

reached only by means of rough trails, making the cost of packing supplies a very considerable item of expense, and greatly retarding the development of a number of valuable properties. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, considerable work was done by the Bonanza company on its claims, the sum of \$3,000 having been expended. Several weeks ago the management of the company began the construction of a wagon road from Hancock City, a new mining camp, at the mouth of Pathfinder creek, to the property, a distance of five or six miles. The Little Bertha company, owning a mine near the mouth of Cedar creek, assisted in building up road to their property, but for the remainder of the distance the Bonanza company undertook the entire expense, which has proved very considerable, owing to the difficult nature of the ground and the abruptness of the mountain. From Hancock City the road follows the North Fork valley to Cedar creek, where it branches out, consisting of stone house, office, barns and root house has been established by the company. From this point the road proceeds by a necessarily devious route to the summit of the mountain, where the Bonanza group is situated. The grade of the road is comparatively easy, much more so in fact than many government roads. Seventeen men were employed on the road for several weeks, the work being carried out as rapidly as possible in order that it might be completed before the first snow fall. Owing to the untiring efforts of the manager, this object was attained, and the company can now transport machinery and supplies to the mine with comparative ease. When the Miner representative visited the property, the road had been nearly completed and the men were at work on the new working shaft.

Pending the completion of the wagon road and the installation of the hoist and sinking pump, the work of actual development had been temporarily suspended, the men being engaged in building bunk houses and preparing for the machinery. The company has sufficient funds in the treasury to pay for the plant, which has already been contracted for, and to carry on a considerable amount of development work, and the largest force of men that can be worked to advantage will be employed immediately on the arrival of the plant from the Jencks company. The property of the company consists of the Bonanza, Colorado, Nevada and Mountain View mineral claims, which form a compact group and cover about 200 acres. These were the first locations on Bonanza mountain. The claims are situated on the summit of the mountain and form the central group in what is known as Knight's camp. The veins of this camp have the same trend as those of Brown's camp, and undoubtedly belong to the same mineral belt as the Pathfinder, Volcanic, Golden Eagle, Earthquake, Little Bertha, etc. The principal showing on the property of the Bonanza company is the outcropping of a well defined vein which has the usual northerly and southerly strike. Its minimum width, where exposed, is 4 feet, while in places the showing is fully eight feet wide, and in the cuts and workings it shows from six to eight feet wide. On the surface the vein matter carries a great deal of iron and copper pyrites, the entire capping of the ledge being heavily oxidized and copper stained, and the ore occurs in quartz of an excellent character. The vein is evidently on a contact of porphyry and granite, and is traceable for nearly 1,000 feet along a porphyry dyke which extends through the property. Considerable work has been done on the group with very satisfactory results. The No. 1 shaft, sunk three years ago, is 80 feet deep, with a nine-foot crosscut in the bottom. The ledge matter in this shaft is well mineralized and shows a good deal of copper. The second shaft was sunk on the ledge at a point 500 feet south of the first, and is 30 feet deep. In this shaft the vein is very clearly defined, being seven feet in width between good walls. Three feet of the ledge was disclosed here, consisting of good looking ore and bears considerable copper. An average sample of the whole ledge at this point, gave an assay of \$3 in gold, with some silver and copper. The solid ore taken out of this shaft carries much higher values. The third shaft, which was begun this season, and which will be made the working shaft, has attained a depth of 20 feet. It has been sunk on the widest cropping of the vein, and from it a quantity of very fine pyritic copper ore has been taken. An average of the solid ore from shafts 1 and 3, taken by the manager of the property, returned values of \$34 in gold and copper, while specimen assays run as high as \$70. The plan of development which is to be pursued provides for the sinking of the working shaft to a depth of 100 feet, and a thorough exploration of the ledge at that depth. The vein has been well prospected on the surface by means of the shafts before referred to and several open cuts, and when further explored by means of the shaft and drifts by means of tunnels. The management has very wisely decided to sink on the ledge to the 100-foot level at least before tunneling, having profited by the experience of a number of other mining men who left their ore to drive crosscut tunnels and were obliged after all to return to the surface and follow the vein. From the extent and character of the surface showing on the main vein of the Bonanza group there is little doubt that the results of the development work will be most favorable. There is another vein running parallel to the main ledge. This has not been prospected to any great extent.

