

The St. Paul Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

—OF—

ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITALIZATION 1,000,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE \$1.00 EACH, FULLY PAID UP AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE IMPERIAL ACT OF 1862.

OFFICERS:

President—W. R. Brock (W. R. Brock & Co.), Wholesale Dry Goods, Toronto, Ont.
1st Vice-President—Lieut.-Col. J. I. Davidson (Davidson & Hay, Ltd.), Wholesale Grocers, Toronto, Ont.
2nd Vice-President—W. J. Harris, Manager Le Roi Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., Rossland, B.C.
General Manager—W. A. Campbell, Rossland, B.C.
Secretary-Treasurer—Captain J. A. Currie, Toronto, Ont.

MINE:

Rossland,
British Columbia.

OFFICES:

Toronto, Ontario.
Rossland, British Columbia.

THE PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN TO-DAY FOR NON-ASSESSABLE STOCK IN

The St. Paul Gold Mining Company, Ltd.,

OF ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000, DIVIDED INTO 1,000,000 SHARES OF \$1 EACH,

of which 250,000 shares are treasury stock for development, plant, and for mining and working exclusively.

The stock is offered by public subscription in blocks of 100 shares, or more, at 10 cents a share, fully paid up and non-assessable.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
St. Paul Gold Mining Co.,
LIMITED.

OFFICES—Toronto, Ontario; Rossland, British Columbia.

MINE—Located in Trail Mining District, Rossland, B.C.

In order to give the reader and investor an idea of the Rossland and Trail Creek gold-mining region, and the St. Paul mine in particular, a brief outline of the history of gold-mining in this region is given.

Everyone knows that for several years past a great deal of attention has been called to gold-mining. As a consequence the increase in the world's production of gold in 1895 over 1894 was estimated at \$4,000,000. This was due largely to the improvement in mining machinery, and the reduction of low-grade gold-bearing ores. The employment of skilled specialists has reduced the cost of working also to a minimum. The business of mining low-grade ores, properly conducted, leaves little chance of loss, and is a safe form of investment, as has been shown by the wonderful success of the mines in South Africa, Western Australia, and more recently British Columbia. No other form of investment has given such sure and profitable returns.

TRAIL CREEK MINING DISTRICT.
British Columbia for many years has been noted for its gold mines. Millions of dollars were extracted from the placer mines during the past thirty-five years. Geologists who studied the placer formations arrived at the conclusion that extensive deposits of gold in veins must exist in the country rock, and that the gold washed down by the rivers to the placer deposits was washed out of the rock by rains and the grinding action of glaciers in the mountains.

Many efforts were made by prospectors to locate these veins, but with little success, until in 1890 some of them were attracted to the outcroppings of iron ore on Trail Creek. The ore existed in large quantities, the rock was very hard, and as the outcrop was iron oxide, it was supposed to be of a very refractory character. It was some time before the rock was assayed, and then, to the surprise of the prospectors, it was found rich in gold. To look at the ore no one would dream that it carried gold in combination. This solved the problem of how the gold reached the placers. It had been leached out of the iron sulphides, and at once steps were taken to develop the claims. Recent explorations and tests have shown that these veins or lodes are widely disseminated all over the country in the vicinity of Rossland.

No other mining camp in the world can show as many shipping mines as can Rossland. A celebrated mining engineer, who has been in every known gold field, said recently that he never saw so many large producing mines in any camp as at Rossland, and he said also that he had been all over British Columbia, and his verdict was "the nearer you operate to Rossland the greater your mine will be."

