

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Nanukwa.

Dear Sir:—

Timing that an account of our experience as prospectors in the Kitamaat valley might be of some interest to you and the readers of Nanukwa, I herewith give you a short summary of the results of our prospecting trip through the Kitamaat region.

Last summer Mr. James L. Steele and myself spent six weeks, prospecting in the above mentioned country, we found good mineral indications and several good strong ledges. We made a few locations, took down some samples to Victoria and Seattle, and had them assayed. Out of about one hundred and fifty pounds of samples nearly all assayed satisfactorily, thereby giving us good reason to believe that we had struck a good mineral belt. Acting by reason of the encouraging assays, we returned to Kitamaat, and have spent the last six weeks cutting a trail and doing some development work on these claims.

Our work up to the present on these claims has consisted in stripping and digging open cuts across the ledges, to find the width and trend of the leads. In all the cross cuts the ledges showed up strong; several shots were put in along the ledges in the open cuts, and in all the cuts the quartz showed up full of copper and iron sulphides, resembling the best ore we ever saw in the new famous Boundary Creek country, where we spent six years prospecting. The ledges range in width from four to twenty feet, traceable from a thousand to three thousand feet. The "Golden Crown" ledge, the first one discovered has been traced through four full claims viz:—the "Golden Crown," "Mammoth," "El Prado," and "Wellington." The "Copper Queen" and "Columbia" mineral claims are located in strong well defined side ledges.

In final I think there is excellent reason to believe there is a good mineral belt running through the Kitamaat country.

Mr. Otto L. Olson a thorough and experienced prospector says the showings here are some of the best he has seen during his experience as a prospector. The claims, some of which lie near tide water, the others about three and a half miles from

tide water, are easy of access, no high ranges to go over to reach the claims, and to them could quite easily be built either wagon or rail road. Timber is abundant and water power excellent for almost any kind of mill power necessary.

Hoping the above account may find a place in your paper.

I remain

yours respectfully
John Dunn.

Mr Coste Reports in Favor of Kitamaat.

In the first number of Nanukwa Jan. 1898 we spoke of the Kitamaat Route in the following terms:—

For 1000 miles the Coast Range of British Columbia and Alaska presents a lofty and almost impassable barrier. It is however broken at Kitamaat by the Inlet and Valley. Nature provides a nearly level pass which no doubt will be found to be an easy gateway to the interior—the Klondyke, Upper Skeena, Cassiar, and Omineca.

Six months after, Mr. Coste visited Kitamaat, and together with the officers of D. G. S. Quadra made an examination of the Harbour, with the following result:—

(Colonist. May 19. 1899)

Ottawa, May 18. — Engineer Coste's report, presented to parliament to-day says that Kitamaat harbor, at the head of Douglas channel, is the best place for a Yukon railway terminus on the Pacific coast, as the railway would pass through a much better country than from Alice Arm. The Stikine River could only serve temporarily as a first link in the route to Yukon, and it would be necessary to build a railway from some point on the coast to Glenora.

Our friend Mr. Wilkinson C. E. is now at Atlin. he expects to be at Kitamaat again in the Autumn.