CYCLONE STRIKES ONTARIO FARMS

CARRIES DESTRUCTION IN DEADLY COURSE

Several Were Killed and Injured—A Tornado Sweeps Over New York State.

Chesterville, Ont., July 18.—Last evening a storm passed over this territory accompanied by a cyclone which exceeded in fury anything of the kind in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The wind destroyed everything in its path for fifty or sixty rods in width, while everything in a radius of a mile in width was more or less affected. As far as near from the storm struck the township of Winchester in what is known as Ormond settlement in the northwest corner and cut in a general southeasterly direction across the townships of Winchester, Finch and Osnabruck, 420 is supposed to have spent its energy at St. Lawrence.

Fences have disappeared. Dwellings and outbuildings are overturned and in some cases torn to pieces. Dead cattle are lying here and there at almost every farm in the centre of the storm's path, and dead, maimed and bruised human beings are added to the horror of the scene.

At the farm of John Kearns, 7th concession, township of Winchester, portions of the barn lay about the premises and of the dwelling not a vestige was found. The father lay in a clover field with a broken hip and otherwise terribly bruised, and near him lay his little seven-year-old son quite dead. The corpse of the unfortunate mother was found against the fence. The two other children were found in a field with broken limbs and terribly bruised, but still living.

At the residence of Michael S. Grady, 5th concession of Winchester, a narrow escape is reported. John Clark, the mother and four children were in the stable milking, when the barn collapsed over them. Clark escaped through a portion of the roof, and getting an axe, cut his way to the imprisoned family, all of whom were got out safely, except one girl, who was badly injured. It is impossible to estimate the damage now, but it is within the mark to say that in the townships of Winchester, Finch and Osnabruck it will exceed $200,000.

Following is a complete list of killed and injured:

Dead—Mrs. John Q. Kearns, Chesterville, aged 33 years.

Edward Kearns, Chesterville, aged 7, son of the above.

Miss MacGregor, Ormond, aged 35.

Mrs. Nelson Hart, Grantley, aged 28.

William Brecksted, Grantley.

Injured.—John W. Kearns, Chesterville, fractured hip.

Nora Kearns, aged 12, compound fracture right arm, fracture left leg and concussion of brain, recovery doubtful.

Marguerite Kearns, aged 4, fracture left arm, face and legs injured.

Tornado in New York.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 18.—A tornado swept over Moffittsville, a small village near Dannemora in Clinton county, last night, destroying G. W. Goodals factory, a carding mill, saw mill, Jos. Batchellor's blacksmith shop, and the office of the Russia cash store, and damaging the highway bridge and numerous barns and dwellings. Pedestrians could not stand before the storm, and roofs of buildings were carried an eighth of a mile away. The storm sank a steam launch belonging to Seth Thomas, the well known clock manufacturer, of Connecticut, and destroyed his fine camp and boat house. Telegraph and telephone lines suffered. The total loss will reach $30,000.

POLICE QUELLED RIOT AMONG JAP FISHERMEN

Police at Steveston Had a Lively Time Last Night—Trying to Stop Fishing.

Vancouver, July 21.—The police arrested two men last night after three days chase on suspicion that they were the celebrated Humberts, who swindled French banks out of millions. Information was supplied by the French consul, who was certain the men were those wanted, and for whom a large reward was offered, but it turned out to be a mistake and the men were released today.

Japanese fishermen are in disgrace both with the white men and the canners. They have proved treacherous with both, and the possibility is that very few Japanese will fish this year. Chief Hussey and half a dozen special provincial policemen are at Steveston and last night quelled a riot amongst the Japanese. Some of them got drunk, started rough house and made a hot time for the police and cannerymen. The Japs are still holding out and their patrols are trying to prevent white men from fishing in accordance with the union settlement with the Packers' Association for a sliding scale. All bona fide fishermen have accepted this, but the Japanese remain out and want to stop the industry.

Big rewards are offered to-day for the capture of net cutters in the gulf, several having been destroyed last night. The cannerymen can get no information from the Japanese, who tell a different story every day and refuse to work.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is offering the city a block for a market in exchange for street ends on the water front.

Japs and Indians had a clash this morning and the police are now trying to catch the former. Eight Japs held up Indian fishermen at the point of revolvers and compelled them to stop fishing. They cut the nets and the Japs stole boats.