The producing mines in the vicinity

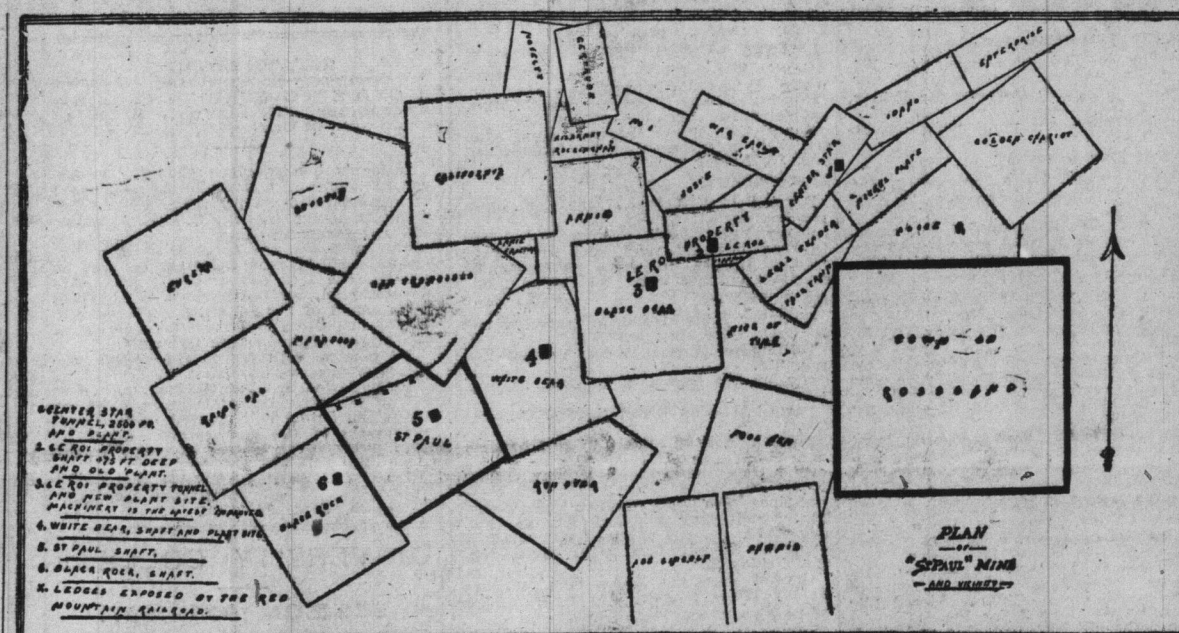
of the "St. Paul" are the "Le Roi," the "War Eagle," the "Black Bear," and the "Centre Star." The "Black Bear" and the "St. Paul" are in the same lodes. We do not propose to show the veins on a map, but the accompanying map shows the location of shafts producing pay ore, and anyone who uses his own judgment can see the lead of the lodes from these big properties passing through the "St. Paul." The outcrops in the railway have exposed four of these ore ledges, proving this.

The mineral rock, in appearance and formation, is like the nickel-bearing ore of Sudbury. They have many characteristics in common. The lodes are all true fissures, and seem to have been formed by great earthquakes and eruptions from below. The molten ore burst upward through the fissures in the primary rock, and as it cooled the lighter refuse, or slag, came to the top, forming what is known as "iron cap." Every vein has this iron cap, and hundreds of shafts sunk on these "iron cap" outcrops exhibit the same features. The ore becomes richer the deeper it is mined. The only difference in the ore of Sudbury and that of Trail Creek mining region is that in Sudbury the iron and copper sulphides carry a percentage of nickel, and in Trail Creek they carry gold in place of nickel. The discovery of nickel in Sudbury doubled the world's output of that metal. The Trail Creek gold mines promise within a few years to do the same thing in gold. In both regions the ore bodies become richer the deeper they are worked, showing that in the molten mass when cooling the heavier and more valuable metals settled by the force of gravity. These veins are not like quartz reefs that are small and narrow, and often pinch out. No mine in this district has shown any evidence of "pinching out." The more they are worked the richer they become, and the lodes range from ten to fifty feet. All that is required to make these mines paying properties is sufficient capital to erect plant and sink a shaft or tunnel to paying ore. Money is required to do this, but the investment is sure, unless all the experience of the mines already worked is to go for nothing.

The first claim upon which sufficient capital was expended to make it a paying property was the famous Le Roi. The latest dividend declared by the Le Roi mine recalls the discouraging outlook that confronted the men who carried on the first work on this property. The early experts reported unfavourably time and again on the prospect, and it was only owing to the faith and persistence of some of the owners that the Le Roi was made a paying property. A large number of people are bewailing the opportunities they missed to get some of the stock when it was actually going begging for 10 cents a share.

When the price rose to twenty cents, then thirty, and fifty cents, wisecracks said it was the limit. With a dividend paid the shares rose to \$1, and some of the owners unloaded at that price, and now the shares have sold away above par, and the present holders of the stock could hardly be induced to entertain an offer of \$10 a share, or a value of \$5,000,000 for the mine.

