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Report on the Properties of the
CITY OF PARIS GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.

Situated in White's Camp, Kettle River Division, B. C.
For the Year ending March 31st, 1900.

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To the President and Board of Directors of the
City of Paris Gold Mining Co., Ltd.:

Gentlemen:-

I beg to hand you herewith a brief statement of the work accomplished on the "City of Paris" and "Lincoln" for the year ending March 31st, 1900, and also a short description of the general condition of the property and its future outlook.

You are aware that your property in White's Camp, Kettle River Division of Yale District, British Columbia, consists of three claims, viz.; the "City of Paris," "Lincoln" and "Number four," all adjoining, the "Lincoln" lying to the south and the "Number Four" to the west of the "City of Paris." All the underground development during last year was confined to the "Paris" and "Lincoln" claims.

VEINS AND SURFACE SHOWINGS:

In order to make my description of the underground workings intelligible to you, I may state that there seems to be two separate and distinct veins on the "Lincoln" and "City of Paris," the contents and character of the ore in each one being entirely different to the other. The "Lincoln" ledge has a very strong outcrop of white quartz heavily copper stained and considerably mineralized with small particles of galena disseminated through the quartz. Much tethrahedrite or gray copper is also found scattered through the ledge matter, the principal value in the ore being silver. A shipment of several tons of this ore from

the surface was made in the early history of the mine, and is said to have yielded \$26. in gold, 212 ounces in silver and 15 per cent copper per ton. This vein is well exposed on the surface for several hundred feet, and is easily traceable on the "City of Paris" ground.

The "Paris" ledge is not so well defined and exposed on the surface, there being but one place (to my knowledge) where the ore crops out through the wash with which the claim is heavily covered, and owing to this fact we have not been able to trace the vein, with any degree of satisfaction, on the surface into the "Lincoln" ground.

The character of the ore found in this vein is a heavy iron and copper sulphide, carrying very good values in gold and copper.

DEVELOPMENTS:

The total number of feet of development done underground up to March 31st was 4,452 feet, made up as follows:

Drifting,	3,771 feet,
Sinking,	269 "
Upraising,	412 "

Out of the above 2,345 feet was done during the last year. The mine has been developed from the surface by means of a cross-cut tunnel, which enters into the hill on the "Number Four" claim, about 300 feet from its eastern boundary. This tunnel was driven in an easterly direction a distance of 1,011 feet. The "Number Four" ledge was encountered at a distance of 440 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. Some drifting was done in both directions on this vein without very satisfactory results. Several stringers of chalcopyrite ore were cut at various places in the tunnel, and at a point 760 feet in from the portal the hanging wall of the "Lincoln" ledge was reached.

The tunnel was continued in the same general course 250 feet further in the hope of tapping the "City of Paris" ledge,

which was not done, probably owing to the faulting of the vein in some other direction, as the ground passed through for that distance shows strong evidence of a considerable disturbance.

The general character of the ground is the tunnel began to change to a more mineralized state fully 40 feet before the hanging wall of the "Lincoln" ledge was reached, but no distinct separation in the way of a foot wall was found indicating the boundary or beginning of the ledge. The hanging wall, however, is very distinct and well defined and about four feet of the vein matter lying next to it coincides in its general characteristics with the ore found on the surface, about 10 or 12 inches lying next to the wall being well sprinkled with galena and grey copper.

A drift was run in a northerly direction along the course of the hanging wall for 575 feet. The vein for the first 400 feet proved quite regular in its course and dip, but the last 175 feet was very irregular and broken up, and carrying practically no mineral of marketable value.

Four crosscuts to the west were run from this north drift, aggregating a total of 231 feet. Each ^{one} of these crosscuts demonstrated that the mineral bearing ground extends from 40 to 50 feet to the left of the hanging wall. The principal object in running these crosscuts was to determine the width of the ledge and the character of the ore, but ^{as} no foot wall was encountered, nothing definite can be said as regards the width of the ore body. But as to its character and value, it is well proven that the best ore carrying galena and gray copper is confined to a streak varying from a few inches to a foot, the rest being badly mixed and consequently low grade.