The management of the property is in the hands of Mr. F. H. Knight, an energetic and practical mining man, who has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the affairs of the company, in which he is heavily interested. Associated with him in the management of the property, is Mr. A. H. Dawson, a prominent Grand Forker, who was for some time mining recorder in the Northport district. When the financial affairs of the company were in a somewhat languishing condition, these two gentlemen knowing the merits of the property and having the utmost confidence in its future, agreed to construct a wagon road, purchase the necessary machinery and develop the property to a depth of at least 100 feet, assuming the responsibility of placing sufficient treasury stock for that purpose. In this they have been eminently successful, having placed several large blocks of stock in the east. The chief shareholders of the company also entered into an agreement by which they guarantee to supply additional funds if required. It will be seen that the company is in a most favorable condition. With a conscientious and capable management actuated by a desire to place the company on a dividend paying basis, and acting

on the best expert advice; with a vein which gives every indication of developing paying ore bodies, the shareholders feel satisfied that their interests are not likely to suffer. The directors of the company are all well known business men of Grand Forks and Columbia, the personnel of the board being as follows: Neil McCallum, president; F. H. Knight, vice-president; C. H. Hay, secretary-treasurer; C. M. Marden and William Direskov. It may be mentioned that the construction of the projected branch of the G. & W. railway, which is likely to be accomplished next season, will prove of great importance to the Bonanza Mountain company, as it will bring the cost of transporting ore and supplies down to very low figures.

Prospectors' Packing Outfits.

In the Boundary and Similkameen districts next season will undoubtedly see great activity in prospecting. Owing to the remarkable developments of the last few months in the last named section, many of the prospectors of Kootenay will undoubtedly turn their attention to that western district, where their work may be carried on with much less inconvenience than in more rugged sections. As all prospectors in that country use horses, those who intend to go there in the spring should bear in mind that H. C. Smith, whose establishment is on Bridge street, Grand Forks—opposite Megaw's—makes a specialty of supplying prospectors with complete riding and packing outfits, of any style or grade desired. Mr. Smith, whose long experience in Rossland and Grand Forks has made him familiar with all the prospector's requirements in riding and pack saddles, bridles, etc., intends to have ready for the spring trade the most complete stock of harness and saddlery in the Boundary, and asserts that his prices will be found as low as possible and all his goods reliable.

A Good Townsite.

The original townsite of Phoenix, which will undoubtedly become the residential section of the camp, is situated on high and level ground overlooking most of the mines, and covering the ground of the New York mineral claim. There is an abundant supply of spring water in Marshall lake, a pretty body of water adjoining the townsite. This lake is fed by rock springs. The railway runs close to the townsite, which is also easily of access by wagon road. Forty-five acres have been laid out in lots, while the ground of the Tiner Fraction, though not subdivided, also forms part of the townsite. There are two hotels and a general store on the townsite as well as a number of dwelling houses, and its rapid growth may be looked for. From its beautiful situation and proximity to the mines the original townsite is certainly the most desirable residential portion of the camp. Mr. George Breckenridge, formerly of Rossland, is agent for the sale of lots.

RUMBERGER'S PHOENIX.

The History of the Newest and Busiest Mining Town in the Boundary.

There are three townsites at Phoenix camp, but the business of the town is centered in what is officially known as Rumberger's subdivision, which covers part of the ground of the Cimeron mineral claim, the place where for years the prospectors working in the vicinity made their camps, and where the Providence creek trail left the main trail from Grand Forks to the west. In 1891, when the first discoveries were made in what is now Phoenix camp, George A. Rumberger, a young man with some experience as a miner and prospector in Colorado and Idaho, started prospecting in the Boundary Creek district, and with his partners, located the Brooklyn, Idaho, and a claim covering part of the Cimeron ground. The first cabin in the camp was built by Mr. Rumberger in that year on the Brooklyn claim. In 1895 the Cimeron was relocated under its present name, in order to take in additional ground under the act, which increased the size of claims from 600 x 1,500 to 1,500 x 1,500 feet. The title to this claim was acquired by Mr. Rumberger, and though it has not been developed and will perhaps never prove a mine, it is now one of the most valuable claims in the whole district. Its lots are considered as good as gold, the subdivision being located in the centre of the mines which have made Phoenix famous.