The War Eagle went through the same experience as did the Le Roi. War Eagle stock selling at five and ten cents, to unworldly buyers. The parties who then had faith now have riches. It is said that history repeats itself, and reliable mining men say that there



are other Le Roi and War Eagles in camp. The Le Roi never had as much ore in sight at the same stage of development as any one of a dozen claims that might be named off-hand to-day, and the way good stocks and properties are being picked up by English, Dutch, and American investors (men who have visited all the great mining districts in the world) indicates that the world is just awaking to the fact that Rossland is one of the greatest mining camps on earth.

In the year 1894 the output of gold from all the mines in this district was \$115,000. In 1895 the output had increased to \$1,250,000. The Le Roi mine will this year produce \$1,800,000 worth of gold and copper, and a conservative estimate places the output for this year for the district at \$4,000,000. The Le Roi and several other developed mines are in a peculiar position at the present time. The Le Roi is capable of producing daily 300 tons of shipping ore, but the railroad to the Trail smelter can only handle a tonnage of 100 tons a day. As a consequence, the dumps of gold ore selected for shipment are growing beyond all proportions. The present production of gold is only in its infancy. If the mines now running had proper facilities for the treatment of the ore, they could increase the production of the district to \$3,000,000 this year. This is only the present possibilities. The future possibilities are untold, when all the mines now opening up are properly developed.

INVESTORS SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT THE AMOUNT EXPENDED IN DEVELOPING THE ROSSLAND MINES SO FAR HAS NOT REACHED A MILLION DOLLARS, AND COMPARE THIS WITH THE OUTPUT.

The Trail Creek mining district is situated in British Columbia, seven miles from the International boundary, and seven miles west of the Columbia river, at the source of the Trail and Sheep creeks, between three and four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The country is well watered, and sufficiently timbered to meet all the requirements of successful mining. There is an abundance of timber on the St.

Paul claim, and the creek furnishes plenty of water.

The question of transportation to the smelter is all-important to the mining of low grade ores. The "St. Paul" mine is well situated in this respect. The Red Mountain railway crosses the lower portion of the property, and in the cuttings and excavations exposed no less than four ledges of mineral bearing rock similar to that of "Le Roi." There is also a shaft sunk upon one of the veins to a depth of sixteen feet, passing all the way through mineral bearing rock. Several other test shafts have been sunk on the vein, proving it clear across the "St. Paul" property. The ore showed a good surface assay. This railroad will give transport facilities for ore to the smelters at Helena, Montana, Northport, Tacoma, Butte, and other places in the Western States. A project is now on foot to erect a gigantic smelter near Rossland. The Columbia and Western railway, which runs to the smelter at Trail, passes within fifteen hundred feet of the claim, thus giving easy access to two lines of railway. Inside of two years there will be four lines of railway completed, and running into Rossland, so that the problem of transport from the "St. Paul" mine is already solved. The ore can be taken out of the mine and placed right on the cars. No other mine in the district is better located than "St. Paul," as far as transport is concerned.

THE "ST. PAUL" MINE.
The "St. Paul" mine is on the slope of Red Mountain, and almost adjoins the Black Bear, a part of the "Le Roi" property, upon which a chute of ore thirty feet wide, giving assays of from \$20 to \$35 to the ton, was discovered with a diamond drill while prospecting a short time ago.

The new plant of the "Le Roi" mine is being located on this part of the property, and will be only 2,000 feet distant from the "St. Paul," and it will be the finest and largest in the district.

The "Le Roi" property is north-east of the "St. Paul," and on the south-east is the well-known "Deer Park" mine, upon which are several immense veins that are being worked, and are producing good ore.

The fact that Trail Creek is in British Columbia is favourable to Canadian investors. The foreigner has all the privileges of the Canadian, and, owing to the methods adopted here, there has never been any trouble between the owners of mines and others who take it upon themselves to run it for them.

The title of the "St. Paul" is absolute, and a Crown grant will issue at once. The claim contains about forty-two acres of land, well wooded. Considering its favourable location, the strength and number of its leads developed by the railroad cutting through the property, the convenience of transport, and the favourable conditions of the camp, which show such permanency of the veins, the property should pay handsome dividends with the expenditure of a reasonable amount of capital. The management will be active and conservative in its methods, and the mine legitimately exploited will be one of the best in the Trail Creek district.

