MINING PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN B. C.

MR. JACOBS TELLS ABOUT HIS VISIT

More Discoveres in the Nickel Plate Group—Developments in Other Districts

E. Jacobs, who recently returned to Victoria after having spent six weeks, chiefly in mining districts of southern British Columbia and Alberta, gave a Times reporter Wednesday an interesting account of his trip.

He left Victoria on October 2, for Seattle, where he spent a day obtaining information relating to mining in British Columbia and Washington. M. R. Rodgers informed him that recent developments in lower levels of the Nickel Plate group of mines, situated in Hedley camp, Similkameen, had added fully $1,000,000 worth of ore, of an average grade of $12 to $14 in gold per ton, to the known ore reserves of the Hedley Gold Mining Company. Mr. Rodgers also spoke of the gratifying success the Granby Co. was continuing to meet with in the underground exploration and development of the Hidden Creek copper mine, at Goose bay, Observatory inlet, diamond drilling having shown the occurrence of much ore, some of it containing up to 8 per cent. copper, and this down to a depth of 800 feet below the level of the main tunnel. The extension of drifts and crosscuts in the mine had also proved that the ore bodies were larger than had been demonstrated by earlier development work, and in places comparatively large shoots of ore had been found to contain a higher average copper content than had been expected. While newspaper reports of its being the company's intention to "spend millions" in developing the mine, making surface improvements, and providing mining and smelting plant and machinery, were largely flights of imagination, it is a fact that much more development throughout the ensuing winter and spring and a reduction plant of large treatment capacity is to be put in next year.

Prof. Milnor Roberts, dean of the School of Mining at the University of Washington, talked encouragingly of the future of the Nicola Valley coal field, with which he is familiar from personal examination, while from Professor Landes, state geologist, and J. J. Corey, deputy state inspector of coal mines, information was obtained concerning the coal mining industry of the State of Washington.

Spokane was visited while the annual exhibition was in progress. Here, the mining exhibit had Mr. Jacob's particular attention, and he found that while the display of minerals was large and creditable as a whole, British Columbia was not nearly so well represented as in some earlier years. The smaller representation of this province was attributable in part to the fact that Kootenay and Boundary mine owners had taken more interest this year in the Vancouver exhibition than in that at Spokane, consequently the latter had not been favored with many new exhibits from north of the international boundary line. Prof. Francis A. Thomson, head of the mining and engineering department of the Washington State School, at Pullman, Washington, who had judged the mineral exhibits, gave Mr. Jacobs much information concerning this department. The professor is a son of Mr. J. A. Thomson, Dominion inspector of steamboats, Victoria, and he is making quite a name for himself in eastern Washington and the neighboring State of Idaho for his effective work among the mining engineering students at Pullman. It is of interest to note that another Vancouver Island man—Douglas C. Livingston, son of the late Clermont Livingston, who was general manager of the Tyee Copper Company up to the time of his lamented death four years ago—is associate professor in the department of mining engineering at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, which department, to some extent, comes into competition with the Pullman school.

From Spokane, Mr. Jacobs proceeded to the Crow's Nest Pass district, where, notwithstanding that the larger mines were not producing coal, owing to the coal miners being on strike, good progress was being made at the mines of both the Crow's Nest Pass Coal and Hosmer Companies. At the former, the manager, W. R. Wilson, was engaged in prospecting and opening several coal seams not previously worked, and these were stated to promise at the Coal Creek colliery, a large tonnage of coal of excellent quality, while at Carbonado (Morrissey Creek), discoveries had been made which gave good grounds for hope that it will yet be practicable to mine coal here in considerable quantity and at a profit. At Hosmer, new openings had been made in the coal, and a high level tramway constructed to provide means of transportation between these and the main tramway down to the tipple. A second line of rails was being put down along the main tramway, thereby increasing facilities for sending a large tonnage of coal to the tipple and coke ovens.

