

feet, and on Jarvis creek just above high-water line in the deep canyon. The vein averages 2 feet wide and dips at an angle of 50 degrees toward the north. The mineralization consists of nodules of galena and iron pyrites in quartz gangue.

An average sample taken across 2 feet 3 inches in the face of the adit assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace. Another sample which represented about an average from the dump of ore saved during the progress of work assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 0.6 oz.; lead, 12 per cent.

This mineral claim is situated near Jarvis creek, adjoining the *Victoria* mineral claim on the north, and is owned by Martin Conway, Richard Kennedy, and William Burnham, of Skagway, Alaska. Near the contact between crystalline limestone and altered argillites, on a ridge at an elevation of 2,850 feet, the limestone is considerably fissured, and these fissures, which are quite narrow, are filled with iron-stained brecciated material carrying some galena, chalcopyrite, and zinc-blende, but, so far as could be seen, not any body of mineral that could be considered of commercial value.

From a gulch about 50 feet below the surface a crosscut adit has been driven 70 feet long, but, although this adit crosscuts two narrow fissures, no ore of commercial grade has been exposed. The same conditions were found in a shallow shaft sunk on the summit of the ridge, as well as in two open-cuts.

This mineral claim joins the *Victoria* on the north, and is owned by the same parties. At a point about 800 feet in a N. 10° E. course from the work on the ridge on the *Victoria* claim there occurs an outcropping of iron gossan 30 feet wide by about 50 feet long, with its line of strike N. 55° E. and dipping at an angle of 51 degrees towards N. 35° W. The hanging-wall of this body of mineral is crystalline limestone, and foot-wall an igneous dyke. The mineralization appears to be from the alteration of pyrrhotite or iron pyrites. A large open-cut has been made below the outcropping, but no change is noticeable in the mineralization.

This mineral claim is situated on the north side of Wilson creek, a tributary of Kichini river, emptying into it about half a mile south-east from the mouth of Jarvis creek. The owners are Conway, Kennedy, and Burnham, of Skagway, Alaska. Wilson creek flows through a deep canyon with precipitous walls, and on the north-east side, at an elevation of 3,100 feet, there occurs a bluff made very prominent because of an outcropping of gossan, 30 feet wide, between crystalline limestone and a diorite dyke. The line of strike of this outcropping is N. 10° E. and its dip at an angle of 69 degrees towards N. 80° W. The diorite dyke is about 100 feet wide, apparently an intrusion into the limestone, and has its line of strike conformable with that of the gossan-outcropping.

The work on this occurrence consists of an open-cut 20 feet long by 30 feet wide, by 20 feet high at the face, in which the mineralization shows no change in characteristics from those of the outcropping. As free gold is the only probable value it is likely to carry, and it failed to show any from panning, no sample was taken for assay.

This mineral claim, which is situated adjoining the *Majestic* claim on the north, is owned by Captal M. C. O'Connor, of Haines, Alaska. At the contact between crystalline limestone and hornblende gneiss there occurs a vein from 6 to 8 feet wide filled with gossan, which can be traced for several hundred feet on the surface, along a general N. 15° W. line of strike. Several open-cuts have been made, which, while demonstrating the continuity, have failed to show the occurrence of any mineral of commercial value.

This mineral claim is distant about 1,000 feet in an easterly direction from the *New York* claim, and is also owned by Captal M. C. O'Connor, of Haines, Alaska. There occur two well-defined leads on this claim, the gossan-outcropping of which can be traced on the surface for several hundred feet. One of these is 30 inches wide and is situated on the east side of the claim; this is called the No. 1 lead, and is made up of epidote and zoisite, with a little graphite. The other, named the No. 2 lead, occurs about 600