Labor and Business Outlook

The most unusual incident of the daily news at any time between the middle of 1900 and the beginning of 1902 was the mention by mail and telegraph of the voluntary advancing of wages by firms and corporations engaged in manufacturing. Since the beginning of the present year these announcements, while less frequent than formerly, are not so unusual as to attract attention or excite surprise. That labor has shared fairly and equably in the present general prosperity is shown by the fact that the present level of wages averages higher than at any time in the history of the country. It begins to be observable, however, that while we hear from time to time of advances of 5 to 10 per cent. in wages, such advances are less spontaneous than formerly and are the outward expression of an increasing friction between employers and the trade unions. In a number of instances demands for higher wages or shorter hours, or both, not warranted by the profits of manufacturing even under the present favorable conditions, are being pressed by the unions and resisted by employers, who realize that any increase in labor costs over present standards would be a heavier handicap than their business would carry. In some instances these demands have been held in abeyance, strikes to enforce them being menaced but not yet declared. In other strikes have been begun and are now in progress. With well filled treasuries and summer at hand the unions feel strong and combative, and there is reason to believe that most of the recent labor troubles have represented less the dissatisfaction of the wage earners with present conditions than the fear of the union leaders that satisfaction among the membership is subversive of the influence of those who live by organizing trouble. These familiar facts suggest some general reflections of equal interest to wage earners and employers.

Those old enough in years and business experience to remember the beginning, development and ending of the periods of general business activity and national prosperity since, say, 1860, will find in the increasing resistance to the progressive demands of the labor unions the most ominous sign yet discovered that the conditions are beginning to be operative which are distinctly unfavorable to a confident prognosis of the business outlook. It is true that nothing has thus far happened which constitutes a specific menace of imminent reaction, but many influences are shaping which are capable of producing this result, and that labor is getting ready to do all in its power to check industrial and commercial development and block the wheels of progress is the conviction of most of those who are willing to look the facts squarely in the face. The idea seems to have taken possession of the representative men of the trade unions that so eager are employers in all lines to avoid any interruption of their profitable activity that they will agree to any demands when the alternative is a strike. Perhaps this view is to a great extent correct; if so, the danger is emphasized that the demands will be gradually pushed to a point where the alternative of the strike is preferable to the consequences of concession, and when this condition is reached it will require no prophetic foresight to predict the rapidity of the decline from activity and prosperity to dullness and depression. The first evidence of the collapse of a business "boom" for as long a period as the memory of living men will carry has been found in the increasing friction between wage earners and employers and the growing disposition of the unions to apply an increasing pressure of coercion to attain impossible advantages.

Why this should be so is not difficult of comprehension. When business is obviously depressed and employment relatively scarce in proportion to the number of those seeking it the attitude of organized labor is that of resistance to whatever has for its object the cheapening of production. Circumstances stronger than human will gradually and inevitably force such adjustments in the relation of cost to selling prices that manufacturing can go on. At such times wages reach a relatively low average level. Such strikes as occur under these conditions are ill advised and foredoomed to failure, and the longer depression lasts the more quiet the trade unions become. The man who can get a job and hold it is generally content to let well enough alone, and neither his own resources nor those of his union will permit him to maintain such a quarrel with his daily bread that he is likely to lose it. When a favorable reaction sets in the employer, less probably from impulses of abstract generosity and pure altruism than from considerations of sound business judgment, looks over his pay rolls and considers where he can make advances which will anticipate the proper and reasonable demands of his men for such betterment of their condition as will give them the share of the general benefit which belongs to them, and perhaps a little more. The result is that wages are advanced, tentatively at first, and then along the line, as fast and as far as the conditions permit. It is perfectly true that in such circumstances, with orders piling up and the outlook favorable for continued activity and profit, the manufacturer has a tangible reason for wishing to make his labor contented and satisfied. A strike would be very costly and extremely inconvenient. He does all he can in reason to avoid any pretext for it, and usually feels that he has an obligation to those who work for him which requires that he shall be just at all times and liberal when he can be. For the moment labor is satisfied. Wages are advancing, employment abundant for all who can render useful services and the immediate outlook full of promise. This goes along for a few months, when the stormy petrels begin to make their appearance. To the willing concessions of employers are superadded the insistent and often unreasonable demands of the unions, expressing neither the real desire nor the actual needs of labor, but rather voicing the discontent which prosperity tends to foster even more than depression.