NANAIMO TRAIN SERVICE.

Nanaimo, July 21.—The board of trade this morning, after discussing the proposed double train and mail service by the E. & N., between Victoria and Nanaimo, decided to arrange a conference with G. Courtney. They favor the scheme if Nanaimo's interests are safeguarded.

PROPOSED FAST LINE OF PACIFIC STEAMERS

Liverpool Journal of Commerce Says the Dominion Government Has Invited Shipowners to Make Tenders.

Liverpool, July 20.—The Journal of Commerce is authority for the statement that the Canadian government has invited Messrs. Allen, Holt, Jones and other Liverpool ship owners to make tenders for service of 18 knot passenger steamers between Vancouver, Australia and points on the Pacific, and also for a service of commodious and quick passenger steamers.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

Free Grants to Be Made in Aid of the Industry—Expenses of the Coronation.

London, July 21.—A supplementary civil service estimate issued to-day aggregates upwards of a half million sterling and provides £250,000 for free grants in aid of the sugar industry of the West Indies.

The government in the supplementary estimates asks for £25,000 additional for the expenses of the coronation caused by its postponement. This brings the total up to £125,000.

FLOOD SITUATION IS GROWING WORSE

LOSSES ESTIMATED AT OVER SIX MILLIONS

Seven Hundred Square Miles Are Flooded and Water is Going Over the Levees.

Keokuk, Iowa, July 20.—Exploration of the flooded districts of the Mississippi river from Keokuk south shows conditions beyond the apprehension or realization of any but those of large experience with the Father of Waters in its most destructive mood. The situation is growing worse hourly. There is absolutely not the slightest chance of stopping this most costly flood in the history of the great river above St. Louis. The greatest crop ever known is under water, deep enough to float a steamboat.

People at the river cities give accounts of losses aggregating many millions of dollars. Hundreds of farmers, rich ten days ago, are penniless and homeless today. Careful estimates gathered from the best informed people indicate the loss up to to-day at about $6,000,000, with every prospect of two or three million additional. Most of this loss is on the Missouri side of the river between Keokuk and Hamburg.

The height of the flood is indicated by an incident at La Grange. The steamboat warehouse was well back on the river bank and stands high. A strong current and a gale caused the pilot to make an imperfect landing, and the cornice of the roof of the warehouse was torn off by the forward guards of the steamer.

The river is rising all the time. It rose six inches during the day over the immense area of the seven hundred square miles, and the worst is to come by the extension of the flooded area by the water passing levees which it is now topping. On the Illinois side are three continuous levees for forty miles from Warsaw to Quincy above the water, which are thus far safe, but every rod of the redoubt is watched day and night. The breaking of these levees would flood 175 square miles in Illinois and destroy $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 worth of corn. The levees below Quincy are in the same situation, except that they are lower and less firm.

Opposite Quincy in Missouri is still another centre of special devastation which is appalling. Levees hastily thrown around farms are disappearing. Lone Tree prairie, ten miles square, is deserted, the population having fled to Quincy and the bluffs on the Missouri side, from which they watch the complete destruction.

Three Persons Drowned.

Binghampton, N. Y., July 20.—A cloudburst last night at Coventry, this county, sent Bump creek over its banks, wrecking several mills and buildings. At Afton a family of three persons was drowned. Three separate cloudbursts are reported in the county, and much minor damage has been done.

Eleven Dead.

Baltimore, Md., July 20.—A fierce tornado of extraordinary velocity, thunder, vivid lightning, and a heavy rain suddenly burst upon Baltimore at 1.30 p. m. to-day, coming from the southwest. Eleven persons lost their lives, hundreds of houses were unroofed, trees in the public parks and streets were torn up by the roots, many buildings damaged, and several people injured. The storm exhausted its fury in less than fifteen minutes.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Shooting Opened at Bisley To-Day With the Largest Number of Entries on Record.

London, July 21.—Shooting for the King's prize commenced at Bisley to-day in cold, miserable weather. The entries totalled 1,729, the highest on record. The prizes number 600 and are valued at £2,420. Numerous "best possibles" were scored at 200 yards, including those of Capt. Mitchell and Major MacRobbie, Canadians.

