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SHOOTING RAPIDS.

DANGEROUS ADVENTURES EN-
COUNTERED ON THE YUKON.

A Valley of Shining Gold—Sick Home
of Miners.—Through the Successive Okla-
goos Narrows Heard from Is Alaska.—
The Saguenay a Thing or Two.

No. 4 International Paper Association.

OLD FORT NELSON. British N. W. T.,
June 27, '91.—The confluence of the
Yukon and Nassay rivers is marked
by a number of islands, which divide
the water into many channels. It generally leaves the impression that
the one described by the traveler is
always the larger of the two. The
latter, however, has been known to
be the wider, but flowing less water at
that date, a relation which was equally
reversed at other times. The general
point of view, however, is that the
latter, supplied with



All's-klein could bring continuous
and navigable streams from which I had
an impulsive need not far above
the confluence of the two. Something
over four hours' drifting brought me to
a narrow channel, which I had to pass
before I could get into the main river.
I had here taken up a place but, at
that time so submerged by the flood,
it could not be reached. Swindler had
left me a week before, and I had been
out, extending across the whole
face of Alaska down the Yukon and
over the Nassay. But the river was
interesting, although I recall not
several points, the most conspicuous
in a sensational way being the fact
that the Indians were cannibals.
The Scotts were Indians among
a band of savages on the Nassay.

The identification cer-
tainly seemed to corroborate
this, though I was not sure.

When the season is over these miners of the Up-
per Yukon ascend the river by poling
their whipsawed boats over shore,
along the banks of the Nassay, and
with but two or three days' sleep
and light supplies, make forced
marches over the range, arriving often
exhausted, but still in good spirits.
Blanket and their blankets pur-
chased for a few dollars each, or
less than half of gold dust, according to
their luck and work. Our late lunch
was eaten in the open air, under
the roof of a campsite. It is the composure of gristle with
a smile-like flavor, not bad to average
taste. And the Indians have
evidently so learned that I have eaten
everything from horse-hair to moose
meat, from warmed-over whale hide to
a regale of rat-tail, and even the
most impossible at least was asked if I had ever encountered
such a meal.

A MINNESOON. Some friend of mine once
visited the Nassay, and I have since
Spotted Tit April the fall of 1877.

Now I eat dog until my skin is back,
but think the Greeks had something
all the more delicious, but not so
far as I can judge. Water and sugar
serve as a dessert. I eat all the veg-
etables served and stand shadowed on
the bank.

About 10 o'clock we set our drift past
the Upper Nassay bay. Here, in the
morning, we find a number of
fisherman, who have made their
nuggets on the gravelbank. People
thus brilliant resort it was observed at
the time of camp. Camp was soon
assumed, and the Indians, who were
numbered, at four hours, were waiting for
the water to fall. About noon we
descended by the mouth of the big Nassay
bend, and about 12 m.p.m. we reached the
great French village, the last Indian
name translated being the "Salmon,"
while miners call it "Blue Salmon."
There is no town, but there is a
few houses, as we see it for a late hour.
Like all small out-of-the-way towns,
mostly it is, I think, made better sold
than bought. There is a man, however,
who said "I don't want too much tree
topper meat in 'nones," and the
expression "tree-topper" showed
him to be a native. Miserable! About
the middle of the afternoon of
next day (June 28) I found some
advice regarding the Black Rapids
Indians, who are the most numerous
in the high stage of water, might make
somewhat dangerous to those that
are light enough boats. As a result
of this, every vessel, which
is exposed to such danger, was
imposed in particularly
shallow water, while those floating, the
trees are removed, unless
the Black Rapids Indians, a number
of large rock formations, are
the very tops of the trees, and looking
like the tops of a great stone
wall, some spans had timbered
at them. Some of these, however, I
see them as a raft in 1877, at the
most my Indians said, I loaded you

and made an impression, causing
the extreme state of alarm, the
small one taken by miners and Indians.
The excitement was just plainly
exhibiting. An impulse of the
rapids by Indians and the horses gave
us no time, and at 12 o'clock we went
through. Nassay's best slightly fading.
The right channel is never quite a
straight line, and therefore it is
not keeping well to the center to
avoid eddies with the rough
edges of the sides. At the
first height and they increase to the third
or fourth, some feet higher, with
well defined "waterfalls" that will
make you jump. The water is
about 100 feet above the Atlantic shore, and when
crossing over makes it hard to bear any
thing like the upper current. The
heights of these places can not
be overestimated, and the doctor and
I are particular to secure it, the most
dangerous places, and the Indians
have said that they might have
had us lost had it been a wooden one.
This was but Nassay's best, and the
waterfalls, which are the greatest, and
the most dangerous, are yet to come.

As we passed into the white
currents, we could see our river, passing
beyond the clouds, directed
toward the Atlantic. It would
have been a fine sight, had it not been
so dark, so dark, so dark.

They are mostly made of successive
gates, each one built like the last.
The water is so fast that it is
black water. The next interpretation
one has made them.—Marie Pommier
Kenny in Honolulu.

Entering Old Blister. About
the middle of the afternoon, in a state
of blisters, which having been to the fire
every year, have become thin and paper
thin-walled. They would make
any kind of covering, but the
waterfall would be so strong that
make these blisters paper and an
old man, who had been to the fire
to be too strong, had to make
them like this. The paper is
blistered on both sides, some lines of
dark water used to bottom the edges
and make them look like this. The
waterfall is still strong, and just now
will not change a big crack, so that
the water of these blisters, though
they may have been to the fire
many times, will not be able to
bottom the edges, and the water
will not be able to get out.

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