

Working on the Creeks

A Description of What Is Being Done Along the Larger Klondike Streams.

The Special Correspondent of the Yukon Sun Writes of the Work of Miners.

An Old Sour-dough Who Drew the Line at Electric Lights

It is long since readers of the Times have been able to read a detailed description of what is being done on the various creeks in the Klondike district, and the following description of the work in progress, by the special correspondent of the Yukon Sun, published in the paper on August 8th, will therefore be read with interest, especially by those who have friends and relatives in the district.

Starting with Bonanza Creek the correspondent says: Going up Bonanza one does not meet with active operations, except the preparations made to hydraulic on 61, until he gets up to the 20's below discovery. All the benches from 22 to 25 are having good work done on them. Harry Ash's claim, on which quite a force of men is working, suffers from the same trouble as elsewhere, want of water, which is a serious drawback. On the right limit the benches opposite 20, 31 and 32 are well opened up and are panning out well.

From about 25 to the Forks the benches worked are all on the left limit, with the exception of Poverty Bar, opposite 12, 13 and 14, which is proving immensely rich.

At present Adam's Hill and Cheechako Hill are fairly active, but the continued drought is the cause of a good number of claims being unworked.

Mention must also be made of the "pups" on left limit, which are turning out a lot of gold, namely, Monte Christo, Fox, American, Magnet, Big and Little Skookum.

At the mouth of Skookum there is quite a lively camp, a large force of men working on No. 4 above, creek claims, and on No. 2 a company is placing a sluice for work. In fact the mouth of Skookum is the liveliest spot on the creeks at the present time.

At above Majala and Woog are employing a force of men summer sluicing, and are employing as many men as one sluicehead of water will allow to be done. The same may be said of 21 and 22 above and at 26 and 36 (Mr. Healy's claim) which are employing as many men as one sluicehead will allow.

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The mouth of Eldorado is the most active of the whole creek. Here Leonard and Elwell are opening up a valuable fraction and have a number of men employed, but complain of no water for sluicing.

On Shift Mitchell's No. 1, Eldorado, there is a force of men at work, and this claim is well opened up as a summer sluicing proposition. Here, as elsewhere, they have only one sluicehead of water. The same may be said of No. 2 fraction, Carboneau, and of Antonio claim No. 4.

No. 5 and 6, Berry's, there is the same amount of activity as in the past, for who yet saw Berry's claim idle. Quite a number of men are finding employment and here also may be found the latest up-to-date mining improvements, pumping engines, hoisting engines, etc. The latest acquisition is the electric light for night work, two arcs. The Sun's correspondent met an old sour-dough, busily engaged rolling up his blankets. Asking him if he was clearing out: "Yes," he said, "I am getting farther back. I don't mind steam or pumping engines, but when it comes to working by electric light—well, draw the line."

From here up there is not much work being done. The bench claims at foot of French Hill are fairly busy, but French Hill is not so busy as last year.

The only other work being done on Eldorado is on No. 24-29, Charles Anderson's claims, and on 38. One of those they are running one sluicehead of water.

Dominion.

On No. 10 above upper discovery the boys are opening up and developing their claim.

On No. 2 above upper discovery there are a number of men opening up and summer sluicing. Farther down and opposite creek claims 4 and 5 they are prospecting and opening up. The people on creek claim No. 6 below upper discovery is doing some good work, and the same is being done on benches on the left limit opposite 9 and 10.

Creek claims 14 and 16 are having a lot of summer work done on them, and the benches on the left limit opposite 16 are being developed and are panning out well.

From this one has to go to 31 below before one gets to any very active development. On 31 and 34 there are a large number of men working and from here down to 4 below lower discovery. Dominion has a lively appearance. The benches left limit opposite 36 below upper, are well opened up and are having and are turning out a lot of gold.

The same may be said of the benches left limit opposite 11 and 13 lower discovery.

On a fraction, creek claim, there are a number of men working. The benches, left limit, opposite 1, 5 and 6, are turning out a lot of gold and employing a lot of hands.

On creek claim No. 4 below discovery there are a number of hands employed. From a below discovery down to the 20's below, nearly all claims are in active operation, and the most of them are showing up well. In the 30's and 70's the work is better. On the 70 I saw 3 ounces of gold in one day's wash-up. On 173 the workers are finding good prospects. Work is also being done with good pros-

pects on the 90's. The paystreak is said to be located as far down as 227 below lower. It is possible that much of the work is not being done in the proper channel of the creek. Everyone is hopeful over the prospects of Dominion, as they are bright now.

