

The Pure Gold Mining Co., Limited.

Capital Stock:
1,000,000.

1,000,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock:
200,000 Shares

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

Mines, Christina Lake, Trail Creek District.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

W. C. ARCHER,
President.

J. M. O'TOOLE,
Vice-President.

D. D. BIRKS,
Treasurer.

ALBERT P. HUNTER,
Secretary and Manager.

A. H. MCKAY,
Trustee.

The property of the company consists of three adjoining full claims, known as "Pure Gold Group," and named the "Pure Gold," "Trilby" and "Escort" mineral claims, all prior locations, with perfect titles, vested in the company. There is a well-defined ledge 40 feet wide, traceable through the claims for a distance of 2,000 feet. Six men are now at work on the Trilby and good assays have been obtained. Twelve feet from the mouth of the tunnel an assay of over \$20 was obtained. Work will be carried on without cessation, and good results are confidently anticipated.

Fifty Thousand Shares of Development Stock are now on the market at 5 cents.

Prospectus and full information will be furnished on application to

ALBERT P. HUNTER, Sec. and Man., Rossland, B. C.

newspaper advertisements, but the present absence of producing gold mines will either break or make Rossland, and the fact is that Rossland has yet to prove its right to rank as a great producer of gold."

The Globe's special was undoubtedly much behind the times. The articles were written from data gathered last fall and many changes are to be noted since that time, but no one who is familiar with the progress of the camp can agree with the other statements made by the Telegram. Some of them must be characterized as absolute misstatements. The allegation that there are no more shipping mines in the camp now than there were a year ago, needs no contradiction. There are three times as many shipping mines in Trail Creek today as there was a year ago. All the Telegram's vituperation cannot alter that fact. Mines are not made in a day, nor yet in a year. How long is it, we would ask the Telegram, since the people of the east gave the miners of Trail Creek money to develop their prospects? Does the wisacre of that paper imagine that the cash hardly gathered in six or eight months is sufficient to make producing mines of the claims of this district? Were he at all familiar with the formation of this mineral area, he would know that it takes many thousands of dollars and many months of unremitting labor to make a producing mine of a prospect in Trail Creek district. And yet he says the eastern public "has already put in more than sufficient money to enable promoters to make mines out of their claims in Trail Creek district." That one statement stamps the writer of the editorial as an absolute know-nothing in mining affairs at any rate. Let him try to realize, if he can, the fact that one good mine will pay its shareholders four or five times the amount of cash that eastern investors have paid for Trail Creek treasury stocks?

Such articles as the Telegram editorial may tend to keep some people and their money away from Rossland, but cannot in any appreciable degree affect the growth and development of the camp. We have the mineral here and we will get the money to dig it out.

COMING FROM JOHANNESBERG.

A Johannesburg, South Africa, correspondent says: "The reference to the Anglican Company's interests in New Zealand and Mexico suggests the active part which Johannesburg men are taking in the opening up of new gold fields in other parts of the world. Several Johannesburgers are at this moment in British Columbia or on the way thither, notably Mr. Brown, the American gentleman who came to the front at the time of the "revolution" a year ago by opposing the movement, on the ground that it was a capitalistic one. Mr. Brown is at present in British Columbia in the interest of the Lewis & Marks' Exploration Company, and he has taken three or four men with him to examine properties. Several gentlemen have also gone in a private capacity. Mr. T. Purchas, one of the best known brokers on 'Change, who is going home on a six-months' holiday, is credited by public rumor with a desire to see new fields. As regards New Zealand, the part to which Mr. D. Ziman, formerly of Johannesburg has taken in opening up the gold fields there, is too well known to be more than alluded to."

WORKING UP AN ALASKAN BOOM.

There are signs that a "boom" is being carefully worked up for Alaska, chiefly by the transportation companies which are interested in getting all the work possible in the spring, says the Engineering and Mining Journal. Alaska showed a considerable increase in gold production last year, and a part of this gain came from the Yukon region, though it is difficult to ascertain exactly what the yield of that district was. There seems to be no doubt that good placer ground has been found at Forty-mile creek and other localities on the Upper Yukon, and that some parties have secured good returns. A word of caution is needed, however, and prospectors should consider the matter carefully before starting for the far north. The journey is an expensive and difficult one; a full outfit is needed, and it must be remembered that the working season is very short, while the winter is long and severe and the cost of the bare necessities of life is very high. No one ought to undertake the trip unless he is prepared to live through the Arctic winter and support himself through the long idle season. A rush of unprepared and poorly supplied miners to the Yukon country will be inevitably followed by much trouble and suffering next winter.