On the old camping ground, now covered by big buildings, a log "hotel" was built in 1895, and became a regular stopping place. Other buildings sprang up by degrees, and in June, 1898, the first store was erected. In this a postoffice was established and Messrs. Wynkoop & Stephens did a thriving business in supplies. Mr. Rumberger then began to think of obtaining the surface rights to the ground of the Cimeron, and after due process he acquired a title to the land in August, 1899. In the meantime he had laid out streets, Dominion avenue, now the main business street, and Brooklyn avenue, a residential street. A number of new buildings were erected on these streets, and by the time lots were on the market there was already a thriving little town.

The town has now a population of about 1,000 not to mention the streams of visitors which make up a considerable floating population. There are eight hotels in Rumberger's subdivision and four in other parts of the town. Two newspapers are published weekly—the Pioneer and the News, and both are creditable sheets. Every line of mercantile business is well represented, and the town throughout wears a bustling and prosperous appearance. The present water system, sufficient for the needs of the town, is likely to prove inadequate in view of the rapid growth of the camp, and Mr. Rumberger and others have incorporated a company and formulated a plan for a gravitation system by means of which the town will be supplied with a sufficiency of the purest water from Marshall lake and other sources. This work will be undertaken as soon as practicable in the spring.

The electric power line from Cascade is being constructed through Phoenix, and will supply all the electricity required for power and light. The Phoenix branch of the Columbia & Western railway has been graded into the town, and within two or three weeks trains will doubtless be running from the main line to the town. It does not appear that the location for the depot has as yet been selected, but if it is placed near the business centre it will be on Rumberger's subdivision.

One of the principal brokers of the Boundary country is Mr. Frank Sears, whose advertisement on another column will interest those who contemplate investment.

Alhambra Theatre and Hotel.

The amusement loving people of the Boundary, which class, it is almost needless to say, includes practically the whole population of the district, have heretofore had few opportunities for diversion. The newest enterprise in Greenwood, however, is one that will really fill a decided want. The Alhambra Hotel & Theatre company have just taken the Alhambra building, which in addition to a modern hotel establishment, including a handsome bijou theatre with seating capacity for 700. The building is a four-story structure, with complete restaurant and club rooms and 30 elegantly furnished rooms. The theatre is under the management of Mr. Delphos Lawrence, a producer of high class comedy who is well known to theatre goers in Rossland, Spokane and other northwestern cities. The management has announced its intention to provide for the entertainment of the people of Greenwood and the surrounding camps a succession of clean and amusing vaudeville shows, without any of the objectionable features which have detracted from the success of similar enterprises in other towns. The cleverest people in the amusement business will appear at the Alhambra, and as the program will be changed every week there will be no lack of new features. To say that the musical part of the show is under the direction of Prof. Con Meich is to guarantee its excellence. The Alhambra is certain to prove a successful venture.

Megaw's Wonderful Stock.

The name of W. R. Megaw is well known in Grand Forks in connection with the largest wholesale and retail business in the town. Mr. Megaw has recently occupied a handsome new store on Bridge street, and there the fashion lovers and bargain seekers of the Gateway City are to be found daily. In this store a specialty is made of miners' and prospectors' supplies, and this branch of the business is one of the chief sources of the reputation of the establishment. The mammoth stock also includes general dry goods, carpets and house furnishings, clothing, hats, and caps boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, fruits and vegetables, flour, feed and grain, china, crockery, harness, saddlery, sewing machines, bicycles, agricultural implements—in fact, everything from a needle to a thrashing machine. Mr. Sweeney is in charge of the Grand Forks store. There is also a store at Vernon.

ANTI-MONOPOLY MEAT.

Enterprising and Independent Men in the Butcher Business in Phoenix.

The people of the Kootenay mining camps, who are, of course, the consumers of great quantities of meat, have been confronted with a serious problem in the monopoly which has resulted in forcing up the price of the various necessary articles of food to a point regarded by many as being little short of extortion. In Phoenix camp, however, this undesirable condition is not to be apprehended, thanks to the enterprise of the men who are doing business under the firm name of Vaughan & McInnes. Messrs. Leonard Vaughan and Donald McInnes are pioneers of the Boundary country, familiar with its needs and resources, and enterprising enough to pass the one and utilize the other. In the early days of Phoenix camp they established a meat business in the embryo town, and succeeded in securing the business of most of the mines and hotels, which they still hold.