At Corbin the phenomenally large deposit of coal being opened there was seen. The main entry in this mine is in 2,200 feet, and at about half that distance in the coal is nearly 300 feet in width, with nine levels opened between the main level and the outcrop of coal on the mountain above. On the far side of the mountain ridge, a mile west and at an elevation 800 to 1,200 feet higher, what are known as the "upper big showing" and the "lower big showing," respectively, are being opened by a large open cut with the object of actually quarrying the coal here. A cross-cut approximately east and west has proved the coal to be 370 feet across the synclinal trough (as it was described by the resident engineer), and the coal outcrops on the surface along a distance of 3,000 to 4,000 feet north and south. Coal mining here will present some novel features when this enormous body shall have been opened and shipping from it on a large scale arranged for. When visited on October 8 this mine was employing 175 men, not, however, with the approval of the local executive of the United Mine Workers of America.

At Coleman, the collieries of the International and McGillivray Creek Companies were found to be idle. The West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., was working 50 men at its Blairmore mine, but its Bellevue and Lille collieries were closed. At Frank were met the members of the commission appointed by the Dominion government to examine the peak of Turtle mountain with the object of reporting as to whether or not there is evidence of danger of another rock slide, the occurrence of which would do much damage to life and property. Going east along the Crow's Nest railway, coal mines at Passburg, Burmis and Lundbreck, were visited, these all being at work, with non-union men.

In the vicinty of Lundbreck, two days were pleasantly spent on the fine ranch of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parker, well-known in Victoria, who have large and very valuable farm property here. A few miles distant, near Cowley, is the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Machin, formerly of Gordon Head, near Victoria. Time did not permit of a call being made on Mrs. Machin, but from Mrs. Parker, who occasionally visits with Mrs. Machin, it was learned that Mr. Machin is on a business visit to Australia, and when last heard of was in good health.

Several days were spent about Lethbridge, where some modern and very fine tipples and other coal-handling plants have been or are being put in. The tipple buildings are steel structures, and the equipments include the latest and most effective devices for screening, grading and loading coal. While the mines of the Galt Collieries were not producing coal, much construction work was in hand, as was the case at two new collieries in the vicinity.

Returning to British Columbia, Mr. Jacobs first spent several days in the Boundary district, and then went to Rossland, Trail and the Slocan district. At Grand Forks the Granby Company had recently completed a new system for the disposal of slag, the construction of which is stated to have cost $50,000. Both the mines and the smelter were idle, though, pending settlement of the strike of the coal miners and a resumption of coal mining and coke making, with a resultant renewal of the supply of fuel. The British Columbia Copper Co., however, was working its mines and smelter, the latter at Greenwood, using Pennsylvania coke as blast furnace fuel.

At Rossland the mines of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company (Centre Star group), and Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., were being worked at usual capacity. The information obtained respecting these indicated that they are being profitably operated and that there is ample reason to look for their continuing to be for years. The smelting works and lead refinery at Trail were busy, as usual, and further important changes and improvements were in hand, with the object of reducing costs and making better recoveries of the valuable metals contained in the ores treated than even under the effective methods heretofore in use.

The prospects of the Slocan district were found to be steadily improving. In Four-Mile camp, near Slocan lake, the Standard, Van-Roi, and Hewitt mines are all being developed and have large tonnages of ore available for either shipment crude to the smelters or for milling. Each has its own concentrating mill, that of the Standard company having just been completed. At the Wakefield mill, the Silverton Mines, Ltd., owning the Hewitt-Lerna-Doone group of mines, is experimenting with one unit of the Elmore vacuum process plant for the purpose of recovering the silver-zinc contents of the ore, the silver-lead being saved by ordinary water concentration.

About Sandon, the important deep-level development work being undertaken on the Slocan Star and Payne properties, respectively, is having a beneficial effect on the business of the district. In the vicinity of Cody, near Sandon, the Noble Five, Reco, and Surprise mines all have opened new shoots of ore of good grade, while a deep tunnel is being driven on the Sunset. In McGuigan basin, the Rambler-Cariboo is in better condition for shipping much high-grade ore than at any previous time in its history; it has a large shoot of silver-lead ore on the 1200-ft. level, and there are indications of the 1400-ft. level soon entering shipping ore also. There is, too, much ore on three levels above the 1200. The erection of a new concentrating mill and of an aerial tramway from the mine down to the new railway now being constructed from Three Forks past the Rambler-Cariboo to the Lucky Jim mine, will be proceeded with next spring.