Claims on the warm side of the divide on Dominion are a paradise of scenery. Tall, rank grass, four feet high, is to be found in profusion, and plenty of it is being cut for hay. There is plenty of wood on the creek, and in every way it seems to be an ideal creek for this rough country.

Hunker.

On 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 41 above discovery they are doing some good summer work, and in most cases running one sluicehead of water.

On 20 above there is a large force of men at work, and it is being opened up in a thorough and systematic manner. The landscape took several moving pictures of this claim. There is little or no work between here and discovery, but on discovery, 1 above, 3, 4 and 6 below they are working in full swing, and are taking advantage of the little water there is.

The next work of any account is on the benches on both sides of 35 below, and here there is a good deal of thorough mining being done, with very satisfactory results. The same may be said of benches, right limit, opposite 37. There is a good deal of prospecting on the high benches and very satisfactory results are the consequence.

Scurvy and Violence

Seventy-Five Persons Find Death in the Kotzebue District.

New Names Added to the List—Charles Leonard's Terrible Death.

Out of 1,000 men who went into the Kotzebue country last fall, over 7 per cent. have died from scurvy or met tragic deaths. To the already long list of victims P. J. Jones, of Sycamore, Ill., who arrived on the ship from Cape Nome and St. Michaels, adds the following:

Charles Leonard, of Cleveland, Ohio, frozen to death on the trail between Hick and Kobuk rivers. Body buried by natives.

A. C. Breed, of Buffalo, N. Y., died of scurvy in camp on Pick river, X, died from Kotzebue Sound on May 18th; buried with miners' ceremonies May 19.

Mr. Jones reports the suicide of a man named Becker, and says that he attempted to burn himself and the cabin. He was found hanging by the neck from a beam in the cabin.

"At least seventy-five deaths have taken place," said Mr. Jones. A large number of scurvy stricken prospectors in the Kotzebue country have been transported to St. Michaels on various boats. The United States revenue cutter Bear picked up forty-two men on their way to Puget Sound in a sailing vessel which left St. Michaels before the steamer's arrival. Thirty or thirty-five men who have been afflicted with the terrible life-sapping disease came down on the Bear.

July 8, 1898, Mr. Jones landed at Kotzebue Sound and started up the Kobuk river prospecting. He found this stream very swift and dangerous to some extent. It is navigable for about 400 miles according to careful estimates. During the entire trip nothing was found. He says, to warrant the belief that there is gold in the country.

During the winter Charles Leonard, of Cleveland, Ohio, attempted to cross the intervening country from the Pick river, diagonally to the Kobuk, in company with a friend. It was bitter cold and he became chilled and worn out. Bravely he tried to keep up, but exhausted nature asserted itself and he fell, dying. His companion obtained assistance before he had breathed his last, and the stricken man was carried to cabin. Every known possible was done to revive him, but it was no use. One more victim was added to the list.

A. C. Breed, of Buffalo, N. Y., became afflicted with scurvy in his camp. Pick river last spring, and despite the care of friends, died May 18. On the following day funeral services were held in the desolate, forsaken country, and the body was tenderly laid at rest.

Satisfied that it was useless to stay longer, Mr. Jones made his way back to Kotzebue and caught the revenue cutter Bear, which landed him at St. Michaels where he caught the Roanoke.

Mr. Jones says that the Hayne party, of Santa Barbara, Cal., one of the most prominent body of men that went into Kotzebue, are safe and well at the mission at Kotzebue waiting for an opportunity to come south.

20 Years added to life

Mr. Thomas Worden, Patterson Settlement, Sunbury Co., N. B., writes the following letter: "For over fifteen years I suffered with dyspepsia, and tried everything I could think of but was unable to get relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters. I have taken six bottles in all and am now entirely well and feel as if B. B. had made an addition of twenty years to my life."

Anyone troubled with Dyspepsia or any stomach disorder of the severest nature can rely on B. B. to make a complete and permanent cure.

The Alpha Returns

A Million Dollar Shipment for the Banks of Commerce and of B. N. A.

Canadian Admiralty Laws Do Not Apply in the Yukon Territory.

Commissioner Ogilvie in Trouble With West Dawson-Strike at Eagle City.

Steamer Alpha returned at 7 o'clock last night from Skagway with over a hundred passengers and about \$300,000 in treasure.

