

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:
400,000 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," "Tribby" 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 Tribby 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.

SILVER PROSPECTS.

Very little is being heard just now of the political aspects of silver, which, four months ago, were agitating the whole world. The tariff is taking up the beginning, but the silver question will occupy the middle and end of the McKinley administration in the United States. The following from the Salt Lake Tribune shows pretty clearly what a hard nut the silver question still presents for the statesmen in power to crack:

"Some of the silver papers of the east, especially the Philadelphia American, despair of anything being done for silver. It cites the nature of President McKinley's cabinet appointments and thinks he would not have made those appointments had he any special interest in silver, and looks for only a perfunctory performance to satisfy the requirements of the republican platform. We do not take that view yet and shall not until we see the kind of men appointed as ambassadors to the chief powers of Europe. If they, like the cabinet, are made up of furious opponents to silver, we shall think the prospect is very bad. In the meantime the project is being sneered at by the gold press, and there seems to be a deliberate attempt to force silver down to the lowest possible notch. If that proves the case, it is safe to say that Mr. McKinley can never succeed himself, and that it will be doubtful if the republican party survives another national campaign. We have more faith in Senator Hanna than all the rest of them. He is a clear-headed business man. He knows what the fight was last year, and we do not believe he wants any more scraps of that kind. Just now Europe is in a fever of fear. Just now a war is imminent there, and just now is exactly the time to strike; to outline an aggressive policy and ask France, and Germany, and England, and Russia and Austria, to subscribe to it. There would be no trouble with the continental powers, only England stands in the way. That being the case, the tariff law, when passed, ought to be followed immediately by a silver bill, and that silver bill ought to include in its provisions a rebate of tariff to all nations which will agree with the United States in the restoration of the white metal. We think Senator Wolcott understands this, and just now we have more faith in what he and Senator Hanna will do than we have in all the rest of those who are in the confidence of the present administration."

TWO DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

"The one thing to be aimed at is that all the records and acts of the corporation fully disclose the fact that certain mining properties, of unascertained value, have become the property of the mining corporation in return for which the corporation has issued its capital stock fully paid and non-assessable. When this state of affairs is plainly disclosed, the creditor of the corporation must, unless he can show actual fraud, rely upon the assets of the corporation for his protection.

"The good sense of this distinction, made by our

W. A. MCKENZIE.

W. L. GERMAINE.

W. A. CRANE, M. E.

MCKENZIE & COMPANY, MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS
NOTARIES PUBLIC

We have an accurate knowledge of Rossland, Glocan, Salmon and Boundary Mining Districts. Properties in any district examined and reported on.

Assessments and development work supervised.

Many mining properties and choice Rossland lots for sale.

Office of *WHITE BEAR MINING & MILLING CO.* and *GOLDIE RENE MINING CO.*

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17 COLUMBIA AVE. EAST

ROSSLAND, B. C.

courts and lawmakers, is illustrated by the stock issued on the Le Roi mining claim. At the time of its incorporation, no court would have hesitated to say that the value of the mine bore no relation to the capital stock. Within the short time since its incorporation, it has reached a value which would warrant a much larger capitalization than it now has.

"Persons giving credit to mining corporations are expected to know that the value of the properties owned by such corporations is doubtful, and liable to great fluctuations. No other class of property is subject to such uncertainty; and, therefore, the law has recognized the necessity of a different rule in regard to such property.

"Another distinction between mining corporations and other corporations is the matter of declaring dividends. In other corporations, the capital stock, or the property which represents it, is presumed to be kept intact, and not to be diminished. The very nature of the property owned by mining corporations is such that every dividend declared is so much taken from the actual value of the property; and when the mine is worked out, the capital stock, with the exception of such moveable property as may exist, is exhausted."

American law and American investors realize in practice the above peculiarities of mining properties, which are so clearly set out by the Washington Mining Journal. It is by neglecting them that the English investor loads the dice against himself. His neglect of the first leads him to hideously overcapitalize mere prospects; of the second, to pay huge prices for properties on the strength of what has come out of the ground—not of what is still in it.

HELPING OUR NEIGHBORS.

The indications are that the new developments in British Columbia and the great activity in the Kootenay

region in that province have stimulated mining activity across the international border. The coming season will probably see a great increase in prospecting and in mining in the northern section of the State of Washington, which adjoins the British Columbia districts on the south. We hear already of many new locations in that part of Washington, and of preparations made for beginning mining and development work on different properties as soon as the opening of the spring permits.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

What the Engineering and Mining Journal says is perfectly true. It might have added, however, that there would be more advantages to Washington if there was less freak legislation in matters of trade and land titles on the other side of the line.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ONTARIO.

The Toronto Telegram says:

"The tactics of the Globe have tended to create a misunderstanding between British Columbia and Ontario. The effect of the Globe's arguments has been to represent British Columbia as a greedy and needy province, trying to get its railways built at the expense of the Federal taxpayer. Journals which suggested that British Columbia should get the railway from the Dominion if it gave these lands to the Dominion, have been described by the Globe as raiders of the Federal treasury. The truth that the Globe has failed to recognize is that British Columbia is a rich province wronged by its own government, and the shame and guilt of the Globe is that in discussing this question it has causelessly aroused interprovincial jealousies, which, no matter how helpful they may be to the Canadian Pacific Railway, are harmful to the growing unity of these confederated provinces."

Where of two provinces in the same country one is more rich and populous than the other, that one which is less rich and less populous will always bear more than its due share of taxation. British Columbia today pays more than its share of Dominion taxation, and its appeals to the Dominion government are cries for justice—not for alms.