Labor is not wise in noting the signs of the times, and it has a short memory. Hence we find it the rule that when the industries are in position to be most seriously and lastingly injured by the pressing of unreasonable demands, the unions, plethoric of purse and strong in membership, find themselves in a position to make the maximum of trouble for all who have dealings with them and develop the disposition to exercise this power to their own undoing. The disposition to do this exists at the moment, and but for the fact that the great economic changes of the past three years have restricted the sphere of dangerous activity of the professional trouble makers, it might be confidently predicted that the national prosperity would terminate when the impetus of the moment was exhausted. Fortunately for all in interest, the great industrial consolidations have placed several of the more important manufacturing industries beyond the reach of union control, made the competent and industrious workmen employed by them less dependent than ever before upon an organization for protection, and placed the employer practically beyond the reach of the harassing and destructive competition which forced him to curtail his manufacturing costs whenever his territory was invaded or his trade threatened. The hold of the professional organizer upon the workman in the industries which have crystallized into a few strong and harmonious mergers is steadily growing weaker. Not only is the wage earner without grievances to warrant him in rebelling, but the threat of the strike is no longer alarming to those against whom it is directed. To make a strike successful demands able leadership and vastly greater resources than the union can command. Hence we find the storm centres of the labor agitation gradually narrowed to the trades in which consolidations are impossible, and in which the man is a larger factor in the equation than the machine. These are the consuming industries, and it needs no argument to show that when through causes which affect them unfavorably the consumption of the crude products of the great consolidations is checked the wheels will turn more slowly and general prosperity will suffer decline.

To what extent the conservative and destructive forces now at work will neutralize one another and produce a condition of measurably stable equilibrium cannot be definitely determined at the moment. There is reason to believe, however, that the extension of the principle of union among employers will oppose to the influences set in motion by the professional labor agitators a new and formidable obstacle to the carrying out of their plans for wrecking the industrial prosperity of the country. The most significant fact in this connection is the change in the views of labor as to the effect of industrial consolidations upon the interests of the wage earner. The Labor Commissioner of Minnesota lately sent out to representative wage earners in the several trades personally addressed letters asking for their views as to the effect on labor of the great mergers and consolidations of competing industrial plants. The concensus of opinion thus called out is to the effect that they are of immediate and permanent benefit to the wage earner, since they increase the demand for labor, steady wages at a high average level by eliminating the causes which had previously caused them to fluctuate through a wide range, and afford the skillful and industrious mechanic substantial protection against ill advised and misdirected efforts to involve him in disputes which are without adequate basis in real grievances. Dealing with strong and responsible boards of directors who study all questions from national rather than local viewpoints, and who are both able and willing to carry out any agreements with labor into which they may enter, the unions find it easier than formerly to secure satisfactory schedules and rules, and have less need of recourse to the brutal expedient of the strike to accomplish all that is practicable of attainment. This is encouraging. It shows that labor is getting in touch with the advanced thought of time, and that it is beginning to recognize substantial advantages in what at first it distrusted and viewed with suspicion. It now remains to be seen to what extent the influence of the great mergers will be felt in the trades which do not admit or organization. The questions this suggests can be answered better half a year hence than is possible at the moment.—The Iron Age.

RICHARD BIRKS, AGED 96.

The Oldest Active Business Man in the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Que., April 14.—Richard Birks, probably the oldest active business man in the Dominion, died today, aged 96. He had been in the retail drug business in Montreal for fifty-six years.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

James Crawford Is Dead—Was in Front at Fenian Troubles.

LONDON, Ont., April 14.—James Crawford, ex-sergeant of London police, is dead of convulsions. He was a Crimean veteran and was also at the front during the Fenian troubles of 1886.

BOTH VERY TIRED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—Billy Ryan of Syracuse, N. Y., and Billy Maynard of New York fought one of the fastest six-round fights seen in this city for a long time at the Washington Sporting Club tonight. Both were very tired. The honors were even.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSED

Statement Put Forth by Chancellor of the Exchequor.

Nationalists Received Reference of Chancellor Ironically.