Daily Graphic Competitions.

Toronto, July 20.—A Bisley cable says: "The Canadian team shot in the Daily Graphic competitions at 200 and 500 yards. Out of a possible 70, Co.-Sergt.-Major Richardson scored 64, Pte. Peddie and Capt. Rennie 63 each, and Sergt. Carruthers, Capt. Davidson, Co. Sergeant-Major Macdougall, Col.-Sergt. Moscrop and Sergt. Smith 62 each.

"Lieut.-Col. Burland made a strong protest against the manner in which the Mackinnon challenge cup competition was carried on. The National Rifle Association committee held a meeting and decided in favor of Australia. The team from that country declined to accept, but offered to shoot the match over."

RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

Rome, July 21.—The Pope received Governor Taft and the members of his party in farewell audience at noon to-day.

TO ASSIST MINERS NOW ON STRIKE

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ADOPTED

Assessment to Be Levied on Earnings of Unionists—An Appeal for Arbitration.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 19.—When the miners' convention met this morning it was evident that all probability of a strike had vanished utterly. On its opening "Mother" Jones, who was granted the floor, made a speech, in which she declared a general strike would not be wise. A motion was made that the convention endorse the meeting of employers and employees in Minneapolis on September 22nd to discuss the practicability of a universal eighthour working day.

The special committee then reported its recommendations being:

1st. That the national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers be authorized to appropriate $50,000 from the funds of the national treasury for the benefit of districts 1, 7 and 9 (these are the anthracite districts).

2nd. That all districts and sub-districts and local unions be asked to donate what they can afford for the support of the strike.

3rd. That an assessment of 10 per cent. be levied on the earnings of members of the unions 6, 8, 12, 13, 19, 23 and 25, and that an assessment of 1 per cent. per week be made on the members of the districts 2, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21. This assessment is not to be made against members of the unions now on strike, but in such cases the assessment to commence when the strike is over, the manner of this being arranged by the unions.

4th. That the assessments be paid direct by the local unions to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson.

5th. That 25 per cent. be deducted from the balances of all national district officers and organizers.

6th. That the assessments begin from July 16th.

7th. That all contributions made by the national organization be distributed pro rate to the anthracite districts in the ratio shown by the last coal reports.

8th. That each coal union be requested to aid as far as possible in securing work for men now on strike. In this connection the good offices of the American Federation of Labor will be requested.

9th. That an address be submitted to the American people.

The report of the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The convention has also adopted President Mitchell's recommendations with a few modifications. The salient points of the address, as read by Secretary Wilson, are that the miners argue that the foundation of the great industrial progress of the country during the last decade has been laid largely by their labor; that they receive a pittance for their labors and feel that they are being unjustly treated; that they have organized not to take from the operators what is their right, but for better treatment and wages; that they believe that the best interests of the country are opposed to a general strike, and that they cannot be induced to break their contracts; that the United States people are requested to bring pressure upon the anthracite operators and railroads to compel them to submit to arbitration.

President Mitchell made a short speech, after which the convention adjourned.

MAN WAS BRUTALLY MURDERED IN NORTH

Shot and Thrown Into the Yukon River, Where He Remained for Three Weeks.

Dawson, July 19.—Examination of the body of an unknown man found in the Yukon six miles below Indian river by Corporal Piper, on local information, shows that the man was shot through the body and twice through the head, crushing all the frontal bones. It is supposed he has been murdered between White Horse and Dawson, although the clue is very slight. It is believed he was shot and then thrown into the river. The body had been in the water about three weeks. Death was instantaneous. Examination of the body shows three shots were fired in rapid succession, the third striking when the man was falling. The spinal column and head were shattered. An inquest has been held and a verdict reached that he came to his death from the effect of bullets fired by some person or persons unknown. The police are making great exertions.

Much excitement prevailed when the body was pulled out of the water.

On the same day the body of a man was found in the river eight miles below Selkirk. There were no marks of violence. The latter was five feet eight inches high, his weight about 150 pounds, and he wore old woollen clothes and heavy boots. He had a Pacific Coast Steamship Company's ticket envelope, a purse and $18.

The former was slightly bald, and a slight growth of dark hair on the rest of his head. His hands showed no signs of work. In the right upper jaw one molar was missing. In the left upper jaw all the molars were missing, but all the other teeth were sound.

