6 ft. to corner No. 1, the

place of beginning, containing an area of 18,771 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E. to 32° 10' E.

Richland Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 5 American Flag Lode previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 38° 22' W. 6447.9 feet, thence N. 21° 19' W. 1438.9 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 American Flag Lode previously described, thence N. 49° 58' E. 474.1 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner, thence S. 47° 40' E. 222.7 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence S. 21° 19' E. 1185.2 ft. to corner No. 5, identical with location corner, thence S. 49° 58' W. 581.6 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 17,911 acres. Magnetic variation 33° 10' E. to 31° 30' E.

Umatilla Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 45° 39' W. 6377.6 ft., thence N. 50° 19' W. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 1, Arimillida Lode previously described, thence N. 70° 59' E. 690 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner and corner No. 1, American Flag Lode, and corner No. 4, Arimillida Lode, previously described, thence S. 50° 19' E. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence S. 70° 59' E. 690 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 13,239 acres. Magnetic variation 33° E. to 32° 10' E.

Maple Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 1, American Flag Lode, and corner No. 3, Umatilla Lode, and corner No. 4, Arimillida Lode, previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 37° 12' W. 5866.7 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 594.6 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 1, Rickland Lode and corner No. 5, American Flag Lode, previously described, thence S. 50° 19' E. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner, thence S. 49° 58' W. 594.6 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner and corner No. 4, Umatilla Lode previously described, thence N. 50° 19' W. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 15,108 acres. Magnetic variation 33° 10' E. to 32° 10' E.

Jack Pine Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 1, Rickland Lode and corner No. 5, American Flag Lode and corner No. 2, Maple Lode, previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 38° 22' W. 6447.9 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 581.6 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 5 Rickland Lode previously described, thence S. 50° 19' E. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner, thence S. 49° 58' W. 581.6 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Maple Lode previously described, thence N. 50° 19' W. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 17,732 acres. Magnetic variation 33° 10' E. to 32° 00' E.

Rambler Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 2, Jack Pine Lode and corner No. 5 Rickland Lode previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 39° 19' W. 7018.0 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 570.7 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner, thence S. 49° 17' E. 1124.4 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner, thence S. 49° 58' W. 581.6 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Jack Pine Lode previously described, thence N. 50° 19' W. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 14,329 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 00' E. to 32° 10' E.

Omega Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 3, Rambler Lode previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 48° 33' W. 7651.1 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 247.8 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner, thence S. 67° 15' E. 1503.8 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Jack Pine Lode previously described, thence N. 50° 19' W. 1124.9 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 14,329 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 00' E. to 32° 10' E.

Hemlock Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Rambler Lode and corner No. 3 Jack Pine Lode previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 48° 26' W. 7101.5 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 550.1 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 3, Rambler Lode and corner No. 1, Omega Lode previously described, thence S. 56° 54' E. 1252.1 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner and corner No. 5 Omega Lode previously described, thence S. 49° 58' W. 518.8 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence N. 58° 16' W. 1261.5 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 14,701 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Queen Hog Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Jack Pine Lode and corner No. 3 Maple Lode, previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 48° 18' W. 6519.7 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 581.6 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Rambler Lodes previously described, thence S. 58° 16' E. 1261.5 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Hemlock Lode previously described, thence S. 49° 58' W. 499.8 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence N. 61° 43' W. 1289.4 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 14,872 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Queen Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical

