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THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The result of the first day's polling in Great Britain may be shortly described as a draw, with the indications strongly in favor of the return of the Liberals by a good working majority. The Unionists have not made the gains admittedly necessary to insure ultimate success all along the line. But they profess to be well pleased with the outlook. They have made tariff reform an issue, have burned their bridges behind them, and will continue to press on. As Mr. Balfour has said, the issue may not be decided in one election, but it will prevail in the end.

The Liberals will probably be content with this eminently characteristic exposition of the Conservative leader's political philosophy. They are in, and they are going to stay in—it may be for seven years, the life of an Imperial Parliament, or it may be longer. Sufficient for the day are the issues thereof. There may be a great change in the political sentiment of the United Kingdom before the Parliament now in process of formation dies a natural or a violent death. When the Prime Minister and his colleagues, with a sufficient majority behind them, have reformed the lords, have perfected a truly national educational system, have instituted many social reforms for the benefit of all the people, presumably they will be well pleased to meet their opponents on any issue they care to raise. But after the questions at present before the people have been dealt with, the work of the Asquith government will not be complete. There are many problems awaiting the consideration of the men who are committed to the amelioration of social conditions in Great Britain. The work of the truly progressive statesman is never done. Tariff reform as a policy may be enduring, but the German scare, which is the chief feature of the Conservative policy in this election, and probably the most effective in gaining votes, cannot last forever. It will be forgotten long before another appeal to the people is due.

There is one thing to be kept in mind in connection with the first day's polling because it may have had a great deal to do with the result. Nearly all the great newspapers of London are controlled by capitalists who are in sympathy with the lords and are committed to a policy of tariff reform. These papers have made the German bogey the chief feature of the campaign. The first day's elections were for the most part held in London constituencies or constituencies in the neighborhood of London, where the effect of the teachings of these alarmists may be assumed to be the strongest. Outside of the zone where the London newspapers circulate our readers will have observed that the gains of the Unionists were not very marked the tide ran the other way. The north is strongly Liberal. As the tide of battle surges up to the neighborhood of the Tweed and beyond, the more firmly fixed the principles of Liberalism are found to be.

None of the Liberal leaders ever professed to believe that the government would emerge from the fight as strong as when it went into it. The majority of the forces of reform in the past Parliament, as every one knows, was abnormal. It was not representative of the normal political sentiment of the country. It was a result of unusual circumstances—the all but complete disintegration of the Tory party, due in large part to internecine strife over the issue of protection. Now that something like harmony has been restored and the party is united, a partial restoration of the established political balance may be looked for. But it is quite evident that the scales are not going to be inclined in favor of the tariff reform party just yet. The government is going to be given an opportunity to carry out the reforms to which it is committed. The Budget will be passed. Never again, unless all present signs fail, will the Lords undertake to oppose their aristocratic will and their own selfish interests to the will of the "common" people as expressed by the elected representatives of the said people in a democratic House of Commons.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON HIS FAVORITE THEME.

A few days ago reference was made in our columns to a speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier before the National Club of Toronto, a strictly non-political organization. The speech of the Prime Minister was published in full in most of the big newspapers of the East. Those who have had the good fortune to read the deliverance, in extended form, of the Prime Minister are agreed that it is worthy of the term "classic," that it will rank high amongst the efforts of the great Canadian orators of the past. We can, owing to unusual demands upon our space at the present time, only give a few extracts from the speech which will add appreciably to the renown Sir Wilfrid has already achieved as an orator.

"Coming as this invitation did from an organization in which all parties are represented, and all shades of opinion, I appreciate all the more the motive which had prompted you to forget the things in which we differ, simply to remember the things in which we are united, and the one thing of all in which we are united, is the welfare of our country, the pride which we have in its past, and the hope which we have for its future. You were kind enough, Mr. Chairman, to remind this audience a moment ago of a remark which I once offered, that the nineteenth century had been the century of the United States, and the twentieth would be the century of Canada. Everything that has taken place since seems to confirm one in the opinion that this sentiment was not overstated, not too sanguine. Evidences there are—not a few, but many—common from all sides, and from all parts of this country, to the effect that during this twentieth century, which now only commences, Canada will fill the place which was so largely filled by the United States during the nineteenth century. Sir, I can say that I could wish for my country, for our country, no greater career. I have never made, for my part, any other than this observation, that I have the deepest admiration for our American brothers. I can call them brothers, since we spring from the same stock, of most of us do. I admire their pluck, I admire their courage, I admire their spirit or enterprise, but of all things I admire most of all their intense devotion to their country, the intense pride which they have in their own country.

