

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 30 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.

The "Corliss Amendment."

The following expression of opinion from the Trade Review will be echoed by many who look upon the Alien Labor law as an outrage:

"The way in which a law primarily founded upon the principles of equity can be distorted into a weapon against the honest toilers of a neighboring and friendly country by the perverted zeal of a few government officials anxious to make political capital for themselves by pushing its provisions to the utmost, is proved by the recent introduction of the Corliss amendments to the Alien Labor law, which aim at absolutely prohibiting Canadians from securing employment in the United States, and at deporting those who are already working there.

"When the Alien Labor law was first enacted, Canada did not enter into the ideas of its framers at all. The law was intended to prevent trusts and large employers of unskilled labor from sending to Europe for large batches of Slavs, Poles and Huns to take the place of American laborers. It was never intended to prevent English speaking men and women from seeking an honest living across the border. It remained for men of the De Barry and Mahony class to extend and pervert its meaning, until today the uncouth, half-educated foreigners can pour unmolested into the United States, while the educated and law-abiding Canadian is ruthlessly hunted out and deported. All this time Canada does not protest. We watch American miners and workmen coolly invading our country in swarms, and never grumble if our own people have to stand to one side to give them room. And we put up patiently with all the slights and slurs that always fall to the lot of the uncomplaining.

"Now, the matter has come to a point where it is worth enquiring whether this policy of abject submission had not better be abandoned. The necessity for legislation of this kind is much more marked in Canada than it was in the United States. American workmen have invaded our territory much more extensively than Canadians have theirs. British Columbia is full of miners who have come to Canada from Montana, Colorado and other mining states, most of them under engagement before reaching the country. Further, these American miners have precisely the same privileges as Canadians in the pre-emption of mining locations. If the Americans will not allow foreigners to own property in their country, why should we allow them to own property in Canada? why should we go further than this and give them valuable privileges for nothing? Any American citizen can come into British Columbia and claim hundreds and thousands of acres by merely taking out a \$5 license, the same as Canadians do. The mineral wealth of British Columbia appears to belong to the Americans as much as it does to us. Is it not time our government devised some legislation to discriminate against foreigners in regard to our natural resources as well as in regard to the labor that rightly belongs to our own people.

"Canadians have certainly some rights that Americans are bound to respect, and, possibly, if we changed

our policy of quiet submission for a more vigorous and determined line of action, we should at least command more respect. Our attempts at conciliation have been met with harsh and arbitrary enactments levelled deliberately at our people. Our workmen will shortly not be allowed to even earn an honest living within their borders. Is it not time, then, that steps were taken to keep Canada for Canadians, and to initiate legislation which, if not quite as drastic as those contained in the American enactments, will yet be sufficiently vigorous to protect our rights? Nothing is evidently to be gained by inaction."

Glad They're in Canada.

The fact that the new Yukon diggings, the Clondyke district, are in British Columbia, will be hailed with delight by the pioneers of the Yukon, says the Alaska Searchlight. We regret exceedingly that we should ever have to make such a statement, but the truth of it will be readily recognized by all who know anything of the history of the country. For years the Yukon has been a large gold producing region, but not one dollar has our government expended in building trails or in assisting the miners in any way. All it has ever done has been to give these people deputy collectors of internal revenue and customs and a poor mail service one season. Now there will be a radical change. The Canadian government will doubtless pursue its regular wise and liberal policy, build trails, provide courts, etc. It is a lamentable fact, but nevertheless true, that the Yukoners before another year has rolled around will sing "God Save the Queen" more heartily than ever they sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee." When will the United States learn that the allegiance a subject pays his country is measured by the treatment he receives? The whole thing is a matter of reciprocity. We live in a practical age rather than one of sentiment.

ON CARLYLE'S REPORT.

Says the Globe, referring to the provincial mineralogist's report:

"Mr. Carlyle makes the obvious deduction from the conditions as he found them that were so much has been done as in the Slocan, practically without capital, there is immense scope for the employment of money in developing claims that are not susceptible of surface operations. Then there is the most important fact that ore has been found in all the geological formations in the district, a knowledge of which will lead to prospecting and probably to valuable discovery in parts of the country hitherto thought to be barren of mineral. The clear and precise terms in which the report is compiled cannot fail to leave upon the mind of the reader the impression that wealth in fabulous amounts is to be drawn in the future from the mountainsides of Kootenay, and that the judicious employment of capital in developing the resources of a country so rich will result in a season of prosperity not alone for the western province but for the whole of Canada."

THE DEMAND FOR SILVER.

While short crops, famine and general poverty are likely to limit the power of India to buy silver this year, there seems to be a larger demand from China and the Straits, with some increase from Japan also, so that the call for silver from the east shows no marked change in the total. There is a variation in the course of the movement, however, which has reduced eastern orders in the London market. The shipments of silver from San Francisco direct, though less than had been expected, have still been very considerable. There has also been a large shipment from Australia to China and the Straits, and for some months past practically all the silver from the Broken Hill mines has been taken for the east. The lighter shipments from London have indicated, therefore, a change in the direction of the movement rather than any cessation in demand.

At the same time, a recent effort to work up some speculation in the metal, on the basis of a probable demand for coinage in Russia, has dropped entirely for want of support. Russia is coining a large amount in pieces of one rouble, 50 and 25 kopeks (about 50, 25 and 12½ cents respectively) to serve as subsidiary coins in her new system, but the silver required is already on hand, and little, if any, more will have to be bought.

The price of silver has been very steady for some time past, and the indications are that little change is to be expected at present.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

COPPER STOCKS DECREASING.

The slight increase in the stocks of copper on hand which was shown near the end of last year has disappeared, and the visible supplies show a decrease instead. This indicates no diminution in the European demand for the metal, which continues extraordinarily active. There are signs of a growing demand in this country also as business revives, and there is, for the present, not much chance for an over-supply. The uncertain factor is how much longer the consumption in Europe will keep up at the present high level. The demand for electrical work is increasing rather than diminishing. In France and Germany, and even in England, the electric street railroad is just beginning to take hold, and a large amount of work of that kind is promised; in fact, it will take two or three years at least to carry out all the projects now started. In other kinds of electric work there is also great activity. For the manufacture of war material a demand will be maintained as long as the nations of Europe keep up their armies on the present footing. These two have been the chief causes of the great demand for copper, and they seem likely to continue active for some time yet.

The demand for copper from India has been only moderate. This is chiefly supplied from London, the eastern supplies being taken from stocks there rather than from producers. It might be well to enquire whether this trade might not be supplied directly, to our own advantage.—Engineering and Mining Journal.