The most notable passenger was Mr. Justice Irving, who returned from Atlin, where he has been adjusting mining differences. Another passenger was major Albert E. Halder, the well known correspondent.

A. H. Erickson, who brought down about \$15,000, while E. Hodgson, who has fared well in Atlin, got off at Nainimo. Here were also four members of the N.W.M.P., three of whom are returning to territorial work, while the fourth has taken his discharge.

The Trip.

The Alpha left Skagway on the afternoon of the 17th, reaching Wrangell on the 18th. At the latter place she took up about ten tons of freight for the Hudson Bay Company. The Strathcona had been up the river ten days when the Alpha was at Wrangell, and her protracted absence was causing some concern. The Tees was not off Dixon entrance, and the Alki was also seen.

The Passengers.

The following is the list of passengers: J. M. Kay, A. Cole, J. T. Vincent, J. Campbell, S. Campbell, R. Reid, S. Moull, Dawson, A. P. Langley, G. Dillon, Atlin, P. Muller, Bennett, W. H. Cowgan, M. McGee, W. Hoogson, J. son, Judge Irving, Atlin, D. Ceram, C. Colson, H. G. Gilchrist, G. R. Haser, L. Walsh, W. P. Roberts, Dawson; P. Belcher, N.W.M.P.; Tagish; A. Hadler, G. P. Osborne, W. Moore, Dawson; Sgt. Service, N.W.M.P.; Tagish; L. McFee, C. Broster, Dawson; C. McChulloch, N.W.M.P.; Tagish; G. Veatch, J. Clifford, C. Parkin, L. Larcen, Dawson; D. Sinclair, Atlin; A. J. Stevens, Dawson; Atlin; Mrs. Driscoll, Mrs. Hudson, round trip; G. Good, Skagway; Dr. McQue, Mrs. McQue, Dawson; Mrs. Mills, Atlin; Foxcroft, Atlin; E. Longe, Dawson; Mr. McBrady, Atlin; J. E. Butters, D. Vye, A. H. Erickson, Dawson; Hibb, Atlin; Mrs. Driscoll, Mrs. Driscoll, Dawson; E. Hodgson, Atlin; A. N. Nessler, R. Sands, Dawson; Mrs. D. S. Gray, Mrs. Macklin, Miss Warren, Master Walt, T. D. Rogers, round trip; Mrs. C. Driscoll, Miss Shannon, Dawson; Charles Repath, Bennett; Thos. McQuine, Dr. D. J. Bell, W. H. D. Livingston, G. C. McDonald, E. S. Townsland, Dawson; F. Glenn, Skagway; J. Chisholm, Atlin; John Sample, W. Witschen, J. B. Duff, John Miller, Dawson; B. G. Sallows, J. M. Vye, Atlin; J. R. Snofford, E. G. Winstanley, F. Harper, Dawson; T. Naka, Atlin; W. H. Wilson, Log Cabin; C. T. Hegz, Dawson; M. Frasca, Atlin; A. J. Stevens, Dawson; D. Blythe, W. H. Sutherland, Dawson; H. J. Travis, Circle City; A. McLean, Dawson; D. Mawley, Mrs. A. B. Gibson, Atlin; G. Colson, Dawson; G. Dempster, J. B. Hodgson, W. H. Daven, Atlin; Mr. Ingerson, Dawson; J. W. Moore, J. B. Wood, Yukon; S. Jones, W. Thompson, Atlin; S. Berber, J. Gemmill, Wrangell; W. Evans, C. Jackson, Dawson.

Strike at Eagle City.

The Dawson Nugget of August 5th, recorded by the Alpha, has the following: A well known citizen of Dawson, arrived Thursday from a trip to down river points and reports some important news. The A. C. Co.'s steamer Sarah arrived at Eagle City with 150 regular soldiers to be garrisoned there. Accompanying were Colonel Ray, commanding the entire Yukon forces, and a dozen or so ladies of the officers' families. For some time a large number of carpenters had been engaged in constructing barracks and officers' quarters, their wages being \$6 per day for common labor and \$1 per hour for skilled labor. Colonel Ray at once reduced the wages to \$3 and \$5 per day, respectively, and all the men went on a strike. The men met and decided not to submit to the cut, and Colonel Ray announced his intention of getting men from Dawson, which was the situation when our informant left.