Development of the No. 6 level of the Lucky Jim is in progress and it is expected that the large body of zinc ore opened on No. 5 level will be found to continue down to No. 6. At the Whitewater mine, between 40 and 50 men were being employed in the deeps of the Whitewater group, and much development work that promises good results was in hand. Altogether, the outlook for the mines of the Slocan appears to be decidedly favorable, and it is confidently expected that this district will greatly increase its production of silver, lead, and zinc ores, and will so add substantially to the prosperity of the mining industry of the province.

As Mr. Jacobs has undertaken to write reviews of mining in British Columbia for several influential publications, he will be busily occupied at this work until the close of the current year.

CLAIMS PRIZE.

Cologne, Germany, Nov. 22.—Dr. Otto Schmidt, the well known cancer expert of this city, has applied for the Italian Mariana prize of $20,000, offered to the discoverer of cancer germs who can prove the most successful number of cases by his remedy. Schmidt asserts that he is able to prove that he made forty cures.

CALL FOR CENSORSHIP OF ALL PICTURE FILMS

Overseas Club Passes a Resolution—Hindu Disabilities—Progress of Organization

The campaign against moving picture films of an anti-British nature or sentiment has extended to Victoria and last evening, at the first meeting for the season of the Overseas Club, the matter was discussed at some length. Speakers condemned the constant exhibition at picture shows in this country, elsewhere as well as in Victoria, of films which glorified the United States or its flag and belittled the British flag and nation.

The profuse use made of the American flag in decoration in this country, sometimes even by good Britishers, was condemned, not out of any unfriendliness to that flag but as a matter that does not meet with any reciprocity of sentiment on the other side of the line when someone displays the Union Jack, and on account of the effect it was feared it might have on children and young people in weakening their allegiance to their own flag. While picture-houses have to depend on the American manufacturers for films it was pointed out that even then it was possible to secure a full supply from that side without having to take films that exploit the Stars and Stripes.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted after the discussion, on the motion of R. Hanson, seconded by A. E. Sayers:

"That this club go on record as protesting against the constant laudation and glorification of the Stars and Stripes and the belittling of the British flag in picture shows in this country, on account of its influence on the minds of children attending these picture shows; and is of the opinion that a censor of picture shows should be appointed for the province and the city."

William Blakemonre, president, was in the chair at the meeting, which was held in the A. O. F. hall, and announced that in the year of the club's existence the membership had grown from 14 to 240. The club was intended as a rallying ground for the British-born citizens of the city and province, and its objects were: mutual help, insistence upon every able-bodied citizen being able to bear arms, the promotion of friendship and good-fellowship among all who lived under the Union Jack and furthering the interests of the Empire by insisting upon the absolute necessity of maintaining British naval supremacy. The club also sought to give assistance and accurate information to new arrivals and intending settlers from the old land.

The following committee was named by the president to take up the question of forming a rifle club, either in connection with that or any other body: B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake, A. E. Sayers, J. Holland, and D. B. Maclaren, secretary of the club.

R. W. Clark was present on the invitation of the club to bring up the question of Hindu disabilities, and he asked that the hands of those who are on their way to interview the government at Ottawa be strengthened by the adoption of a resolution.

The chairman thought that while the club should not interfere in the general question of Oriental immigration there was no reason why the most stalwart opponent of the admission of these people should not warmly champion the right of those who had been allowed to enter the country to bring their families here.

On motion of J. W. H. Littleboy, seconded by H. Walker, the following resolution was passed:

"That the club strongly sympathises with the movement to secure the inestimable privileges of home life for the Hindus resident in this province and to which as British subjects it considers they are entitled."

A committee will be appointed by the president to inquire into the cost of suitable rooms for the reunions of the club. After the business before the meeting had been disposed of a very pleasant social hour was spent, when Mrs. D. B. Maclaren and others contributed solos, and the singing of the national anthem brought the evening to a close.

CIVIC CONTEST AT VANCOUVER

J. Findlay Withdraws From License Board to Enter Mayoralty Race

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—As one of the first steps in his candidature for the office of mayor of the city at the forthcoming election in January, James Findlay formally tendered his resignation as a member of the license commission to the special meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon. The resignation was embodied in the form of a letter, and on the proposal of Commissioner Patterson, seconded by Commissioner Crehan, it was regretfully received. Commissioner Findlay was present at the meeting yesterday, over which Mayor Taylor presided.