LONDON, April 14.—A statement showing the revenue and expenditure presented in the house of commons today by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at the opening budget announcement showed a total ordinary expenditure for 1902-3, estimated at £129,150,000, with war charges amounting to £45,450,000, making a grand total of £174,609,000, which is £13,993,000 below the total of 1901-2.

LONDON, April 14.—One of the first results of the budget announced was that considerable sums of money changed hands at Lloyds, where for weeks past risks have been accepted against the various commodities upon which it seemed likely that the chancellor of the exchequer might impose a tax. The premiums demanded on sugar, grain and income risks were 50 guineas per cent. each and many policies were written. On the other hand big chances were taken. Timber paid a premium of 40 guineas per cent. each. None of the last mentioned commodities came under the announced taxation.

LONDON, April 14.—Not for many years has Great Britain's fiscal program been awaited with such interest as that of this year and there is no doubt that all the proposals contained in it will be adopted. It is equally certain that none of these proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either side of the house.

More important, perhaps, than the curious forms of new taxation is the statement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, that the government had acceded to the Boer demand concerning the restocking.

LONDON, April 14.—The cost of the war for three years was £165,034,000, but in addition to the hope of repayment from the wealth of the Transvaal there was their share of the Chinese indemnity, which was a very valuable asset and would probably be devoted to a reduction of the war debt.

The Nationalist members received the reference of the chancellor ironically.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

After touching on various details, the chancellor turned to the prospects of the future. He estimated the expenditure for the coming year at £174,609,000. The revenue on the present basis of taxation was £147,785,000, leaving a deficit of £26,834,000. This would be increased by £18,500,000 by gratuity to the troops and bringing the soldiers home, the maintenance of the African Constabulary and the cost of the International sugar convention, etc., making a gross deficit of upwards of £45,000,000.

War was a costly thing to wage and a costly thing to terminate. After the war was over there would be the great expenses of relief and settlement of two colonies and the re-stocking of farms. He hoped that when durable peace was made, parliament would be generous and loan money for restocking the farms, not only of those who fought on the British side, but of those who had been honest enemies and whom they now hoped to make friends, and for railroad and other enterprises to serve to develop the two states. It was his duty not to take a rosy view of the case, but to provide for the worst. He had hopes of a happy result from the conference in South Africa, but he had put them aside. Preparations for the continuance of the war was the best guarantee of peace.

The chancellor of the exchequer proposed to suspend the sinking fund, reducing the deficit by £4,500,000 and to increase, by a penny in the pound, the income tax, yielding £2,000,000 increase. From July 1st there would be a penny to two pence stamp duty on sight bills, including dividend warrants and checks, yielding £500,000.

After mentioning that he did not propose to interfere with beer, wine, tea and sugar, the chancellor said he must select for indirect taxation an article practically in universal consumption, the taxation of which would not unduly press any class.

The ordinary expenditure of the country, quite apart from the war, was greatly increasing and in view of the evergrowing expenditures for armies and navies in other countries he thought it desirable to frame some scheme of taxation under which when peace returns there would be no difficulty in settling the country's financial system on a basis equitable alike to all the tax payers of the country. He was of the opinion that the repeal by the late Mr. Lowe of import on wheat had not realized the expectations formed at the time. The effect of a duty of 3 pence per 100 weight on wheat would mean but a very small fraction of a farthing's increase in the price of the loaf, and the competition of bakers was so keen that any one trying to raise the price of bread on such a ground would probably find such action not to his advantage. The chancellor denied that the registration of duties on grain and flour violated the principles of free trade or would increase the cost of food. He thought the duty had been recklessly abandoned and declared the remission did not reduce the price of food. He therefore proposed an import duty of three pence per hundred weight on all grain, with a corelative duty of five pence per hundred weight on flour and meal. The total yield of this duty was estimated at £2,650,000, bringing the total estimate of the revenue from the new taxation to £5,150,000. Of the balance of the deficit, the chancellor proposed to borrow £32,000,000 and to find the rest by drafts on the exchequer. He feared that the duty on grain would arouse prejudices, strong and deep, and that the cry of taxing the food of the people would once more be raised, but he was convinced that by no other form of indirect taxation could so much money by any possibility be found with so little effect on articles on which it was imposed and with so little injury to the trade and commerce of the country.