PROVINCIAL FAILURES.

This, our province's record of business failures for the first half of the present year, is by no means good. 53 assignments being noted by "Bradstreet's," with assets of $624,220, as against liabilities of $1,073,791. Only the populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec showed larger adverse results and proportionately to their populations and industrial development their respective failure records were very much less heavy than those of British Columbia for the same period. Thus Quebec's 224 failures showed assets of $734,500, against liabilities of $1,770,590; and those of Ontario, 230, showed assets of $655,631, against liabilities of $1,782,133. In the same period New Brunswick had only 17 failures, with total liabilities of $112,525 only, and Nova Scotia 40 failures, nearly all small, as the total indebtedness involved was but $148,782. Manitoba, which is just now greatly prospering, had 21 failures, and the total liabilities were but $81,390.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The Aurora Sails From Chemainus With Over a Million Feet.

Chemainus, July 21.—The American barkentine Aurora sailed from here on Sunday evening for Sydney, N. S. W. She is to call in at Victoria to complete her crew. Her cargo consists of 1,393,099 feet. The American ship Servia, now docking in Esquimalt, is chartered to load lumber at Chemainus for Australia, and will come on here as soon as necessary work in the dock is completed.

J. Humphreys, of this place, has just completed preparing an outfit for the purpose of capturing Gulf whales, or black fish. He has built a large boat especially for the purpose, and intends mounting a small gun for throwing the harpoon in the bow. He will commence operations in the near future.

E. J. Palmer returned from the Sound on Sunday night.

Rev. Mr. Thompkins returned from Vancouver on Saturday.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

It Will Sail From Montreal on Saturday Next.

Ottawa, July 19.—Lord Aylmer, adjutant-general, has received a telegram from Colonel Turner, V. C., accepting the command of the Canadian coronation escort. Colonel Turner will arrive here on Monday to discuss arrangements with the department.

The men will sail on the Pretorian from Montreal next Saturday.

ARE MENTIONED IN OFFICIAL DISPATCH

CANADIANS COMMENDED FOR GOOD SERVICES

Speech by Premier Balfour—Friendly Relations Between Great Britain and Continental Powers.

Toronto, Ont., July 21.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "Lord Kitchener in his last official dispatch to the Gazette mentions the following Canadians who took part in the action at Boschbult on March 31st: Surgeon Devine, C. M. R., for good services; Lt. Bruce Carruthers, who fought until all his men were killed or wounded; Pte. Kelly, who as hospital orderly did especially good work under heavy fire; Corp. J. A. Wilkinson, promoted to rank corporal for good work in Carruthers's party, was especially noticeable in rallying the troops; Corp. F. C. Pierce, Canadian scouts, gallantry in the action on April 4th; Sergt. J. C. Perry, C. M. R., killed after good service at Boschbult; Pte. G. M. Evans, of C. M. R., killed at Boschbult who, after being mortally wounded fired two bandoliers of ammunition and then broke his rifle to prevent the enemy securing it; Corp. H. A. Lee at Boschbult twice tried to carry a dispatch through the enemy's line under a heavy and close fire.

Balfour's Speech.

London, July 19.—At the opening of a new Conservative club of Fulham to-day the Premier, A. J. Balfour, made his first extra parliamentary speech as Premier. He said he believed that with the cessation of the war in South Africa a new era of friendly relations between Great Britain and the Continental powers had set in and would continue. The views expressed on the Continent during the war regarding the British people and British troops has caused surprise and indignation. But the controversies were now ended. He hoped they would never be revived, and believed that those who accused the country of wantonly attacking a free people would see in the future of the Transvaal what British ideas of liberty, colonial self-government, and purity of administration could do to amalgamate races and make of South Africa what Great Britain made of so many other portions of the world.

Mr. Balfour, in attributing to the personality and policy of Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary for the colonies, credit for the unprecedentedly good relations with the colonies, said he was hopeful of good results from the conference of the colonial premiers. "If the result," continued the Premier, "culminates in anything which will lead to an increase of the Empire's prosperity and power, or defence in times of stress, it will be well, but even if no formal arrangement is reached, then it will be well also. We have seen what the colonies can and are willing to do, and no man henceforth can regard the great collection of self-governing communities of the Empire as merely a paper glory."