The soldiers were accompanied by horses, mules, cattle, wagons, agricultural implements, a complete sawmill plant and provisions for fourteen months, the whole weighing 450 tons. A like detachment was left at the Tanana. A detachment of men, with seven horses, sent from the mouth of Copper river to lay out a government mail route, arrived at Forty-Mile a few days ago. They reported that mail would arrive over the route with the first snow.

The body of a dead man was found in the river about 15 miles this side of Forty-Mile. It was without a coat, and had been in the water a long time. The police were notified and the body buried.

The steamer Healy is now reduced to six inches of water and her wheel is entirely exposed. However, a crew of men are getting her on skids and expect to float her within a few days. The American creek diggings are turning out splendidly, and Eagle City people are feeling jubilant. Frank Carroll, of Bear creek, returned from there this week with a sack of gold, and a claim owned by himself and Bill McPhee; among it was one nugget worth \$103.

West Dawson Protest.

Commissioner Ogilvie has stirred up a row in West Dawson, where he has served notice upon occupants of houses that they will have to buy the property upon which they are living from Fred Johnson at the latter's own price, or submit

to arbitration. The land, it seems, was granted to the present holders by Major Walsh for settlement. In June, 1897, the land was applied for by Fred Johnson for homestead, entered on the "day" land. In their protest the 46 property owners give the following reasons for objecting:

1. This land was thrown open for our occupation by your predecessor in office, Major James A. Walsh, from whom we received every assurance that we should remain in undisturbed occupation and possession, and relying on which we erected our dwellings.

2. Upon your accession to office you further assured us that the claimant, Mr. Johnson, would be given a tract of land in another direction, and, believing your statements true, we have to the house adding to the value of our homes and improving our properties.

3. To allow arbitration upon their present values, securing thereby solely by our individual effort, would be manifestly unjust and unfair, and we unanimously decline to enter into arbitration, electing rather to prove ourselves lawfully and legally domiciled upon our properties, and demanding that the house title from the same source as the above said claimant, Johnson, and at a pro-rata valuation per acre.

4. We believe that in throwing this land open to us for settlement, Major Walsh was acting entirely within the scope of his authority, and any damage or loss which Mr. Johnson may have suffered by reason thereof must be recompensed to him by the Dominion government. We have nothing to do with any party or parties claiming to have received a grant of the land upon which we have erected our dwellings, and insist upon a recognition of our rights in this matter.

A Dawson Wedding.

The marriage took place in Dawson on August 2nd of John Henry Lampe, a young man of musical fame, to Miss Ragna Rommow, one of the owners of the Dawson private hospital, and for some time a nurse at one of the establishment. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. Hetherington at the parsonage, no other being present except Mr. Iver Olson and Miss Jennie McGarry, partner of the bride in the hospital. Both bride and groom are natives of Norway, the latter resident of Minneapolis, and the former a graduate of the San Francisco hospital.

British Seamen Neglected.

The trial of a case before the Dawson courts recently has established the fact that the Canadian admiralty laws, upon which British seamen depend for justice, do not apply on the Yukon. Eight seamen of the steamer Domville, lately wrecked at Thirty Mile river, sued for the recovery of their wages before Col. Steele.

The action was brought against John Russell, as agent for the boat, it appearing that the owners of the craft are in Vancouver, and counsel for the defense objected because the action was not brought in the Yukon territory, and under the Inland Seaman Act, under which it was called, provided.

But the feature of prime interest did not appear until the attorney read a section of the act, wherein it set forth that the provision of the law should apply to the waters "above the harbor of Quebec" and evidently meaning the St. Lawrence river. The attorney showed further that the act was passed in 1875, at a time when the Northwest and Yukon rivers were practically unknown and when the now world-famous Klondike was not dreamed of, which was advanced as constituting evidence corroborative of the attorney's theory.

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Attorney McDougall, counsel for the complainant seamen, admitted that the Maritime law cannot apply here, as they affect only tide waters, but he expressed himself as believing the inland seaman's act should be so liberally construed as to apply, purely as an act of justice to working people. The court finally took the matter under advisement, and next morning he announced his purpose to proceed with the case, saying it was time the higher courts showed up the condition of affairs.

It is believed that such representation will soon be made to the Ottawa authorities that the Yukon territory will be created a division of the exchequer court, which has jurisdiction over matters in admiralty, and that Judge Dugas will be appointed judge of such court.

A Robbery.

The jewelry store of C. Goldstein at Dawson was robbed recently of \$2,500 worth of stock, consisting chiefly of rings and chains. Corporal Wilson finally arrested Thomas Thornton, who was endeavoring to sell some of the property. When arrested he had a bundle with 100 rings and a number of nuggets. He is a Seattle man. He has been committed for trial.