"There is not one of the eighty millions of Americans who are now on the soil of the United States who is not convinced, who does not say, who does not affirm on every occasion, that his country is the country of all countries. And it is true—if we do not take Canada into the reckoning. We cannot boast of the variety of climate and production which they can boast of in the United States. We do not grow lemons—(great applause and laughter)—or, oranges, but we are blessed with a cold northern climate which produces strong men and strong women. If there is one fault which I might urge against the Americans it would be that, perhaps, in the appreciation of their country they are very apt to exaggerate, and if I had one fault to urge against my own fellow-citizens it is that they do not sufficiently appreciate their country.

"When, by the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Canada passed forever from the dominion of France, Voltaire rather sneered at the loss of France by saying that 'Canada was, after all, but a few acres of snow.' There is a legend, an impression outside of Canada, and sometimes also in Canada, that the Canadian winter is a drawback to Canada. I do not share that feeling. The Canadian winter is the glory of Canada. I do not know anything so beautiful as a beautiful winter day, not, perhaps, such as you have in Toronto—you cannot have everything in Toronto—but like we have in Ottawa, in Montreal, or in Quebec, where the rays of the sun extend as far as the eye can go towards the horizon. There is nothing quite so beautiful unless it be a beautiful winter night, when the bluest of all skies is studded with millions of gems never seen to such advantage in any other country.

"Beneath this carpet in proper time we know that there is a soil to produce crops perhaps equalled but not surpassed in any of those lands which claim to be blessed with perpetual summer."

Sir Wilfrid then detailed the steps by which the ignorance of Canada's resources and possibilities had been gradually dispelled, and men had awakened more and more to the fact of what a great country was here. He quoted Archbishop Tache's statement of forty years ago, that the valley of the Red River would never grow wheat because climatic conditions were unfavorable, with the present state of affairs, when 100,000,000 bushels of wheat grown west of the lakes was waiting transportation. Among the causes that helped to bring this about he gave a high place to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the efforts of Sir John A. Macdonald, strongly seconded by George Brown. He also referred to the great advance made when some settlers from Kansas or Nebraska tried to grow winter wheat instead of spring wheat in the parts of southern Alberta subject to a scanty rainfall, and had reaped 50 bushels to the acre.

After a review of the immense developments and discoveries in the North and West during the past five years, the Premier continued:

"So it had been all over Canada. Everywhere we have found it better than it was. Is it any wonder, therefore, that when this country is known to be what it is, it shall be the country of the twentieth century? One does not require to be a prophet to know and affirm in advance that for 100 years Canada will be the magnet of the civilized world. Now there are other directions in which I believe also that we have not done to our country the justice to which it is entitled. We have not done it the justice to which it is entitled in the matter of Canada's achievements. I will not speak of our military achievements in the past, when the two races which are now united were divided and fought with a courage and bravery common to both. But let me ask you if we have done it the justice to which it is entitled in the recognition of what we have done in science, in arts, and in letters."

Paying an eloquent tribute to the women and men who had made Canada famous in art, science and literature, Sir Wilfrid said:

"I hope I shall not have missed my opportunity if I have impressed upon you the necessity which already exists; it is possible to make it stronger, that every one of us, individually and collectively, in big things and in small things, and in everything, to promote the interest of our country in all lines and to make it more and more attractive every day. It cannot be expected that the policy which I have followed in the past, and which I may follow in the future, can be appreciated in the same light by all. It is not in human nature that it should be so. But if I can entertain the hope that I may continue to enjoy the esteem of those who think with me, and the respect of those who differ from me, I shall reach the only ambition which I care for in my public life. In the Indian Mutiny, when the fate of English rule in India was trembling in the balance, a distinguished general, Henry Lawrence, died, and the only inscription which he wanted to have on his tomb was: 'Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty.' No greater incentive could be present in the mind of any man than to try to do one's duty by one's country, and I desire, for my part, no other mention in connection with my name than that I have tried to do the best that was in me for Canada, its prosperity, and its glory."

