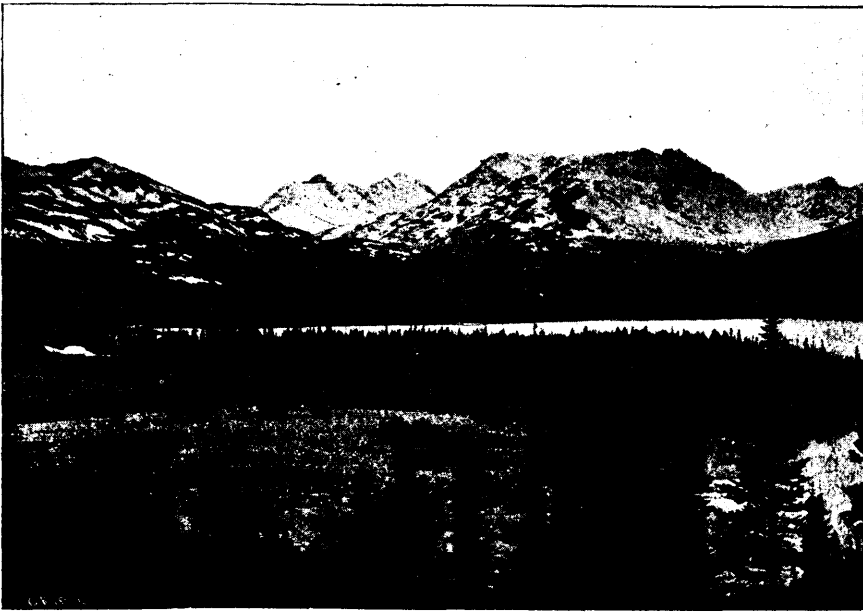


and its long pole surmounted by fluttering many colored rags which appear to serve the double purpose of monument and scarecrow, attracting the reverent attention of human passersby, and at the same time frightening stray birds and prowling animals from the locality.

The Lewes River, where it leaves Marsh Lake, is about two hundred yards wide and averages this width as far as the Cañon.

From the head of Bennett Lake to the Cañon the corrected distance is

No streams of importance enter any of these lakes. A river, called by Schwatka McClintock River, enters Marsh Lake at the lower end from the east; it occupies a large valley, as seen from the westerly side of the lake, but the stream is apparently unimportant. It is not probable that any stream coming from the east side of the lake is of importance, as the strip of country between the Lewes and the Tes-lin-too is not more than thirty or forty miles in width at this point.



LAKE LYNDEMAN.

ninety-five miles, all of which is navigable for boats drawing five feet or more. Add to this the westerly arm of Bennett Lake and the Takone or Windy arm of Tagish Lake, each about fifteen miles in length, and the Tako arm of the latter lake, of unknown length, but probably not less than thirty miles, and we have a stretch of water of upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in length, all easily navigable, and connected with Taiya Inlet and the sea through the Chilkoot and White passes.

On the 20th of July we reached the Cañon and camped at its yawning mouth. I found that the party with the "*Hoodalinka*" had arrived there two days before, and, having carried a part of the supplies past it, were awaiting my arrival to run through with the rest in the boat. Before doing so, however, I made an examination of the Cañon and the rapids below it, incidentally keeping a sharp lookout for hostile Indians, as this was the place where they were said to be lying in wait. I was greatly relieved to find