Their store is situated on Old Ironsides avenue, adjoining the establishment of the Wynkoop-Stephens company, and their stock for excellence and variety is not surpassed in the district. They carry a full line of beef, mutton, pork, ham, bacon, salt meats, sausages, lard, fish and fowl, with all kinds of game in season and as a result of their enterprise the price of these commodities is on a much more reasonable scale in Phoenix than in other camps, notwithstanding that the lack of adequate transportation has had a tendency to increase the cost of bringing meat to the town. Heretofore Messrs. Vaughan & McInnes have found it necessary to bring most of their beef on the hoof from the Okanagan country, the cattle being butchered at the abattoir on the Vaughan ranch near Grand Forks. With the advent of the railway into Phoenix, however, the firm will draw its supply of beef from the great cattle ranches of the Northwest Territory, which afford unlimited quantities of the finest beef in the world.

WYNKOOP-STEPHENS TRADING CO.

A Big Concern Which Does Business in Phoenix and Wellington Camps.

The mercantile establishments of the mining camps occupy a place midway between the general stores of country towns and the immense department stores of the great cities, and have some of the characteristics of each. They pay as close attention to the wants of the miners as any country storekeeper who knows every customer personally, while the range of stock they carry is fully as wide as that of the department store. In every camp there is one mercantile concern that commands the bulk of the business with miners, prospectors and citizens, and it is needless to say that the proprietors of such a store must be ever on the alert to maintain their position. In a camp of the importance of Phoenix it is evident that the chief business house must be one of considerable magnitude, and it requires but a visit to the stores of the Wynkoop-Stephens Trading company, limited, to convince the observer that the camp is fortunate in the possession of an establishment that would do credit to any town.

In the month of June, 1898, a year before there was any town of Phoenix, a postoffice was established on the present site of the camp, for the convenience of the handful of miners and prospectors who made their homes in the vicinity. Rightly judging that the value of the surrounding mines would soon bring the camp into prominence, and foreseeing that its population would quickly increase, Messrs. George R. Wynkoop and J. M. Stephens opened the postoffice store with a general stock, which they were compelled to increase constantly until they found it necessary to erect a larger store for the accommodation of their business. A joint stock company was formed under the corporate name of the Wynkoop-Stephens Trading company, limited, and in November last the company took possession of its new stores on Old Ironsides avenue, in the upper town.

The new establishment is a handsome building with a frontage on the main street of 60 feet. The main store is 28 feet

wide and 70 feet long on the ground floor, while in the second story it is 130 feet in length. The remainder of the front building is 32 feet wide and 40 feet long, consisting of only one storey. In the rear of the two lots are located the tinshop and the iron and steel warehouse, while a building for the storage of sashes, doors and other supplies for builders and contractors is in course of construction. The stores throughout are the most complete and extensive in the Boundary district.

The company also maintains a branch store in Rumberger's subdivision of Phoenix, though the greater part of its business in that section of the camp also is carried on by the main stores, it being impossible to carry anything like a complete stock of goods in the smaller store. It is only to be expected that a concern like the Wynkoop-Stephens Trading company should look to the many mines which surround the camp for a considerable proportion of its business, and nearly every one of the camps of working properties in Phoenix and Wellington camps obtains its supplies from the company's stores, as do the miners' boarding houses and hotels, while the prospectors also obtain their powder, steel, provisions and other necessities at the Wynkoop-Stephens stores.

Though it would be almost impossible to give a detailed description of the extensive stock carried by the company, an enumeration of the various departments will serve to show the magnitude of the business. The grocery department is on the ground floor of the main store, and includes every variety of staple groceries and necessities, while canned goods and other delicacies constitute a large and important part of the stock, which in addition to the retail department occupies an immense store-room on the upper floor. The hardware department is hardly second to the grocery branch in importance and extent. In mining supplies it includes miners' and prospectors' tools, iron, steel, and machine and boiler fittings, powder, caps, fuses, builders' and general hardware, guns, rifles and ammunition, etc., in great variety.

The dry goods department is also the most complete in the town and includes an immense stock of new goods of every grade. In clothing the company has a complete assortment, from the working suits of miners, prospectors and mechanics, to the finer clothing affected by business men, and in which the latest styles are to be found. In men's furnishings, underwear, neckwear, etc., there is a very complete assortment, calculated to please all tastes. The company carries a large stock of household supplies, including stoves, cooking utensils, dishes, tableware, glassware and kitchen requisites of every character.