This special meeting was held principally to consider the matter of a license to the Dufferin hotel, at the corner of Smythe and Seymour streets, applied for by Messrs. Cathcart and McHouse, to whom Mr. Johnston, late of the Junction inn, D. L. 301, has assigned. Mr. Johnston had been promised a license if he came into the city. Despite the protest of church congregation and residents in the neighborhood the board decided to grant the license.

DEMONSTRATION BY SUFFRAGETTES

SEVERAL INJURED IN CLASHES WITH POLICE

Women Smash Windows When Driven Back by Constables—Over 200 Arrests

London, Nov. 22.—The Suffragettes fared badly at the hands of the police last night. They had threatened to force their way into the House of Commons and make a protest on the floor against the prime minister's refusal to pledge the government to a bill giving equal suffrage to both sexes, but they failed to reach the entrance to parliament.

Thwarted by the police, who arrested 220 women and three men, the suffragettes resorted to a campaign of window smashing. Driven from parliament square by the police, 1800 of whom were on duty, the women, accompanied by sympathizers and gangs of rowdies, proceeded through Whitehall, armed with bags of stones concealed under their coats, and broke windows in public offices, the Liberal headquarters and the National Liberal club. They even extended their operations to the Strand, where windows of the district post office, banks and other private concerns suffered from the onslaught.

The militant tactics of the suffragettes followed a statement by Premier Asquith that the government was unable to introduce a bill to enfranchise women, as the cabinet was divided on the question, but would allow an amendment to be introduced to the proposed manhood suffrage bill, leaving it to the House of Commons to decide whether women should be given a vote.

The Suffragettes met early in the evening in Caxton hall, less than a mile from parliament square, and adopting a resolution declaring that the prime minister's denial of their request was a grave and unpardonable insult to women, called for volunteers for "dangerous service."

A deputation of fifty women, headed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and accompanied by immense crowds, started shortly for the House of Commons to present the resolution or take whatever action was deemed advisable. The police, however, were too much for them. Strong detachments of police, both on foot and mounted, guarded the streets from Caxton hall to the house of parliament. They broke up the deputation and the women were thrown back, or if too persistent, were arrested and hurried to a police station. Several women were injured in the scramble, while others fainted or became hysterical and required the attention of the ambulance surgeons.

"The battle was fierce but short. Parliament square was soon cleared of the attacking forces, except half a dozen women who had chained themselves to the railings, and whose chains the police had to break.

The deputation was not so large as it was last year. The damage to property was greater, however, and the number of arrests established a new record. Cannon Row station, in Whitehall, was crowded with prisoners, and the police were occupied for hours in making charges against them.

Among those arrested were Mrs. Lawrence, who is joint editor of the "Votes for Women." Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton, and the Hon. Mrs. Evlina Haverfield, daughter of Lieutenant General Lord Abinger. All were released on bail.

ACCOMPLISHES GREAT DEAL OF GOOD WORK

Lillooet Returns to Esquimalt After One of Busiest Seasons in Surveying

Completing one of the heaviest season's work she has yet engaged in, the Dominion hydrographical steamer Lillooet, Capt. Musgrave, returned to Esquimalt on Monday afternoon, and to-day is paying off her crew. This year the whole burden of charting the dangerous rocks and reefs in British Columbia waters has fallen to the lot of the government steamer as a result of the withdrawal by the Imperial authorities of H. M. S. Egeria.

Much work has been accomplished by the Lillooet during her six months' absence from this port. She has located many of the obstacles which have proven treacherous to navigators on this coast and Capt. Musgrave is now preparing his report on the season's work, which will be forwarded to the officials of the department at Ottawa. It is expected that as a result of the survey a large number of additional aids to navigation will be established in British Columbia waters.

On April 11 the Lillooet left Esquimalt for the north. She commenced work in Grenville channel, and when this was finished headed for Skidegate bar, where for some time the vessel engaged in the important work of taking soundings. Following the completion of this the Lillooet surveyed the harbors of the Queen Charlotte islands, and afterwards took soundings at the west entrance to Dixon Entrance.

Considerable heavy weather was experienced in the north, which impeded the work. Despite the delays suffered the Lillooet has accomplished a great amount of work which will be of great assistance to the mariners who navigate British Columbia waters.