An upraise was made from the face of No. 1 crosscut to intersect with the "Paris" shaft, for the purpose of improving the ventilation as well as to prospect the vein between the tunnel level and the surface. An intermediate level was started from this upraise 130 feet above the tunnel, and drifting

along the hanging wall of the vein in both directions, was done to the extent of 250 feet, including both sides, but the results were not quite so good as on the tunnel level, owing to the vein matter being more broken up and mixed and carrying less of the high grade ore found below.

The shaft and upraise were intersected at this point, and the vein heretofore described has not been developed above this level, owing to the fact that the shaft was not sunk on the hanging wall from the surface down to that depth.

This "Paris" shaft was started by the locators of the claim upon the outcrop of the ledge, and was sunk to a depth of about 40 feet, at which point the ore disappeared, and the work there was discontinued by them and remained idle until it became necessary for us to sink it deeper in order to connect with the upraise in the shortest distance possible, which was done without any attempt at following the dip of the ore or vein. After the connection was made, a drift was run to the south from the shaft 40 feet down at the place where the ore disappeared, and in a short distance a small streak of ore was encountered, which eventually opened out into a splendid body of solid and clean ore of an excellent grade, but the walls were not at all regular or well defined, which made it difficult to approximate the course and distance to run from the 130 foot level in order to strike it; consequently, it was thought best to start another level 30 feet below, and the same ore chute was again encountered there, and subsequently on the 130 foot level, thus exposing a continuous ore body from the surface down to that depth. The boundaries of this ore body are not regular or well defined on either of the levels above referred to, but as far as we are able to tell at present its position in the ground seems to be about 30 feet to the east

of the "Lincoln" ledge, which was encountered on the tunnel level and partially developed on the 130 foot, and the general trend of both seems to be in the same direction. We have not as yet encountered this ore on the tunnel level, but work is now in progress with the view of locating it, and I am hopeful of being able to do so in the near future.

There is 475 feet of drifting done to the south on the "Lincoln" ledge on the tunnel level, and an upraise was made to connect with the "Lincoln" shaft, which was sunk a long time ago. The ledge and the ground generally on the south side of the tunnel is considerably broken up and very irregular, showing evidence of much disturbance and displacement of the vein. Bunches and small streaks of good ore were passed through in this drift, but no permanent bodies have thus far been developed there.

At 760 feet in the main tunnel a winze was sunk to a vertical depth of 175 feet, and a level started at 150 feet, which was extended 123 feet in an easterly direction. It was expected that the vein would be tapped in this winze within 100 feet, but in this we were disappointed, as it was not encountered until a considerable amount of crosscutting had been done, and the hanging wall was not reached until 123 feet had been driven on the 150 foot level, which indicates that the ground even to that depth has been subjected to some disturbance and faulting.

The character of the ore found on this level is similar to that on the same wall on the tunnel level, which is sufficient reason for believing it to be the same vein, although it is over 100 feet farther east than it should be had it carried its uniform dip from the tunnel to that depth.

The vein so far as it has been developed on this lower level is not of such character as would make it productive

of sufficient pay ore to pay for working it at present. It is possible that with further development it may improve and produce better results.

ORE AVAILABLE FOR STOPING AND ITS VALUE:

Regarding the amount of ore in sight in the mine available for extraction, and its probable market value, I hardly feel safe in even approximating it, for the reason previously given, that the ore in both of the veins I have described is quite irregular in quantity, making it a very uncertain basis to figure on. The grade of the ore in both veins is very satisfactory; it is not an uncommon thing to get assays from the "Lincoln" ledge running over \$100. per ton in all values, but as no attempt has been made as yet to do any stoping in this vein, I am not in a position to give you any definite and reliable figures as to what it will produce. I think, however, that I would not err very much by saying that the ledge ought to yield considerable profit on the ore, with favorable rates for freight and treatment from the smelter.