The boot and shoe department contains the finest stock in the greatest variety, from moose to dress shoes. In addition to the stock mentioned there is always on hand a large supply of sashes, doors and other builders' and contractors' supplies, and a full line of plumbing requisites. The company also maintains a complete tinshop, the only one in Phoenix. At present the company obtains all its supplies by way of Greenwood, to which point goods are shipped in car lots, and a number of freight teams are constantly engaged in hauling goods from that town to the stores. Within a few weeks, however, the railway branch from Elkhart to Phoenix will be in operation, when the company will be able to unload its cars within a block or two of the stores.

STRAWBERRY AND ORPHAN BOY.

Two North Fork Claims That Promise to Produce Good Ore.

A section of the Boundary district which is likely to rival any of the older camps is being opened up by the enterprising men who are operating along the North Fork of the Kettle river. The valley of this stream will in a short time become known as the route to the principal group of mines which, though now in the prospective stage, give unfailing indications of great merit, and will add to the already widespread reputation of the Boundary district. One of the properties which bid fair to develop into producers is the Strawberry group, consisting of the Strawberry and Orphan Boy mineral claims, which are situated on Brown's creek, near where that stream flows into the river, and opposite Volcanic mountain, wide its immense mineral showing. These two claims were recently acquired by Mr. A. B. Clabon of Rossland, who has succeeded in organizing a strong company to develop them.

The formation of Brown's camp, wherein the Strawberry and Orphan Boy lies, is mainly due to the veins of lime and porphyry along which the veins occur. On the Strawberry, which is the principal claim of the group, there are two ledges which may be traced for some distance along the mountain side by the iron cap which covers the ore. On the discovery vein more or less surface work has been done; serving to show the trend of the lead, which is northeasterly. A prospect pit on this ledge uncovered a nice body of ore and oxidized ledge matter, and Mr. Clabon, on taking over the property, decided to sink at this point on the vein. An incline shaft is now being sunk, and when seen by the Miner reporter had reached a depth of 25 feet and the indications were excellent, some 50 tons of ore having been taken out of the vein in the shaft and cuts. In grading for a horse wagon, which is to be installed at once, a discovery was made which indicates that the vein is of considerable extent, a body of ore being encountered several feet above what was taken for the hanging wall. Sufficient work to define the width of the vein has not been done as yet, but when the 50-foot level is reached the ledge will be crossed in order that its size and dip may be known. The ore in this vein is a massive sulphide, carrying little copper, but averaging on the surface \$12 in gold to the ton.

On the second lead there is a 70-foot shaft, in which the vein shows a width of four feet of mixed ore. The average values here are said to be higher than those of the discovery vein. For the present, however, work will be confined to the latter, which shows a quantity of ore sufficient, if it continues with depth, to make the Strawberry a shipping mine. Two shifts are working and preparations have been made to explore the vein to a good depth during the winter.

MR. KIRKUP'S REPORT.

Statistics Compiled by the Gold Commissioner of This District.

Subjoined will be found the report of Mr. John Kirkup, the gold commissioner, for the Trail Creek mining division for the past year. Attached to it will be found a table showing the progress made year by year since 1894.

Gold Commissioner's Office, Rossland, B. C., Jan. 24, 1900. The Honorable Inspector of Mines, Victoria, B. C.: Sir—I have the honor to present, herewith, my annual report on the condition of the mines in the Trail Creek division for the year ending December 31st, 1899. I have taken the liberty to preface this report with a brief reference to the rise and progress of the mining industry of this division for the sextile period beginning in 1894 and ending in 1899. A reference to this comparative statement will show the progress this trade has made since its inception. It will be seen that the output of ore from Trail and valued at \$75,524.64 in 1894 had increased to 180,300 tons valued at \$3,211,400 in 1899. The most noteworthy features connected with the mining industry of last year are the increased production over 1898, when the output was 111,282 tons valued at \$2,470,811, being an increase in 1899 of 69,018 tons and an increase of \$740,589 in value, amounting to 62 and nearly 30 per cent respectively; the large amount of development work done, especially in the regular producing mines; the various extensions and modern character of the machinery employed; the successful flotation of the Centre Star Mining company, its progress as a producing mine and a dividend payer and the large amount of work outlined for the future. The amount of ore shipped by the various producers, regular and occasional, together with its value are, for the year 1899, given in a separate table; the value of the ore for December being estimated in the absence of complete smelter returns.