GIGANTIC COMBER STOVES IN HATCH

Skerries Reaches Vancouver After Dirty Voyage Across Pacific—Has Sugar Cargo

Twenty-one days out from the Japanese coaling port of Muroran with a cargo of Java sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery, the British steamship Skerries, Capt. Perks, has reached Vancouver. The vessel encountered what her master describes as the worst weather he has ever experienced at sea, the freighter apparently having been in the centre of a storm area which kept pace with its steaming time eastward. In the tempestuous seas slow time was made, one day the vessel making only 78 miles. For a whole day the barometer was steady at 28.80 and for three days at a stretch the glass hovered between 28.90 and 29.00 with the downward tendency to a marked degree.

Blinding rain and gales were the companions of the voyage with intervals of calm during which the riotous seas seemed even more vicious than during the hard blows. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, when a week out, and during a sudden calm in which the seas rose up like hillsides, their crests breaking down on the steamer's decks that number one hatch was stove in like a cardboard. The wave projected itself out of the sea in front of the vessel's bows, "as high as a tall city building" the men on the steamer say, and breaking over, tons and tons of water fell almost from the perpendicular on the forward deck.

The whole fabric of the ship shuddered with the shock, although she was hove-to at the time. As the water ran off everything moveable was washed away. The planks of the hatch had been crushed in and the forward hold with its sugar was awash. All hands were called out to lash down a temporary covering to last until daylight came, when the hatch was thoroughly covered again.

As soon as the Skerries discharges her sugar cargo she will start loading for Dodwell & Company. At Vancouver the vessel will take 300,000 feet of lumber for Nagasaki, 1,250 tons of salt salmon for Kobe, Yokohama and Hongkong, and box shooks and canned salmon for Singapore, the latter cargo being transhipped at Hongkong. The Skerries will go to Puget Sound to complete cargo, taking on flour and canned salmon for Manila.

WILL RESIDE IN VICTORIA IN FUTURE

J. T. Reid of Vernon Will Come to Coast—Board of Trade Tribute

Vernon, Nov. 21.—At the last meeting of the board of trade J. T. Reid announced that he was compelled, with much regret, to hand in his resignation as chairman of the advertising committee, as he intended to leave for the coast next month to take up his residence at Victoria. He desired to take this opportunity to thank the members of the committee for the support and assistance they had so cheerfully given him during his term of office. He thought also that this was a favorable opportunity to express particular thanks to Mr. Lee for his very efficient work in connection with the Christmas shipment of apples to the Old Country. Mr. Reid said that, personally, he had got a great deal of pleasure from his work in connection with the board. He had been a constant attendant at the meetings for the past three years, and he had been amply repaid for the time and trouble he had given to his duties as secretary last year. Although he was removing from the city he would always continue to watch the operations of the Vernon board of trade with particular interest.

President MacRae said that he knew he was voicing the feeling of the entire board when he said that Mr. Reid's departure would be greatly regretted, and he would be much missed from the board's meetings. He thought a hearty vote of thanks should be tendered him for his many services.

Secretary Johnston endorsed the president's remarks, and said it would give him much pleasure to propose such a motion. Mr. Reid had been the best secretary the board ever had, or probably would have for years to come.

Dr. Duncan seconded the motion, referring to the good work done for the board by Mr. Reid when he visited Great Britain a couple of years ago.

The motion was passed in the most hearty manner, and a further resolution was moved by Dr. Duncan and Mr. Lee making Mr. Reid an honorary member of the board. This also was carried by an unanimous vote.

A short discussion then took place regarding Sunday trains. It was felt that the matter had been fully covered by the resolution of the board's council, and nothing further was done. Several members expressed their gratification that Mr. Brodie, the C. P. R. passenger agent, was taking such a lively interest in the Okanagan, and were of the opinion that the addition to the train and boat service would be highly advantageous to the valley.

ENDORSES INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—After an address by F. C. Wade, president of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Industrial Peace Association, and introductory remarks by Bishop A. U. dePencier, head of the New Westminster diocese of the Anglican church, who presided, the clergy and laity of the church assembled at Christ church passed a unanimous resolution heartily endorsing the plans and purposes of the association, "which, by their justice, simplicity and availability preclude every excuse for future industrial strife in our city wherever a branch of the association is, or may be established."