Referring to Lord Salisbury, the Premier said he had left the country at peace with the whole world and he, Mr. Balfour, believed that they could look forward to ever increasing good relations with Continental nations, and to a prolonged period of international good will. He trusted that the great family of civilized nations would be what it ought to be—a brotherhood with like interests and like aims.

THE KING.

His Majesty Is Gaining in Strength and the Wound is Healing.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 21.—A bulletin issued to-day says:

"The King is in excellent health. He is gaining strength and the wound is healing satisfactorily. His Majesty was unable to spend any time on deck yesterday owing to the unfavorable weather. The next bulletin will be issued on July 24th."

The Kaiser's Visit.

London, July 21.—A dispatch received here from Cowes says it has been arranged that Emperor William shall visit King Edward before the latter returns to London.

ELEVATED THE SIOUX.

A Lighted Match Dropped on a Pile of Gunpowder Did It.

Portage la Prairie, Man., July 19.—A serious accident occurred at the Sioux encampment some miles east of here yesterday. An Indian dropped a lighted match into a pile of gunpowder on the floor of his tent. The Indian, his wife and the cooking utensils were suddenly elevated into the air. The Indian was badly burned and his recovery is doubtful. His wife was very severely burned, but not seriously injured.

MINERAL PROVINCE OF THE DOMINION

RECORD OF B.C. PROVES ITS CLAIM TO TITLE

Gratifying Report of Mining Developments of the Year Submitted by the Provincial Mineralogist.

The annual report of the provincial mineralogist, W. Flett Robertson, has been issued, and as usual is replete with information in regard to British Columbia's premier industry.

The mining industry, it states, has during 1901 still maintained that rapid growth which has characterized it since the inception of lode mining some ten years ago. It is all the more gratifying to be able to make this anouncement again this year, inasmuch as reports to the contrary have been so widely circulated that the impression that 1901 has proved a disastrous year has gained much credence, not only abroad, but even within our own borders. The value of the mineral production of this province for the past year is greater than that of the Yukon; we have in our mineral deposits a "Klondike" of our own, and a permanent and growing one at that. The Yukon is credited with an output of $18,000,000, while British Columbia produced $20,086,780.

Table I. gives the total values of the various mineral products of the province up to and including the year 1901, showing the amount contributed by each mineral to make up the total of $172,241,988, the grand total of the province's earned increment to the mineral wealth of the world. Gold still retains the first place in this list with a total production of $63,554,543, coal and coke following with a total production of $54,157,315.

Table II. shows the gross value of the mineral output for each year, and is particularly intended to illustrate the growth of the mining industry from year to year. From this it will be seen that in the last ten years the output has increased from $2,975,530 in 1892 to $20,086,780 in 1901, and this increase has been gradual and steady, the result of new properties added to the producing list each year, and the increasing development of the older properties.

The increase for each year from 1896 over that preceding are shown below:

	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. Increase.
1896	$1,864,914	33
1897	2,947,312	39
1898	451,503	4 1-3
1899	1,436,270	13 2-3
1900	3,951,620	31 4-5
1901	3,742,029	23

The per capita mineral production of the province for 1901 was $134.

Table III. gives in detail the amount and value of the various mineral products for the past three years. As compared with 1900 the production for 1901 shows, for placer gold, a decrease of 27 4-5 per cent. lode gold, increase of 26 per cent.; silver, increase of 25 per cent.; copper, increase of 175 per cent.; lead, decrease of 2½ per cent.; coal, increase of 1½ per cent.; coke, increase of 49 per cent.; other materials, 22.4-5 per cent.

While coal mining and placer mining are undoubtedly just as truly mining as is "lode mining"—and the production therefrom is just as truly a part of the mineral output—still, in the popular sense the term "mining" is confined to lode or metal mining, and for this reason this table is most interesting as indicating the growth of such "mining" in the province.

That this growth has been phenomenal is shown by the following figures:

In 1894 the product of the lode mines was valued at $781,342, while in 1901 it has increased to $13,683,044, or nearly 18 times as much in eight years.

The product of these mines in 1901 is valued at $13,683,044, an increase over the previous year of $3,613,287, or equal to 36 per cent.