THE COMPANY IS ORGANIZED BY CANADIANS, UNDER THE IMPERIAL ACT OF 1862, TO CARRY ON

BUSINESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CANADA. THIS WILL FACILITATE THE LISTING OF THE STOCK IN LONDON, ENGLAND, SHOULD IT BE DEEMED DESIRABLE. IN THIS WAY FULLY PAID-UP STOCK CAN BE ISSUED NON-ASSESSABLE.

ENGINEERS' AND EXPERTS' REPORTS.

"W. A. Campbell, Esq., Rossland: "Dear Sir,—While engaged in my duties on the engineering staff of the Red Mountain railway my attention was drawn to some fine ore that was being taken out in the rock cuts of that railway, and on further examination found it came from what appears to be three separate leads, all of which are located on the St. Paul claim. The rock seems to be well mineralized from the surface, having only a very light capping, and in every respect is a remarkable showing."

"I am, yours very truly,

"FRANK MOBERLY."

REPORT ON THE ST. PAUL MINE.

W. A. CAMPBELL, Rossland: "Dear Sir,—The St. Paul mining claim is situated in West Kootenay division, within one mile of the town of Rossland, British Columbia, and within 1,200 feet of the property of the Le Roi Gold Mining Co., and is about 500 feet from the California claim. It is surrounded by such claims as the White Bear, May Flower, San Francisco, and Black Rock. The claim is surveyed, and contains about forty acres, and a Crown grant will issue within a few days, as there is no dispute as to title. The claim lies on the western slope of the mountain, which here rises very abruptly to an altitude of five thousand feet; it is therefore well situated for tunneling, and can be tapped with a tunnel to a depth of four hundred feet. The main vein is a strong one, and I think it is the great vein of the Le Roi, which passes through the Black Bear. We have proved this vein across the Black Bear by diamond drill, and found it strong, continuous, and of an average width of twenty-eight feet. We are now opening it up by means of a tunnel to connect with the main working levels of the Le Roi, and are erecting our new and extensive plant on the Black Bear ground."

The work on the St. Paul consists of a shaft that is down to a depth of eighteen feet on the ledge, and two open cuts on the same outcrop. The iron capping is strong and well mineralized. The main ledge appears to be from five to ten feet in width, and apparently passes straight through the claim. The Red Mountain railway, which is being built into Rossland, has been graded through the St. Paul property, and in passing along the mountain side a number of excavations were made in the rock to a depth of about ten feet. These rock cuttings disclosed three well-defined ledges, with the quartz mineralized. A tunnel could be cross-cut on the main ledge from the railway track, so that the ore could be easily shipped to the smelter.

There is plenty of timber on the St. Paul property, and plenty of water in Sheep creek, which passes through the lower end of the claim, where a smelter could be erected and all machinery for the mine and smelter run by water-power, as there is plenty of head. This is the same stream from which the Le Roi company are now taking all their water for mining and other purposes.

Everything considered, I think the claim is exceedingly well situated, being located between the Le Roi and the O. K. Both the Red Mountain and the O. K. have been proved by practical mining that it is the same vein that passes through the Le Roi, through the Black Bear, the St. Paul, and extends to the O. K.

JOHN MOYKHAHAN,
Late Superintendent Le Roi mine.

The "St. Paul" Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Capital \$1,000,000, Divided into 1,000,000 Shares of \$1.00 each,
PAID UP AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

No. Form of Application for Stock to be retained by Brokers.
To Messrs. CAMPBELL, CURRIE & CO.,
Brokers for the St. Paul Gold Mining Company, Ltd.
GENTLEMEN,—

Enclosed please find the sum of \$....., being the full amount of 10 cents per share for shares in the above Company. I (we) request that you allot me (us) that number of shares, and I (we) hereby agree to accept the same.

Ordinary Signature.....
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Profession or business.....
Date 1896.

These particulars must be written clearly.

This form can be cut out and enclosed with money order, express, or registered letter, addressed to Messrs. Campbell, Currie & Co., Toronto. The shares as soon as allotted will be forwarded to the address of the applicant.

Specimens of ore from the mine can be seen, and prospectus and stock obtained, at the office of

CAMPBELL, CURRIE & CO.,

MINING BROKERS, 52 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.