It was further resolved "that the Anglican church protest in the most earnest manner against every semblance of future industrial warfare in our city, before honestly endeavoring to have the same amicably adjusted through every available means and that all fair-minded and patriotic Canadian citizens give this advance movement for our country's good and for the good of humanity, their earnest co-operation and support, to the end that strikes and lockouts may forever disappear from our land to the great benefit of all our people."

Bishop dePencier in his introductory remarks stated that he had come to the conclusion that questions of this nature as much as those of any other should be brought within the scope of religion.

Mr. Wade asserted that the Industrial Peace Association did not come as representing either labor or capital but as the third party which was to perhaps a greater extent than either interested in the result of a dispute—the general public of the community in which the dispute is. In the past the public has stood aside, but it was the object of the association to so develop public interest and public opinion that they would no longer do nothing, but would realize that it was in their best interests as well as that of the two competitors that they should do something.

ROSSLAND CURLING CLUB.

Rossland, Nov. 21.—At the Rossland Curling Club annual meeting the following officers were elected: Patron, H. H. Johnstone; president, T. S. Gilmour; first vice-president, A. W. Smith; second vice-president, J. S. Deschamps; third vice-president, H. W. Atkinson; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Townsend; chaplain, Rev. H. W. Simpson; executive committee, J. L. Maclachlan, F. S. Peters, H. H. Johnstone, R. W. Grigor, W. G. Ternan; ice committee, R. W. Grigor, T. B. Barrie and Robt. Walker; delegates to B. C. Curling Association, J. S. C. Fraser and R. W. Timms; alternates, T. S. Gilmour and H. H. Johnstone. The membership of the club is close upon fifty.

NANAIMO CRICKET CLUB BALL.

Nanaimo, Nov. 21.—The Nanaimo Cricket Club intend giving a grand ball on Tuesday, December 12, the object being to raise funds towards next season's expenses. The cost of running the cricket club is larger than any other sport. In the case of the local club the expense is borne entirely by the members themselves. There are no "gates," all matches being free to the public. Last season the club played six away games and several home games. The average cost of the former is $140, making a total of the six games of $840. In the home games the visitors are always entertained, the total cost being about $40 per game, totalling out at about $1,000. Such expenses do not include rent of field and cricket outfit, which last season cost nearly $2,000. Every cent of this expense has been paid by the members themselves, showing them to be genuine sportsmen.

IDEAS OF A PLAIN MAN

BY DR. FRANK CRANE.

One of the subtiest and commonest forms of spiritual adultery is where a man forsakes the love of human beings for the love of an Abstract Idea. Some one discovers that a certain Truth is saving; and straightway he gives himself up to the Truth and forgets the People it was intended to save. So did the Pharisees, adoring the Sabbath and heckling poor Men for whose sake alone any Sabbath was created. So did the Medieval fanatics, burning and cursing the souls and bodies of heretics, in devotion to the Orthodox Truths the very purpose of which was to save said wretches. So did the Puritans, who were so given up to Great Principles that they repressed and darkened the lives of themselves and others, although the intent of the principles was to brighten the lives.

And the business is not over yet. There are mothers who hang on to cartain Theories with a bull-pup grip, and find at last that they have lost their children, whom the theories were supposed to safeguard. There are husbands and wives who bind, tie and slaughter Cupid on the altar of Athene. There are many well-meaning people who lose all the juice and sweetness out of their lives, trying to preserve it by adherence to some Firm Conviction.

Convictions, Rules, Truths, Principles, Resolutions, Ideals, all such ghost-timber is good in its place, but is to be used with care. For the greatest thing in the world is LOVE. Whenever your love of Truths gets in the way of your liking Folks, you may well beware.

No one ever had Loftier, Firmer Notions than Jesus; yet please note that He liked people, even bad people. He often shattered a rule to help a man. All the Doctrines of Theology and all the Laws in the Statutes are not worth one warm Human Heart.

GOLDSTREAM WATER SYSTEM.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—The formal opening of the recently installed water works system of Goldstream municipality of the Okanagan valley will take place shortly. Construction has been completed and about 30 square miles of the district now comes within the area supplied with water.

