of 1,538 feet, extending back into the hill 850 feet, thence at oblique angles 1,335 feet, thence to the point of beginning 1,481 feet, in all 35 75-100 acres, more or less, as per accompanying map and survey. My object in making this location was to find the lead of upper William Creek, which was lost in the lower second hundred feet of the "Steele" Company's claim of nine hundred feet frontage. The first one hundred fect yielded about \$250,000, comprising nearly the entire yield of the claim. It was generally conceded that at that point the "Steele" or "William" lead was lost, and, notwithstanding a diligent search, involving an immense outlay of labor and money, it was never ' found. The theory has obtained general belief amongst practical miners that the so-called "Steele" lead was cut off by a heavy bedrock slide, and that could a tunnel be run through it the lost lead might be found in or under the hill. What gives additional weight to this theory is the fact that at the point in the "Steele" claim indicated the bedrock was only twelve feet from the surface, while diverging from that point both up and down the creek the depth increased from twelve to one hundred feet, leaving the paying ground of the "Steele" claim as it were on the apex of the bedrock of William Creek, as we now know it; and it is my opinion, and as argued, that the slide of bedrock alluded to above took. place centuries ago, and cut off the original lead, forcing the water into a different channel, which ultimately found the way into the present direction of William Creek near its head.

I therefore propose that the Company prospect the ground leased by means of a diamond drill core prospector, and with this auxiliary run a tunnel through the slide bedrock, to prospect for the lost lead of the "Steele" claim.

In support of the theory of the bedrock slide as herein advanced, I refer you to a letter written by my-

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