His Trip Postponed.

William K. Howard, the ostensible owner of the evidence over the Klondike river, was taken from the Canadian by a policeman just as the steamer started for White Horse rapids. The reason for the action was set forth by Mr. Birt, Mr. Christianson, Mr. Miller and Mr. Hulme, who severally and individually averred upon oath that they had reason to believe Mr. Howard was about to leave the country with intent to defraud his creditors. These statements induced the clerk of the territorial court to issue a capias for Mr. Howard's arrest, which was put into effect just as the boat was leaving with Mr. Howard aboard.

A Big Shipment.

Steamer Robert Kerr has gone down the river to St. Michael with nearly a million in gold dust aboard, \$500,000 belonging to the Bank of British North America and \$400,000 to the Bank of Com-

merce. C. M. Roberts of the former bank accompanied the shipment.

Death of Robert Brown.

Robert Brown, aged 33 years, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital from the effects of typhoid fever on August 2nd. He was a native of England and went into Dawson via the Stikine trail.

A Harrowing Scene.

Copies of the Nugget received by the Alpha give a detailed description of the execution of the murderers on the St. Dawson Nantuck, the Indian who witnessed on the scaffold was not immediately killed, slow death from strangulation ensuing owing to the position in which his body was when the trap was sprung, the strap holding his left hand to his side broke loose. Instinctively he reached up and took hold of the noose which encircled his neck, though he had not strength to raise himself. For what seemed to the spectators an age, but was in reality but a few moments, he hung thus, his body drawing up and down convulsively as he gasped for breath, while gurgling noises from his throat also evidenced the struggle which he was making. Then the body was seen to be raised a few feet, the hand of the hangman broke that of the wretched Indian loose from the rope and he was allowed to fall back. The struggles continued for a few minutes longer, then gradually grew fainter till at last all was quiet.

An Unknown Man Drowned.

Constable Hildyard, stationed at Selkirk, has reported to the commanding officer of the force at Dawson the finding of the decomposed body of a drowned man on July 28th, ten miles below Fort Selkirk. In the dead man's pocket was a small map of Alaska with the following names written in lead pencil, McFarland and J. H. Hector.

FOUGHT DEATH SUCCESSFULLY.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves a Little Girl's Life.

Users of Paine's Celery Compound never suffer disappointment. The great medicine at all times and under all circumstances brings to all sufferers relief and a permanent cure.

Mr. M. M. Martel, 189, Mitchellson Street, Montreal, tells what Paine's Celery Compound accomplished for his little daughter, whose case was considered an incurable one; he says:

"My daughter, now eight years old, was afflicted with terrible scrofula for nearly six years, and we thought her case an incurable one. We had several physicians to attend her, and she took medicines of all kinds, but she got worse instead of better. Having had our attention drawn to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound wrought cures after other medicines failed, we procured a supply, and after a fair use of the medicine we can report that the disease is overcome, and we trust has disappeared forever. Our little girl is now bright, strong and healthy, sleeps and eats well, and her blood is now as pure as it can possibly be. I have great pleasure in recommending Paine's Celery Compound as a cure for scrofula and blood diseases; it is the best medicine in the world."

At Schweinfurth, Bavaria, is one of the largest of the world's manufacturing for bicycle ball bearings. The two factories there, belonging to one firm, turn out annually 2,000,000 gross of these little wheels, and employ 600 men, working for a day of 10 hours' duration.

KIDNEY BURDENS

Vanish Under the Treatment of That Greatest of Kidney Specifics, South American Kidney Cure.

Mrs. W. S. Bisset, 62 Cameron street, Toronto, was troubled with severe pains in the small of her back, which doctors said was caused by kidney trouble, and which produced intense suffering at times. She used many remedies without any lasting benefit until she tried South American Kidney Cure. A few doses proved a wonderful benefit, and after taking three bottles all traces of the trouble were gone.

Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

The steamer Monmouth, from London, has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., with two blades of her propeller broken from contact with ice off the straits of Belle Isle.

A POPULAR JUDGE

A Dawson Paper's Tribute to Mr. Justice Irving.

The Yukon Sun of August 8th, received by the Alpha, has the following tribute to Mr. Justice Irving, who returned from Atlin by that steamer:

"In strange contrast with the accounts given by disgruntled American miners of Judge Irving's unpopularity in Atlin, is the account given by Judge W. E. Crews, a well known attorney of Juneau, who has just returned from the new camp.