Mr. McNaught, a Conservative, in moving a vote of thanks to the Premier, said:

"The verdict of the historian of the future and of posterity would be that the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not only an honor to the French-Canadian people, but a true and loyal British subject who did his duty to his country as he saw it; and was worthy to rank alongside of those other great pathfinders of Empire whose names all true Canadians delight to honor and revere."

"If I had been able," said Sir Wilfrid in reply, "in the course of my life to give justice to whom justice was due, to met my opponent and to shake his hand, and to say to friends and foes the good I thought of them, I owe it largely to the example which was given me in my own case by a man whose portrait is on the wall, and who at one time was the great leader of the Conservative party." He then went on to describe the exceedingly amicable relations which always existed between himself and Sir John Macdonald from the time he first entered Parliament as a young man till the time of Sir John's death. In his courtesy and in his broad-mindedness, though not in his policy, he had tried to imitate him. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for this new mark of favor which they had shown him.

LAND CLEARING ON THE ISLAND.

The greatest obstacle to the progress of Vancouver Island, notwithstanding all the talk about railways and their influence upon development, is the difficulty of clearing the land. If the eastern part of the American continent had been wooded with the fir which is characteristic of this island, the necessity of forest conservation would not have been so imperatively necessary as it is to-day. All the early settler in Eastern Canada and of practically all the Eastern States had to do was cut down his trees. The natural forces of decay did the rest. In three or four years the stumps were rotten and easily removed. The soil was then ready for the seed. Here the conditions are altogether different. The trees are larger, the elements of which they are composed resist decomposition, the stumps are nearly as enduring as brass. Puny man is next to helpless before them. Here is the root cause in a strictly literal sense of the tardy settlement of the rich lands of Vancouver Island.

The Development League has suggested a system by which these obstacles to progress may be overcome. Its idea is co-operation between the railway company which is a large owner of land on the Island, the government which is indirectly interested in development and settlement, and the farmer who would be the direct beneficiary from the scheme. The railway company has already announced its readiness to co-operate in the work. Machinery is the first requisite. The company will provide that and transport to the base of operations. The government will be asked to furnish the skilled labor, such as engineers, the expenditure in connection therewith to be charged against the land improved and paid back in instalments with low rates of interest. The settlers are to furnish the unskilled labor and do the work of transportation beyond the zone covered by the railway company.

That, in short, we believe, is the proposition of the Vancouver Island Development League. On paper it appears to be eminently feasible. We trust it may be adopted, as we know of nothing that could possibly have more effect in accelerating the progress of this Island, the acknowledged garden spot of this continent.

HON. L. P. BRODEUR.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The condition of Hon. L. P. Brodeur to-day shows a slight improvement, but it will probably be ten days before he is able to be out.

—Court Northern Light held their quarterly meeting on Wednesday evening, when the following officers were installed by the district deputy, J. P. Hancock and district officers: P. C. R., S. Smith; C. R., W. C. White; S. C. R., N. T. Lee; treasurer; W. P. Smith; secretary, W F. Fullerton; S. W., H. Ingram; J. W., J. H. Trace; S. B., H. Roscamp; J. B., V. Williams; organist, W. Roskelly; trustee, T. C. Smith; surgeon, Dr. McMicking. During the past term the court has made progress both in finances and membership, there being now 368 members in the court. At the next meeting of the court a social dance will be held.

"JOE" MARTIN'S HARD FIGHT

VOTING IN EAST ST. PANCRAS TO-DAY

Unionist Paper's Comment on Situation in the Constituency.

Among the election contests which will be decided in England to-day is that in the constituency of East St. Pancras, where Joseph Martin, K. C., the famous Canadian politician, is seeking a seat. Rumors were afloat on Saturday that this election had been held and that Mr. Martin was victorious. This, of course, was incorrect. That "Joe," who has many friends in British Columbia who are awaiting the news to-day with keen interest, is having a hard fight, is clear from the following in the London Express:

"East St. Pancras ought to yield another comfortable victory for tariff reform. The retiring Liberal M. P., Mr. Lea, has been a thorn in the side of the Radicals, and the candidature of Joseph Martin, K. C., of Canada, is merely a repetition of the joke that he played at the Stratford-on-Avon bye-election.