with location corner and corner No. 4 Umatilla Lode and corner No. 4 Maple Lode previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 48° 08' W. 6225.3 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 584.6 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Maple Lode and corner No. 4 Jack Pine Lode and corner No. 1 Ground Hog Lode previously described, thence S. 61° 43' E. 1289.4 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Ground Hog Lode, previously described, thence S. 49° 58' W. 259.2 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence N. 74° 09' W. 1447.3 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 11,743 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Lakema Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 4, Queen Lode previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 58° 29' W. 6803.3 ft., thence N. 49° 58' E. 1277.8 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Hemlock Lode and corner No. 5 Omega Lode previously described, thence S. 65° 52' E. 294.4 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Omega Lode previously described, thence S. 49° 58' W. 1277.8 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence N. 65° 52' W. 294.0 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 7,762 acres in area. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Lackema Fraction Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 61° 33' W. 6759.3 ft., thence N. 25° 28' W. 364.0 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 1 Lakema Lode and corner No. 4 Queen Lode previously described, thence N. 57° 52' E. 1436.5 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner, thence S. 25° 28' E. 66.6 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Lakema Lode and corner No. 4 Omega Lode, previously described, thence S. 40° 37' W. 1500.0 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 6,940 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Monitor Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 62° 48' W. 6712.9 ft., thence N. 26° 28' W. 1509 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Umatilla Lode and corner No. 4 Maple Lode, and corner No. 1 Queen Lode previously described, thence S. 74° 09' E. 765.5 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner, thence S. 26° 28' E. 1500 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence N. 74° 09' W. 765.5 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 15,592 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Monitor Fraction Lode Claim Beginning at corner No. 1, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 68° 38' W. 5915.5 ft., thence N. 12° 10' W. 365.2 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner, thence S. 74° 09' E. 400 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Monitor Lode previously described, thence S. 12° 10' E. 365.2 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence N. 74° 09' W. 400 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 2,969 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Hile No. 2 Millsite Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with cor. No. 10, S. A. H. Sur. 1084, Cor. No. 2 Sur. 158 and Cor. No. 3 Sur. 159, Last Chance Placer, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 72° 20' W. 5732.8 ft., thence North 414.9 ft. to corner No. 2, thence East 481.8 ft. to corner No. 3, thence East with location corner, thence South 338 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner, thence S. 61° 04' W. 94.3 ft. to corner No. 5, identical with location corner and corner No. 12 S. A. H. Sur. 1084, Cor. No. 2 Sur. 156 and Cor. 3 Sur. 157 Last Chance Placer, thence S. 67° 04' W. 211.9 ft. to corner No. 6, identical with location corner and corner No. 11 S. A. H. Sur. 1084, Cor. No. 2 Sur. 158 and Cor. 3 Sur. 158 Last Chance Placer, thence N. 75° 54' W. 210.5 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 4,355 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Hile No. 3 Millsite Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with location corner and corner No. 4 Hile No. 2 Millsite previously described, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 3 bears S. 73° 00' W. 6215.9 ft., thence N. 338 ft. to corner No. 2, identical with location corner and corner No. 3 Hile No. 2 Millsite previously described, thence East 523.7 ft. to corner No. 3, identical with location corner, thence South 475.2 ft. to corner No. 4, identical with location corner and corner No. 2 Sur. 153 and Cor. No. 3 Sur. 154 Last Chance Placer, thence N. 78° 56' W. 296.2 ft. to corner No. 5, identical with location corner and corner No. 2 Sur. 154 and Cor. No. 3 Sur. 155 Last Chance Placer, thence N. 52° 29' W. 262.7 ft. to corner No. 6, identical with location corner and corner No. 2 Sur. 153 and Cor. No. 3 Sur. 156 Last Chance Placer, thence S. 61° 04' W. 129.2 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 4,615 acres. Magnetic variation 32° 10' E.

Adjoining Claims The adjoining claims are the Dora 3rd and St. Paul Lodes Sur. 645 on the Northeast of the Omega, the Stone Cabin, Stone Cabin No. 2 and Eureka Lodes, unsurveyed, Wm. Eberner, reputed owner, on the Southeast of the Lakema Fraction; the No. 1, 2, and Mammoth Lodes, Chas. Goldstein, et al. owners, on the Northwest of the Rickland, American Flag and Arimillida Lodes, respectively; Survey No. 156, 157 and 158 Last Chance Placer on the South and S. A. H. Sur. 1084 on the West of the Hile No. 2 Millsite; and Survey No. 154, 155, and 156 Last Chance Placer on the South of the Hile No. 3 Millsite. Any other adjoining claims are unknown. C. B. WALKER, Register. First publication, Dec. 23, 1916. Last publication, Feb. 26, 1917.