DR. SELWYN'S LATEST.

Dr. Selwyn has stated in Ottawa that he has been entirely misrepresented and misunderstood as to the remarks he made at the Mining Association meeting in Montreal. As a matter of fact, he says, he did not state that British Columbia was not a mining country. What he did state was that Canada as a whole was not a mining country. That statement was made exclusive of British Columbia.

In 1885 Dr. Selwyn strongly advised all mining speculators to go to the Rocky Mountains, as there he believed were the greatest mines that could be found. That statement proved true, and Dr. Selwyn says he would be foolish to make the directly opposite statement now. He still believes that the products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms are more profitable to Eastern Canada than the products of the mineral kingdom.

MOB RULE IN ALASKA.

An American mining man, who has just returned from Alaska, spoke as follows to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

"The most pressing needs of the country on the American side is civil law of some sort. Mob law now prevails, and the rankest injustices are perpetrated. A miners' meeting in Circle is a farce, so disreputable, so disgusting, that respectable citizens have long ago ceased to attend. Usually the man who can dish out the most free whiskey wins his case. The better element wants civil law, and wants it bad. On the Canadian side they have a government agent, backed by the mounted police, and everything runs along smoothly and satisfactorily."

TRANSVAAL PRODUCTION.

The Transvaal State Mining Engineer's report for the third quarter of 1896 shows that the total number of tons mined was 1,321,919 as against 1,190,692 for the second quarter; the number of meters sunk being 17,817 as against 14,833 for the previous period, and the total number of meters driven is given at 45,460 as against 43,745. For the Rand district, including Boks-burk, Krugersdorp, Florida, Doornkop and Blaauwbank, the figures are: Tons mined, 1,332,349; meters sunk, 13,562; meters driven, 33,445, showing that the number of tons mined on the Rand is about 83 per cent. of the whole country. The total number of tons treated in the Transvaal was 1,159,381 as compared with 1,106,886 for the quarter April-June, of which the Rand dealt with 1,102,587 tons as against 1,010,966 for the earlier period, the average per stamp per diem being 4.43 tons. The outside districts were responsible for: Heldelberg, 6,389 tons; Klerksdorp, 12,786 tons; which 868 tons were crushed dry; Barberton, 21,812 tons; Zoutpansberg, 1,289 tons; Lydenberg, 15,437 tons; other places, 1,132 tons.

The gold won by amalgamation for the two periods was, for the whole country, 429,363 ounces, or 0.37 per ton; of this 401,951 ounces, or 0.36 ounces per ton, was from the Witwatersrand. The total tonnage of tailings treated was 834,015 tons, of which 792,929 tons were in the Rand. Of the latter 719,098 tons were treated by cyanide and 73,837 ounces by the Siemens-Halske process. There were 9,188 tons of concentrates treated, 5,374 tons by cyanide and 3,814 tons by chlorination. The total gold obtained by the Transvaal during the quarter was 662,674 ounces (value about \$12,000,000), of which 611,162 ounces came from the Witwatersrand. The number of men employed during the quarter was: Whites, 9,74; colored, 71,248; total 80,892. Of these 8,305 whites and 63,984 Kaffirs were employed in the mines and 1,432 whites and 7,240 Kaffirs in the mills; while employed on alluvial diggings there were 8 whites and 24 natives. The labor employed on the Rand, as compared with the whole country, works out at 85 per cent. of the native labor and 87 per cent. of the white labor. The only alluvial returns are from De Kaap, 50 ounces; Pilgrims Rest, 105 ounces; total, 155 ounces, an insignificant amount as compared with the total.

Denverites May Build a Smelter at Vancouver.

William Selover, of Portland, Or., left last night for British Columbia after spending a week in this city, looking up the figures for a smelter which the parties he represents propose to erect at Vancouver, B. C., says the Denver Republican. There is a crying demand for smelter facilities in British Columbia, and Vancouver is the natural point for a smelter for the Rossland and Slocan ores, the proximity of the Nainaimo coal fields affording the best opportunities for fuel that can be found between the coast and the mines. It is said to be one of the most important smelter enterprises ever projected in this country, and when completed the smelter will be one of the largest in the world.