The tonnage of ore mined in 1897 was 169,362 tons; in 1898 it had increased to 215,944 tons, or about 27½ per cent. increase over the previous year. In 1899 it was 287,343 tons, or equal to 33 per cent. increase; in 1900 it was 554,796 tons, or 93 per cent. increase; in 1901 it was 920,416 tons, or about 66 per cent. increase over the previous year.

The following table shows the number of mines in each district which shipped during the past year:

	Mines Shipping.	Shipped Over 100 Tons.	Men Employed Below.	Men Employed Above.	Total.
Atlin	1	..	1	.	1
Fort Steele	4	4	173	63	236
Other Divisions	4	1	19	7	26
Ainsworth	13	7	126	33	159
Nelson	11	8	282	211	493
Slocan	36	21	676	194	870
Trail	13	9	685	267	952
Others	8	2	39	27	66
Lillooet	3	3	29	14	43
Osoyoos, Grand Forks and Kettle River	17	14	501	227	728
Yale - Ashcroft - Kamloops	2	2	21	19	40
Coast	7	7	184	150	334
Total	119	78	2,736	1,212	3,948

Of the non-shipping mines the statistics are very incomplete, as very few of them report to the department, and most of them are still in the "prospect stage." Returns have been received, however, from 47 mines in the province which did not ship in 1901, and show that these mines employed 374 men; 227 below ground and 147 above ground.

The returns show that, of the total combined output of the various provinces of the Dominion during 1901 (excluding the Yukon Territory), British Columbia produced: Eighty-two per cent. of the gold, 96 per cent. of the silver, 67 per cent. of the copper, 96 per cent. of the lead, 2 per cent. of the iron, none of the silver nickel, 30 per cent. of the coal, 50 per cent. of the coke, and of the total of preceding minerals about 40½ per cent.

Surely, adds the report, British Columbia is entitled to be called the "mineral province of Canada."

Coal.

The coal mines of the province have, during the past year, made an output never before equalled in their history. The gross output of coal was 1,091,557 tons, of which 221,226 tons were used to make coke, so that the net output for the year was 1,460,331 tons of coal and 127,081 tons of coke. This is equivalent to an increased production over 1900 of coal 1½ per cent., and of coke, 49 per cent. The sales of coal were as follows: Sold for consumption in Canada, 413,705 tons; sold for export to United States, 895,197 tons; sold for export to other countries, 18,966 tons; total sales, 1,327,868 tons (2,240 lbs.)

The total sales of coke amounted to 127,533 tons, of which 80,154 tons were sold for consumption in Canada, and 47,379 tons were exported to the United States. This output has been made from the collieries on Vancouver Island and those near the Crow's Nest Pass. The coast collieries produced 1,261,744 tons of coal and 15,398 tons of coke. The Crow's Nest collieries produced 198,587 tons of coal and 111,683 tons of coke.

It will be noted that while these collieries only turned 198,587 tons of coal to be used as such, they converted 180,768 tons into 111,683 tons of coke, selling it as such, so that the actual amount of coal mined was 379,355 tons.

Gold.

The statistics show that the gold production of the province—including both placer and lode gold—for the past year shows a value of $5,318,705, which is an increase over that made in 1900 of 26 per cent. or equal to about 12 per cent. increase. This is the greatest gold production British Columbia has ever made, in 1900 the increase was 12½ per cent. over the previous year, and the increase this year over 1900 is 11 5-5 per cent., showing the growing importance of the gold output of the province. This production is derived from placer mining, including ordinary placer work, hydraulicing and dredging, and from lode mining.

The placer gold output for the year 1901 was $970,100—a decrease from the previous year of $308,624. This is accounted for by the fact that the Atlin production has again suffered a serious diminution; the ordinary placers are mostly worked out, and the hydraulic companies, which should have been at work making an output, have managed to get into litigation among themselves and with individual miners, so that the season was practically lost. It is hoped and expected that by next season the existing plants, and those now under consideration, will be able to work and, if so, the output of the camp will certainly be doubled.