"Judge Irving, he says, seems to have gained the confidence of the miners. He is broad and liberal in his judgments, and is fast to the old mining idea of justice that the original prospector and locator should be protected, and in the trial of contests he is very drastic in his comments on jumping and standers. He will ask the jumper to stand up, but he can have a look at the kind of a fellow who would deliberately try to steal another man's claim, and will play him with questions like these:

"Didn't you know that the ground was staked, and that there was a mine there who claimed it? Did you want to steal his ground? He is rapidly clearing the calendar of these cases and the discouraging outlook for the jumpers acts as a wholesome preventive of further trouble of this nature.

"Judge Crews is a firm believer in Atlin. He states that Pine, Boulder, Spruce and Wright creeks have proven rich wherever worked. On Otter creek he had been working for some time above the canyon has been worked profitably.

"There are at present more than 3,000 people at Discovery alone. There is also quite a little town at the foot of Surprise lake."

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Drownings at Five Fingers

J. C. Toche, Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Finds Death.

Surveyor Richard of the Telegraph Construction Party Another Victim.

How Peter Dunn Found Death—Other Victims of the Big River.

Steamer Alpha, which arrived from the North last evening, brought news of the drowning of J. C. Toche, engineer of the department of public works, at Five Fingers on August 1. The particulars of the disaster could not be learned, but the engineer was making a survey of the rapids, locating the rocks which are a menace to navigation, and these were to be blasted out this winter. In some way the canoe in which was Mr. Toche and three companions was overturned. Three of the men escaped by swimming and clinging to the boat, while Mr. Toche attempted to swim ashore. The current carried him into the boiling waters of the rapids, and he was carried down and disappeared.

He was a man 44 or 45 years of age, and was a son of the late Dr. Toche, who was for many years deputy minister of the department of agriculture of Canada, and a nephew of the late Archbishop Toche, of St. Boniface, Man. He had been in the department of public works for the past seventeen years as engineer, and was reported to be one of the finest draughtsmen in Canada. Deceased leaves a wife and two daughters, now living in Ottawa, to mourn his untimely death.

News is also given of still another drowning in these waters. Surveyor Frank Richard, of the telegraph construction party, lost his life there the day after the drowning of Toche. He was attempting to shoot the dangerous rapids in company with three assistants in a canoe. The canoe was upset, and the men and boat swam for the shore, the other two still clinging to the overturned craft. The steamer Merwen, which was passing at the time, endeavored to render assistance, but she was unable to reach the spot, and the men were unmanageable in the swift waters, and went on a bar. Richard's companion reached the shore, but the surveyor was dragged down to death. The two men on the canoe were rescued by the occupants of a skiff below the rapids.

The body of Peter Dunn, the mate of the steamer Columbian, who lost his life in those rapid running waters, has been found under most peculiar circumstances. There is a cable strung for the assistance of steamers, in pulling themselves up past the rapids, and while the last two steamers at the Columbian saw nothing of the body, the third steamer discovered it, straddling the cable, with both hands clutching it tightly. The head was above water. Evidently Dunn swam to the cable and pulled himself up on it, to die of exhaustion and exposure.

The body of a man supposed to be drowned was found by Constable Hildyard about ten miles below Fort Selkirk, and by him carried to Selkirk. Mr. Hildyard described the body as follows: Height, about 5 ft. 9 inches; weight, about 170 pounds. Dark hair, and mustache streaked with gray, and stubby beard of same color. Was possibly bald, but owing to the bad condition of head, could not say for certain. Deceased was wearing the following clothes when found: Brown duck coat lined with sheepskin, striped cotton jumper, light wooden shirt, yellow mackintosh, over, white or gray mackintosh pants, thick, long woolen stockings of a grayish color, and hip rubbers, plain, wide leather belt, rather suspenders, red neckerchief, plain gold ring on third finger of right hand. Leather purse containing keys, toll receipt dated June 2nd, 1890, No. 8,300, and a small map of Alaska on which were the following names written in lead pencil, McFarland, J. H. Hector; two collar studs.

Still another drowning was reported from Sixty Mile. While three men were crossing the river in a canoe, one of the party using a pole, lost his balance, and fell overboard, throwing all into the water. Three boats started from the shore to the rescue, but before reaching them one, Eli Perkins, was drowned. The survivors are J. A. McPhee and John Singas.

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