Owing the presence of an appreciable amount of lead in the ore from the "Lincoln" ledge, it will be necessary to ship it to the Trail Smelter for treatment. Negotiations are now under way for rates on this ore, and as soon as favorable terms can be secured for handling it, stoping will be commenced and regular shipments made.

There is a very large territory of ground opened up in the mine ready for stoping, and owing to its favorable working nature, will afford very cheap extraction.

All of the ground above the tunnel level to the surface, a distance of 250 feet, for 500 or 600 feet in length is virgin ground, and should turn out quite a large amount of good ore, and thereby yield a good profit to the company. And

in addition to the quantity of shipping ore found in this ledge, there is an enormous amount of low grade ore that may prove profitable to work by means of concentration at some future time, when the camp is better supplied with transportation facilities.

There were about 400 tons extracted from the "City of Paris" ledge during the winter and hauled in wagons to the Granby Smelter at Grand Forks, it being the first ore delivered at that smelter. A great deal larger amount would have been shipped had the weather been favorable. An unusually light snow fall was had during the winter, and consequently, sleighing was very poor, and the work of stoping ore was delayed until the winter was well advanced, in the hope of getting more snow, but it did not come, hence, we could do no better under the circumstances, not having power over the elements of Nature.

Stoping is now being carried on, and from 25 to 30 tons per day is shipped to the smelter, and judging from present indications, we should be able to produce this amount of ore indefinitely, and probably increase the output. This, of course, depends on how continuous and extensive the ore will be found as work progresses.

The ore in this ledge is very clean and of ^a good grade; frequent assays have been obtained running close to \$100. per ton, but the general average should range between \$25. to \$30. per ton. The actual value of the ore cannot be determined until it has been put through the sampler at the smelter. The ore is now being roasted at the smelter, and as it is expected the smelter will soon be ready to begin smelting, it will not be long before we can expect to get returns, which I hope to be able to continue to receive right along, and that will be a

very agreeable change in the affairs of the City of Paris Gold Mining Company— to have something coming in instead of going out, as has so far been the case.

The cost of transporting the ore to the smelter is \$4. per ton, which is reasonable considering the long haul of about 14 miles.

SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS:

There are always more or less surface improvements to be made about a mine, much of which can hardly be given account of at the end of the year. Such has been the case at the City of Paris. Among the principal surface improvements during the past year was the erection of an ore bin with a capacity of 300 tons, and the construction of a new wagon road from the mine to fourth of July Creek, a distance of about 6 miles, at which point it connects with the government wagon road leading from Grand Forks to Greenwood and other points. This road is a great acquisition to the property, inasmuch as it reduces the distance to the railroad and smelter nearly 4 miles, and an excellent grade was secured, which makes it possible to haul heavy loads in either direction. It is built within British territory the entire distance, which does away with the trouble of reporting to the United States customs authorities at Nelson, Washington, when hauling any freight to the mine.

Machinery Equipments:

Your Company and the Majestic Gold Mining Company are co-owners of a Rand 10-Drill Duplex Compressor, which is operated jointly by the two companies. This plant furnishes ample power for economical operation of both properties, and is of sufficient capacity to answer your needs for some time to come.

You have also a 6 x 8 Hoisting Engine in operation at the winze in the main tunnel, the hoist being driven by compressed air. The mine is well equipped with ore cars and everything necessary to carry on the work economically.

CONCLUSION:

In closing this very brief and incomplete report, I would say, that I consider the general condition of the mine at present and the outlook for the future much better and more promising than I have ever seen it during the time I have been connected with it, and I feel confident that we will be able to make a very fair showing in the production of ore during the present year. It is true that the development in all parts of the mine did not come up to my expectations altogether, but taking everything into consideration, it has been very satisfactory on the whole, and I think you are fully warranted in expecting better results from your property this year than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Wm. Yolen Williams,

(Supt.)

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Report City of Paris

Williams