The chancellor of the exchequer was loudly cheered by the occupants of the ministerial benches as he concluded.

SIR W. VERNON HARCOURT.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) was the next speaker. He corroborated the view expressed by the chancellor of the exchequer that the duty on wheat would meet with strong objections. This taxation of the people's food, he said, would bring home to the people the lesson of war. Wheat was a thing of necessity and he was opposed to a return to the old fallacies of protection. It was, Sir William declared, the most objectionable proposal by far made to the country in many years. This passion for expansion of territory and the annexation of independent countries involved ruinous expenditures, which, he believed, would have to be defrayed exclusively by the British taxpayers as the security of the Transvaal would not in any way meet the expenditures. The gigantic fortunes made in the Rand had not been produced by the mines but by projectors selling worthless mines to the ignorant and credulous.

At a late hour tonight the Associated Press learns on excellent authority that the principal provision of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £32,000,000, upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was remarkably reticent, has a serious bearing upon the peace question. There appears to be a very strong belief in the cabinet that, owing to the expected early termination of the war, these £32,000,000 will never be needed. When that section of the budget gets to the committee stage the peace negotiations will probably have reached such shape that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to announce a diminution of today's estimate. In any case, this loan will probably be called up only in small installments.

The failure to explain this important point is taken in the house of commons to indicate that the government has strong hopes of a speedy issue of the negotiations now progressing at Pretoria between the Boer leaders, although it wishes to impress the world in general, and the Boers in particular, with its ability and determination to push the war to a finish, should the British terms of peace be refused.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is seldom dramatic, but when he referred today to the government's intention to restock the Boer as well as the colonial farms his voice rose to an eloquent pitch. His gesture as he spoke in praise of the valor of the Boers and expressed his hopes for subsequent friendship between Briton and the Boer he took the house with him, and the cheers, especially from the opposition, prevented the speaker from continuing his speech for several moments. During this pause the chancellor of the exchequer turned towards Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, who sat pale and motionless and palpably none too pleased at this official recantation of his "unconditional surrender" formula.

OTHER OPINIONS HELD.

The opinions gathered by the Associated Press in interviews with members of the house of commons indicate the existence of a considerable divergency of ideas with regard to the new taxation which, although comparatively unimportant in the revenue it will yield, affects important economic principles which have hitherto been held rather sacred by certain schools of English politicians.

Sir Charles Dilke voiced the opinion of many of these when he said: "The budget is a reversion to the protectionists principles, and although only trivially so I shall oppose it on these grounds."

John Redmond said: "I can only speak from the Irish point of view. We regard the whole thing as a war tax and Ireland has never approved of the war. We shall naturally fight it for that reason. The protection of Irish agriculture has been a good thing, but this duty on flour and corn is too small to do us any good. Indeed, it will merely raise the price of cheap meals imported from America and largely used by the Irish peasantry, besides making bread dearer. I think it quite likely that these duties may affect the American millers, as the differences between the new duties on raw and manufactured corn may perhaps give the English miller a chance to grind himself, whereas, heretofore, he has imported American flour."

One of the disadvantages appreciated on all sides is the small amount Sir Michael Hicks-Beach raises by direct taxation and the huge loan, admitting that he has to raise the whole loan of £32,000,000, which he had left to posterity.

John Burns was particularly vehement in speaking of the budget to a representative of the Associated Press: "It is a cowardly budget," he declared, "for a bullish war. It devolves upon the very poor the cost of aggrandizing the adventurous rich. It taxes the industrious producer at home for the prodigal speculator abroad."

Asked if he thought that American flour would be affected by the new taxes, Mr. Burns said he was inclined to believe that Minneapolis and other large milling centres would find it much harder to get trade in England, "but that does not matter," said Mr. Burns, "you deserve to be chastised for the Philippines."

Henry Norman voiced the opinion of the Imperialist Liberals when he said: "You cannot call it protection. It is a tariff for revenue only and America will have no cause for retaliation. But it is irritating without being compensating. Of course it will pass. If the government told its supporters to eat their hats they would do so without a murmur. The regulation concerning checks is a slavish imitation of the American action during the Spanish American war."