The Cariboo district shows a considerably decreased production, which is due almost entirely to the small output of the largest company in the district, the Cariboo Consolidated, which, through shortage of water, was only able to work a part of the season. This shortage of water was occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow in the spring, leaving insufficient water for the latter part of the season. The snow usually retained on the mountains is, as a rule, a sufficient reserve supply to last through the season, but last year this all melted at once, causing spring freshets and a dry summer season. The smaller companies in the district did well, and with a normal snowfall and spring all should make a very good showing next season.

A small output has been made from the Liard division, but as last year was the first year of the operations of the hydraulic companies there, most of the work was preparatory and of the nature of development.

On the coast certain deposits of black sand have been worked to a profit, but have not made the output expected.

Dredging for gold, although it continues to receive much attention and large amounts have been invested in capital, has not as yet yielded any very material return in output. That the gold exists in the beds of many of the rivers in considerable quantities has been conclusively proved many times, but the difficulty seems to be to save it.

It might be pointed out that in every instance, as far as is known, the dredges operating in British Columbia work up stream, and it is very questionable if such a practice is best suited to the conditions here prevailing, or whether they should not, on the contrary, work down stream.

Placer mining is, of necessity, dependent on the weather, and is as variable in this province as that commodity, but in lode gold mining, as the mines develop, the production becomes as regular as the output of a manufacturing business, and it is to lode mining that the province is indebted for its ever-increasing gold production. In 1901 the lode mines of the province produced $4,348,603 in value of gold, an increase over the previous year of $895,222, or 26 per cent. When it is remembered that this increase follows an increase in 1899 of about 30 per cent., and in 1900 of 21 per cent., a fair idea may be formed of the development and growth of the industry. This great increase is due first and chiefly to the development of the Boundary district, but the increased tonnage of the Rossland and Nelson districts has also had its effect. Approximately, this gold has been derived from: Direct smelting of copper-gold ores, $3,474,738; combined amalgamation and concentration, $873,865; total, $4,348,603.

It may be said that no absolutely "free milling" gold property is working in the province; they all carry sufficient values in sulphides to necessitate the saving of such.

Silver.

The total amount of silver produced in 1901 was 5,151,333 ounces, valued at $2,884,745. This is an increase over the previous year of $575,545 in value. The silver production of British Columbia this past year has been affected in two ways and requires some explanation. Silver is derived from silver-lead ores and from copper ores carrying silver with a small percentage of "dry" silver ores. In 1900, approximately 55 per cent. of the silver produced was derived from silver-lead ores, probably including most of the "dry" ores, as they were chiefly smelted together and are impossible to separate in the statistics. This year there has been a falling off in the production of lead ores and a consequent diminution of the silver production, which has, however, been more than offset by the greatly increased tonnage of the copper-silver ores.

As near as can be estimated, these copper-silver ores have this year produced 30½ per cent. of the silver output. The production from "dry" ores, although proportionately small, has greatly increased, but it would be difficult, as before stated, to separate, with any degree of accuracy, this source of production from the others.

Lead.

The production of lead was this year 51,582,906 lbs., worth $2,002,733. This shows a decrease in value of $689,154, or about 25 per cent., as compared with the production of 1900, but in fairness the comparison must not stop here; it must be remembered that in 1900 there was a phenomenal increase over 1899 of 206 per cent. The figures show, therefore, that the lead production of 1901, although showing a decrease as compared with 1900, shows an increase over 1898 of 86 per cent., and over 1896 of 128 per cent., and is still 25 per cent. higher than the highest production of any year prior to 1900. The cause of the decrease is not attributable to the mines themselves, but to the condition of the market for lead ores—too large a question to go into here—which has temporarily rendered it unprofitable to mine large deposits of galena very low in silver. Reference is here made particularly to the lead ores of East Kootenay. The Slocan district has not been so seriously affected by the low price obtainable for lead ores, as the ores of this section carry much higher silver values, which has enabled them to be mined and marketed at a profit, as a matter of fact, the Slocan has this year just held its own as regards tonnage of ore mined and values produced.

Copper.

Each year seems to present some particular feature of interest, and this year it is the greatly increased copper production of the province. The copper production for the year has been 27,903,745 lbs. of "fine copper," valued at $4,446,963, an increase of 17,606,666 lbs., and $2,831,074 over that of the previous year, or about 175 per cent. increase in value.

It may here be noted that the recent "break" in the copper market did not occur until the last month in the year, and as, in estimating the values as above, the average price for the year is employed, the value of the product has not been seriously affected.