SIR WILFRID JOLLIES THE CONSERVATIVES

Charactersitic Speech in the Commons at the Election of Speaker

An Ottawa dispatch, referring to the election of a speaker for the new House of Commons says:

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose his followers greeted him with resounding and long-continued cheers. The Liberal leader spoke throughout with a characteristic play of good-humor badinage, thoroughly enjoyed by his followers, but on the government benches there was a manifest irritation over his delicate and good-natured ironic touches. "It is," said he, "the privilege of every Administration after a general election, especially an administration with so large a majority as the present administration, to select an honorable gentleman to preside over this House. As an old friend and colleague of Dr. Sproule, I have no exception to take to what has been said in appreciation of him. But, let me say in frankness, I have been surprised at the action of the government, having in view the very circumstances out of which the present administration came into office. In Britain, the mother of all Parliaments, it is an established rule, though not a written one, that the speaker shall continue to hold office over successive Parliaments. Much is to be said in favor of this system in preference to our own. An occupant of this great position is trained and gains valuable experience every year and every Parliament. However much a man may possess in training and quality and education, there is still much more to be learned from experience."

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that when he had the honor to occupy the position now held by Mr. Borden he had sought to institute the British system, and in 1908 had communicated with Hon. Mr. Sutherland, who had been chosen speaker in 1904, urging him to continue in the position. He was, however, unable to accept, and Hon. Mr. Marcil had been appointed, and held the position with increasing dignity, impartiality and ability. Sir Wilfrid had at that time communicated his position to the House, and it had been apparently unanimously endorsed. "Now," proceeded the Liberal leader with a smile, "after an election in which the principle fought for by the victorious party was the maintenance of British institutions, which were much threatened, it appears, by a harmless and innocent trade arrangement, I naturally felt assured that the head of the new government would hasten to put himself in accord with British precedent. (Liberal laughter and cheers.) But now that the victory is won British institutions may, of course, be relegated to the back yard in dust and ignominy, to be brought out, polished and refurbished again when the election comes round. (Hear, hear, and renewed Liberal laughter.)

"Loyalty," continued Sir Wilfrid, "has always been made to serve the purpose of the Conservative party in election times. But since the principle of British institutions and British precedent has been departed from already, it is perhaps in the fitness of things that the honorable member from East Grey should be selected.

"I have nothing to say in exception to the choice. He and I are among the oldest members of the House, and for more than thirty years we have been fellow-members continuously together. He is able, painstaking, hard-working and conscientious, according to his lights, although his lights are not my lights. The only weakness I have to find with him is that he is a Tory, a Tory of the Tories, the very quintessence of Toryism. I say this not in anger, but in sorrow, deep sorrow, and I hope when he takes leave of the floor and ascends the three steps to the speaker's chair he will leave his Toryism behind him and become the impartial servant of the House."

Continuing in this vein of good-humored raillery, of which he is a master, Sir Wilfrid added: "But if I am surprised at an action which departs from British precedent, how much more must everybody be surprised that the selection made has received the endorsement of the minister of public works (Mr. Monk) and the coterie he represents, his fellow-Nationalists in the government. If my hon. friend from East Grey had read the Nationalist press as carefully as I have done he would know what a bad man he is. (Renewed Liberal laughter and cheering.) He would know that he is so bad that it is a crime for anyone in the Liberal or Nationalist party to vote with him on any division. Nay, more, he will learn that in 1905 there was a conspiracy between him and me to deprive the Catholic population of Alberta and Saskatchewan of their schools and the French settlers of their language. He will learn all this, and much more; yet on the first day of the session my hon. friend is chosen as the candidate of the Nationalist party. Sir, is it not thus that we take the measure of what we are to believe of their denunciations, and how easily they swallow their principles, if, indeed, they can be dignified by the name of principles?" (Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

BUILDING LARGE DAM.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—The biggest dam now being built in Canada is under construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Alberta. It is being built in connection with the C. P. R.'s big three million acres irrigation project in the vicinity of Calgary.

In building the irrigation system it was found necessary to provide a big dam for the turning of water into the main canal, and Bassano was fixed upon as the right place for this structure. There by throwing across the Bow river this big dam, a natural hollow or depression in the country will be turned into a miniature lake, which will serve as a storage place for thousands of tons of water.

Recent advices received at the local C. P. R. headquarters announce that during the past summer a vast amount of work has been done on the dam.