Outside of the house of commons the income tax and the increase in the amount of stamps to be placed on checks have created the most comment. The "man in the street" is generally very angry over these issues.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

When outfitting for camp always take Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for good health and good food. It makes the finest flapjacks, biscuits and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Never go into the woods away from a doctor with a cheap alum baking powder in the outfit. You want the best baking powder in the world—and it is most economical in the end.

STOCKS IN LONDON.

Name of Company	P'd Up per Share	Divds. 19 1	M'k Up Price Mar. 10	M'k Up Price Mar. 21	Price Mar 23	Price Mar. 24	Price Mar. 25	Price Mar. 26
Alaska Goldfields	£1	—	0. 8.9	0. 8.9	0. 8.9	0. 7.6	0. 7.6	0 7.6
Alaska Syndicate	1	—	0.11 3.	0.10.0	0.11.3	0.11.3	0.11.3	0.11.3
Atlin Mining	1	—	—	—	1. 0.0	1. 0.0	1. 0.0	1. 0.0
British America Corporation	1	—	0. 0.6	0. 0.6	0. 0.6	0. 0.6	0. 0.6	0. 0.6
B. C. Development Association	1	—	0.10.0	0.12.6	0.10.0	0.10.0	0.10.0	0.10.0
British Columbian Enterprise	1	—	1	1	1. 0.0	1. 0.0	1. 0.0	1. 0.0
Consolidated Mines Selection	1	—	1.11.3	1 10.0	1.10.0	1.11.4	1.10.0	1.10.0
Dominion M., D. & A.	1	—	—	—	0.12.6	0.12.6	1.12.6	0.12.6
Enterprise	1	—	0. 7.6	0 10.0	0.10.0	0.10.0	0. 8.9	0.10.0
Giant	1	—	0.17.6	0.15 0	0.18.9	0.18.9	0.18 9	0.18.9
Hall Mining and Smelting	1	—	0. 7.0	0. 6 0	0. 7.0	0. 5.6	0. 5.6	0. 6.0
Klondyke Bonanza	1	0. 1.0	0. 5 0	0. 5 0	0. 3 9	0. 5.0	0. 5.0	0. 3.9
Do. Govt. Concess (Priorty)	1		0 2 6	0. 2 6	0. 3.9	0. 3 9	0. 3 9	0. 3.9
Kootenay	5		0.11.3	0 10.0	0.11.3	0.10.0	0.11.3	0.11.3
Le Roi	5		3.12.6	3.12.6	3.15.0	3.15.0	3.15.0	3.13.9
Le Roi No. 2	5	5 p c	3.11.3	4. 5.0	4. 7.9	4. 7.6	4. 6.3	3. 1.3
London & B. C. Goldfields	1	0. 1.0	0.17.6	0.15.0	0.15.0	0.15.0	0.15.0	0.15.0
McDonald's Bonanza (preferred)	1		0. 2.6	0. 2.6	0. 2 6	0. 2.6	0. 2.6	0. 2.6
New Goldfields of B. C	1	0. 1 0	0 7.6	0.10.0	0. 7.6	0. 7. 6	0.10.0	0.10.0
Queen Bess Proprietary	1		0. 2.6	0. 2.6	0. 5.0	0. 2.6	0. 5.0	0. 5.0
Rossland Great Western	5		0.18.9	0.18 6	0.17.6	0.15.0	0.16.3	0.17.6
Velvet	1		0. 3.9	0. 3.9	0. 8 9	0.10.0	0.10.0	0.10.0
Whitewater	1	—	0. 5.0	0. 5.0	0. 5.0	0. 5.0	0. 5.0	0. 5.0
Ymir	1	0. 4.0	2. 1.3	1.13.9	1.18.9	2.13 9	2.13 9	2.13 9
Stratton's Indep. (Colorado)	1	0. 3.3	0.10.0	0. 9.4	0.10 0	0. 9.4	0.10 0	0:10.0

A LARGE PRICE PAID

SPEAKS WELL FOR THE RICH LARDEAU DISTRICT—CONSIDERATION $600.000.

PROPERTY TWO YEARS AGO HAD NOT PRODUCED A POUND OF ORE.