This copper has been derived as follows: Boundary district, 14,511,787 lbs.; Trail (Rossland) district, 8,333,446 lbs.; Coast district, 3,115,872 lbs.; Nelson district, 1,599,449; other districts, 43,192 lbs.; total, 27,603,746 lbs.

The great increase has been due to the working of the exceedingly large and notoriously low grade copper ores of the "Boundary," which has been rendered possible by the material reduction made in the actual costs of smelting, which are authoritatively stated as having been reduced as low as $1.35 to $1.50 per ton of ore. This low possible cost of the first smelting, now proven, has a wide effect on the future of the district and province, as it brings within the limit of profitable ores many known deposits of great extent which it has been previously regarded as impossible to profitably treat.

Iron Ore.

It has to be recorded that, as yet, very little iron ore as such has been mined in the province. There have been a few experimental shipments made and a considerable amount of development work carried on, but from the very nature of things iron ore to be handled at all necessitates an iron blast-furnace to treat it, which is, as yet, not an accomplished fact in British Columbia, and will not be until a sufficient development has been done to fully establish both the quantity and quality of ore supply to justify its erection.

The statistics show that 5,746 tons of ore were shipped, which, as before stated, were used for experimental purposes, or as a flux in smelting other ores.

Other Minerals.

There has been a small quantity of platinum produced this year, about $457 worth, from the Similkameen district. This small output is occasioned by the fact that comparatively little placer gold mining has been going on in this district of late, and as the platinum is recovered with the placer gold, little has been produced. This metal has been again noted in the neighborhood of Dease lake and on the Thompson river in the placer workings, but no record has been obtainable of any quantity having been saved.

No reliable returns are available as to the production of the various building materials, including lime, brick, fire-clay, building stone, cement and tile pipes, and the amount credited to these materials in the statistics has been estimated—the estimate erring on the conservative side.

Lime and brick are produced locally in almost every district for home consumption, while on the coast an excellent lime, which has considerable sale abroad, is made from a marble. On the coast, too, a cement of very good quality is made, and supplies much of the local market. On Kootenay lake a coarsely crystalline marble quarry is being worked for building purposes. There are on the coast several first-class granite and sandstone quarries opened and doing a local trade. These quarries are so admirably situated as regards water transportation that there is a fair prospect of their becoming an important export industry. Fire-brick, drain pipes and tile are manufactured on Vancouver Island for home consumption.

FERNIE'S THANKS.

Mayor Hayward has received the following self-explanatory letter from the secretary of the Fernie Board of Trade:

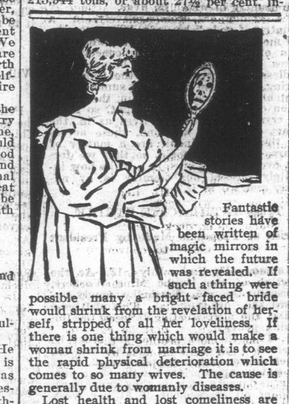
The Mayor, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—I am informed by the manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here that he has received from you $1.102 for the miners' relief fund.

Allow me, on behalf of the relief committee and the people of Fernie, to thank you for your efforts in our behalf, and to beg that you will convey to the various contributors our thorough appreciation of their kindness and generosity.

Yours truly,

J. S. T. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.



Fantastic stories have been written of magic mirrors in which the future was revealed. If such a thing were possible many a bright-faced bride would shrink from the revelation of herself, stripped of all her loveliness. If there is one thing which would make a woman shrink from marriage it is to see the rapid physical deterioration which comes to so many wives. The cause is generally due to womanly diseases.

Lost health and lost comeliness are restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures irregularity and dries weakening drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I tell you what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' have done for me," writes Mrs. Emma L. Bankes, of 952 North 7th Street, Harrisburg, Pa. "They have done me a world of good. I had female weakness for six years; sometimes would feel so badly I did not know what to do, but I found relief at last, thanks to Dr. Pierce for his kind advice. I have this medicine still in my house and will always keep it."

If you are led to the purchase of "Favorite Prescription" because of its remarkable cures of other women, do not accept a substitute which has none of these cures to its credit.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Or for cloth-bound volume send 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.