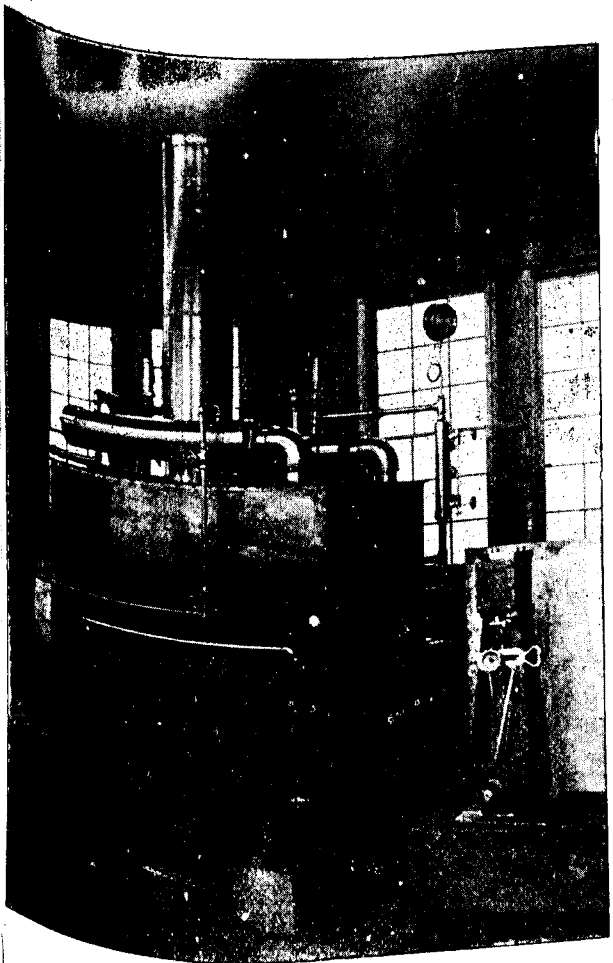

GRAND FORKS OF BONANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1899.

The machinery here illustrated is the property of the above Company and forms an investment in itself second to none. No expense has been spared on the part ot the directorate, consistent with good vlaue. The workmanship throughout is excellent and reflects the greatest credit on desiguer and constructor Proulx.

The drills are made from the designs of the Company's engineer, Mr. M. Marks, and are models of strength and utility. These instruments carry the steam into the frozen auriferous gravel and enable the miners to win the gold quickly and easily. The Company will be able to get out something like 50 ft. per day, so that a good dump will soon be ready for the wash up.

The engine, boilers, etc., have been tested, the boilers being subjected to both hydraulic and steam pressure, and they worked like a charm.

The Grand Forks of Bonanza, Limited, lost no time in getting down to business, consequently have secured the confidence of the shareholders. We wish them the greatest measure of success. We hear there is a probability of the shares being at 25c. in a short time.

THE GOLD OUTPUT.

Figures on the gold production, now coming to the Treasury Department indicate that the world's production of the yellow metal for 1900 will equal $400,000,000.

The official figures from various countries in 1898 are rapidly coming to hand, and indicate an increase in gold prodzction alone of $50,000,000 over the gold production of 1897, which was $237,504,800. Returns for 1899 are already available to a sufficient extent to indicate an increase of more than $50,000,000 over 1897, unless some unexpected catastrophy checks mining in South Africa or Australia, which will carry the production for the current year to about $340,000,000. This rate of increase has now been running for several years, and it is believed at the Treasury that the year 1900 can hardly fail to show a gold production of $400,000,000. About $65,000,000 will be required for the arts, leaving $355,000,000 available for money.

The gold production of 1896 was $202,682,100, of which about $138,000,000 was available for monetary uses, and the silver production was $217,442,900 at the coining value, of which about $175,000,000 was available for monetary uses. The whole amonnt of both metals available at that time, therefore, if the mints of the world had been open to free coinage of silver, was about $113,000,000, which will be about 22,000,000 less than the available supply of gold alone in the year of the next Presidental election.

The details which fill up this striking picture are drawn chiefly from the gold fields of South Africa, Australia, the Klondike and the United States.

The South African production is known and reported monthly by cable. The total for 1898 was about $80,000,000, being an increase of about $21,000,000 over the production of 1897. The four months of the present year have indicated an increase of 34 per cent. over 1898, which would offord a total production for the year of over $106,000,000.

The recorded production of Australia for 1898 is about $68,000,000, an increase of 12,000,000 over 1897. Every indication points to a similar increase for 1899, carrying the production for the current year to $78,000,000.

The United States, which held first place in gold production in 1896 by a margin of $8,000,000 over Australasia, and clung to second place by a neck in 1897, will drop below both the leading competitors for 1898. The official preliminary estimate, prepared by Director Roberts, in January, put the production in 1898 at $65,782,677. This will be slightly modified by the final revisions, but is not likely to be reduced. The reports of the United States Mint at San Francisco indicate that $16,520,553 in American gold was presented for treatment there, while the estimate of Director Roberts puts the California product at