We dare say that the records of B. C. mining do not offer any more encouraging reading than the simple history of the Triune mine up to date. This property was purchased by David and Andrew Ferguson from the original locator, F. Appicost, in 1900, being at the time little more than a mere prospect. Since then in two seasons $82,870 worth of ore has been shipped from the mine and two weeks ago it was turned over to the Metroplitan Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, the purchase price being the very large sum of $600,000 in cash and shares.

The Triune group consists of five claims, the Triune, Enterprise, Silver Chief, Kamloops and Revenge, situated south of the Silver Cup mountain, nine miles from Ferguson, at the headwaters of a tributary of the south fork of the Lardeau, now known as Triune creek. Two tunnels have been driven on the property and ore has been encountered from the grass roots. The chutes are of exceptional size carrying galena, carbonates and zinc blende, the carbonates being of extraordinary richness. The galena carries antimonial silver. The values are very high in gold, silver and lead. Ore shipments to the Trail smelter made December 18th, 1901, netted $16,274.38.

The property was first operated under a lease by the Lade Bros. and Gunn Bros. of Ferguson, and subsequently when their lease run out the owners, the Ferguson Bros., operated it themselves. It is now the property of the Metropolitan Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, a Minneapolis syndicate, who have other considerable holdings in the Lardeau, under the management of C. W. McCrossan. The new owners intend to work the mine on a large scale as soon as the snow goes off. A smelter within 1500 feet of the mine and an aerial tramway to carry the ore down to the smelter are contemplated in the immediate future.

The Lardeau Smelting and Refining Company, a sister corporation, intend putting in Vulcan smelters at Goldfields and Trout Lake City, together with the one now ready for operation in Ferguson.

The Eagle realizes that the Triune is a property which is destined to do great things for its owners and for this camp. Under careful management it will pay big dividends and that is what counts in mining. The Ferguson Bros. are to be congratulated on the good price they got for their mine. We would be sorry to lose them as operators in this camp, but we feel that there is no danger of that as they have other good property here which they will now be in a position to develop and turn into shipping mines from which the will undoubtedly receive great profit.—Lardeau Eagle, April 10th.

THE YMIR GOLD MINES.

The following circular was issued in London March 21st by The Ymir Gold Mines Company: "As several shareholders are making inquiries as to the present position of the works now proceeding at the mine, I am instructed to send you the following latest information received from Mr. Fowler. Cable dispatched on March 19th to Mr. Fowler: 'Owing to delay through not yet cutting into lode at level No. 10 shareholders are becoming uneasy. Is there any unfavorable feature? What was width value at No. 7 station when crosscut from?' Cable received from Mr. Fowler in reply on 21st March: 'In reference to your cable dated 19th—there is no reason to be anxious. No unfavorable feature. Level No. 7—crosscut making good progress. Do not know the value (or) what is the total width of as yet.' In a letter dated the 13th February, and received on the 20th inst., Mr. Fowler stated, with regard to the lode at the lowest point crosscut, viz., No. 6 level: 'At No. 6 level the car sample assays, on account of the presence of the dyke, are low, viz., 0.17 ounces gold, but against this hand samples have given 1.32 ounces gold and 7.20 ounces silver. The station and crosscut here show the vein 19 feet wide, including the usual lean or barren streak on the hanging wall, but the balance is well mineralized.' In the same letter he stated, with regard to cutting the lode at the No. 10 level: 'This tunnel should strike the vein about the middle of March, but it is quite possible that the ore chute may have pitched somewhat to the east, and thus deprive us of as full a knowledge of the conditions at this depth as we would like for some time, and moreover, the end of the current year will have come probably before the regular traffic of the mine will follow the tunnel.'" The following cablegram was received from Mr. Fowler on 22nd inst.: "Have cut the vein by the deep tunnel this morning. Close against the footwall barren looking quartz, following which five feet looking well close against the hanging will. Result of assay will follow; have not yet received." The following cablegram was received from British Columbia on 24th inst.: "Fowler has just returned—Level No. 10 is now in quartz 10 feet, of very low value. Present appearances most encouraging; better than expected in the west end close against the hanging wall."

NEVER IS TIME more precious than when some member of the family is attacked by colic, dysentery or any bowel trouble. The doctor is distant, but if Perry Davis' Painkiller is near all danger is soon ended.