The ore shipments from the Trail Creek mines for the year ending December 31st, 1899, amounting to 180,300 tons, is as follows, odd figures having being dispensed with:

Tons.	
Le Roi	92,250
War Eagle	63,250
Centre Star	16,700
Iron Mask	5,400
Evening Star	1,000
Monte Christo	400
Columbia-Kootenay	110
Virginia	100
I. X. L.	100
Miscellaneous	990
Total	180,300

Statement showing the amount of ore shipped from the various producing mines, regular and occasional, together with the value thereof, also the amount of work done on properties which are not shipping and the average number of men employed:

British American Corporation, Mr. Bernard McDonald, general manager.	
Le Roi Mine.	92,500
Gross value	\$1,250,000
Average number of men employed	350
Columbia-Kootenay.	110
Gross value	\$1,400
Average number of men employed	40
Development work—Driving, 4,300 feet; sinking, 750 feet	5,050 ft
Nickel Plate.	
Development work—Driving, 1,930 feet; sinking, 440 feet	2,370 ft
Average number of men employed	25
Great Western.	
Development work—Driving, 300 feet; sinking, 200 feet	500 ft
Average number of men employed	20
Development work—Driving, 650 feet; sinking, 480 feet	1,130 ft
Average number of men employed	20
No. 1.	
Development work—Driving, 1,900 feet; sinking, 430 feet	2,330 ft
Average number of men employed	35

Output From the Trail Creek Mines Beginning 1894, and ending 1899.

Year	Tons ore.	Oz. gold.	Val. Ore.	Val. Sil.	Value.	Copper.	Value.	Total.
1894	1,856	3,723	59,568.00	5,575	\$3,214.20	106,229	\$12,738.04	\$75,524.64
1895	19,693	31,497	602,957.00	46,702	27,021.20	840,429	72,338.80	702,359.00
1896	38,075	52,275	1,004,500.00	89,285	50,830.00	1,580,835	79,030.00	1,459,865.00
1897	68,894	97,024	1,940,480.00	110,069	65,821.00	1,815,590	90,079.00	2,007,280.00
1898	111,282	87,343	1,746,861.00	170,304	94,535.00	5,232,011	623,411.00	2,470,811.00
1899	180,300	101,500	1,928,000.00	272,300	160,000.00	7,785,000	1,114,400.00	3,211,400.00
	420,010	376,362	\$7,382,361.00	694,016	\$4,042,540.00	17,363,800	\$1,938,044.44	\$9,710,730.64

In comparing the figures of Mr. Kirkup's report with those given in these columns on the 22nd inst, a wonderful agreement will be found. The Miner's estimate of the tons shipped is nearly two per cent higher than the smelter return. Taking that as absolutely accurate, the discrepancy lies between the ore as sent out, wet and the ore as received, dry. With regard to the value of the shipments, of course the figures given in these columns on the first day of publication of the new year were, as was stated at the time, merely an approximation arrived at by striking a mean between the conflicting estimates given by the various companies of the values of Rossland ore. Yet, according to the report of the gold commissioner, the value thus arrived at was within a trifling percentage of the real average, which is a little less than \$18. A noteworthy feature is the increase of the value of the output of copper from the camp during the past two years. The shipments of copper ore during 1898 was nearly 600 per cent higher than in 1897, and the figures of 1899 again nearly double those for the previous year.

MINING RECORDER'S RETURN.

Decrease From Last Year—Working Mines No Longer Require Certificates.

Mr. John Kirkup, mining recorder for the Trail Creek district, has made a tabulated return of the work of his office for the past year. There has been a decrease in all the figures from the previous year. This is naturally looked for as the district has been looted from end to end, and moreover prospectors are now more careful in picking up and locating claims than they were in the early days when ground was taken up with little or no inspection, the prospector being anxious to stake his ground and sell out to some of the many easterners who were then looking in here ready to buy almost any kind of claim. Many of the claims staked in the days of the rush were abandoned almost at once, on others the assessment work was done for a year or so and then given up. In addition very many properties in the district have been Crown granted and the revenue for assessment work on them is no longer available. The certificates of all free miners will expire on the 31st of May next and certificates issued during the year are only charged for up to that date and not for the full year as formerly, so that for the present the amount from this source will decrease until the date mentioned is reached when they all become due and will be paid in on the one day. The details of the work done in the Rossland office for the year 1899 are as follows:

No. of mineral claims located	617
"Placer locations	8
"Certificates of work	785
"Certificates of improvement in new work	17
"Certificates of improvement in old work	113
"Bills of sale, transfers, etc.	309
"Abandonments	25
"Water grants	6
"Miners' certificates (personal)	1997
"Miners' certificates (companies)	52
"Miners' certificates (special)	91

It was alleged that when working mines were no longer obliged by law to take out miner's certificates it would not make much difference in the aggregate, as miners were all more or less interested in claims and the great majority of these would in any case take out certificates necessarily to protect their interests. The report of the recorder shows that this is not the case, as the shrinkage in the number of certificates issued during the year can chiefly be accounted for by the operation of the new law in this respect. About \$120,000 will represent the amount paid out for assessment work and paid into the office in lieu of work.

Black Eagle.	
Development work done cost	\$250 00
War Eagle.	
Tons of ore shipped	63,250
Gross value	\$1,138,500
Average number of men employed	250
Centre Star.	
Tons of ore shipped	16,700
Gross value	\$225,900
Average number of men employed	75
Iron Mask.	
Tons of ore shipped	5,478
Gross value	\$70,268 81
Average No. of men employed	40
Development work done, feet.	2,852
St. Elmo.	
Development work done, feet.	296
Average No. of men employed	8
Gertrude.	
Building including plant and machinery cost	\$3,380
Development work, shafting, drifting, etc., 430 feet.	\$10,564
Prospecting	\$190
Total cost	\$14,134
Coxey.	
Development work, 415 feet, cost	\$7,995
Prospecting, etc.	381
Total	\$8,295
Jumbo.	
Tunneling, feet	500
Average No. of men employed	5
Big Four.	
Drifting 32 feet, cost	\$500
Prospecting	\$200
Total cost	\$700
Iron Colt.	
Tunneling in 1899, feet	30
Total amount of work to date	1,400
Average No. of men employed	20
California.	
Work resumed Sept. 5, 1899	
Drifting, feet	78
Wagon road built, feet	1,600
Building improvements, cost	\$4,300
Average No. of men employed	25
Sunset.	
Shafting, feet	235
Drifting, feet	1,175
Average No. of men employed	22
Curlew and Parrot.	
Shafting, feet	61
Velvet.	
Drifting, feet	564
Crosscutting, feet	490
Sinking, feet	55
Raising, feet	75
Average No. of men employed	25
Homestake.	
Sinking main shaft, feet	110
Drifting, feet	630
Crosscuts, feet	29
Average No. of men employed	19
Portland.	
Shafting, feet	230
Sinking, feet	147
Average No. of men employed	12
Mascot.	
Development work done during 1899	2,688
Average No. of men employed	25
Southern Belle.	
Development work done during 1899	381
Average No. of men employed	10
Heather Bell.	
Tunnel, feet	60
Average No. of men employed	5
White Bear.	
Main shaft, feet	368
Drifting, feet	750
Average No. of men employed	10

In addition to the foregoing a large amount of work has been done in small properties in excess of the amount required for the purpose of obtaining the annual certificates of work.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) J. KIRKUP,
Gold Commissioner.

Two Dol FROM OT THE WORK ON Items of Interest For Trout Lake, Fort Cascade, Phoenix Appended will be a review of the other camps around the perimeter of the public lands in the bonanza and as acquired for a number of others which are over the district and have as strong a out by experience proprietors of the development activity and the record breaker to at least six weeks Two Important Y in the Wheel T wo very import at the latter end Kamloops mining curred on the W about four a the town. Consi dere on this propriety of a prosp ect of finding ly mineralized, b about 60 feet in copper values. L which is down a some excellent c ing about 8 or 9 gold values. Besi being sunk, there about 60 feet, wh property is south which was recent ly mineralized, b about 60 feet in gold values. Besi being sunk, there about 60 feet, wh property is south which was recent ly mineralized, b about 60 feet in gold values. Besi being sunk, there about 60 feet, wh property is south which was recent ly mineralized, b about 60 feet in gold values. Besi being sunk, there about 60 feet, wh property is south which was recent ly mineralized, b about 60 feet in gold values. Besi being sunk, there about 60 feet, wh property is south which was recent ly