"Mr. Martin, being over here for a time on professional business, thought he might as well fill up his time by putting up for parliament. As Stratford-on-Avon declined him, he has offered St. Pancras the contents of his carpet bag.

"While Mr. Martin is no doubt a good Canadian, Mr. W. E. Preston, the tariff reform candidate, knows a good deal more about the condition and the needs of British industry, for he is a member of an engineering firm in Deptford, and has studied the question of protection for England for more years than Mr. Martin has months.

"Electors in the division should ask Mr. Martin why it is that the Liberals in Canada have never attempted to go back on the policy of protection which their opponents set up. If protection is good for Canada, why not for England?"

The Liberal candidate's majority in East St. Pancras in 1906 was 1,881.

RESULTS INDICATE VICTORY FOR LIBERALS

(Continued from page 1.)

Manchester, Northeast.

J. R. Clynes, Laborite, 5,757; Sir W. H. Vaurrey, Unionist, 3,679. No change.

Last election—J. R. Clynes, Labor, 5,286; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Conservative, 2,954.

Dover.

Right Hon. G. Wyndham, Unionist, 3,330; A. M. Bradley, Liberal, 1,572. No change.

Last election—Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, Conservative, 3,269; R. J. Bryce, Liberal, 1,705.

Salford, South.

H. Belloc, Liberal, 3,952; C. M. Bartow, Unionist, 3,636. No change.

Last election—Hilaire Belloc, Liberal, 4,230; James Grimble Groves, Conservative, 3,378. Captured from Conservatives.

Manchester, North.

Sir C. E. Schwann, Liberal, 5,210; H. E. Howell, Unionist, 3,951. No change.

Last election—Sir C. E. Schwann, Liberal, 5,716; Harry Lowler, Conservative, 3,262.

Salford, West.

C. W. Agnew, Liberal, 6,210; Carlyon Bellaire, Unionist, 5,238; A. A. Purcell, Laborite, 2,396. No change.

Last election—G. W. Agnew, Liberal, 7,329; Sir Lees Knowles, Conservative, 5,119. Captured from Conservatives.

Scarborough.

W. Russell Rea, Liberal, 3,001; Hon. G. V. A. Monckton Arundel, Unionist, 2,719. No change.

Last election—W. Russell Rea, Liberal, 3,128; C. E. Hunter, Conservative, 2,619.

Salford, North.

W. P. Byles, Liberal, re-elected over Ian Malcolm, Unionist. No change.

Last election—William Pollard Byles, Liberal, 4,915; Frederick P. Higgins, Conservative, 3,728. Captured from Canservatives.

Lancashire (Bury).

Geo. Toulmin, Liberal, re-elected over E. L. Hartley, Unionist.

Last election George Toulmin, Liberal, 4,626; Reginald Jaffray Lucas, Conservative, 3,499.

Northwest Manchester.

Sir George Kempe, Liberal, defeated last member, W. Joynson-Hicks, Unionist. Liberal gain.

Last election Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, Liberal, 5,639; W. Joynson-Hicks, Conservative, 4,398. Liberal majority, 1,241. Bye-election, April 24th, 1908: W. Joynson-Hicks, Conservative, 5,417; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, Liberal, 4,988; Dan Irving, Socialist, 279. Captured from Liberals.

Salisbury.

G. Lockyer Lampson, Unionist, defeated Sir E. P. Tennant, Liberal, by 315 majority. Unionist gain.

Last election, Sir E. L. Tennant, Liberal, 1,646; Sir Walter Palmer, Conservative, 1,605. Captured from Conservatives.

Gloucester City.

Henry Terrell, Unionist, defeated Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, Liberal. Unionist gain.

Last election, Rea, Liberal, 3,921; Terrell, Unionist, 3,619.

Reading.

Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Liberal, re-elected.

Last election, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Liberal, 5,407; G. Horace Johnstone, Conservative, 4,710.

Stalybridge.

The Unionist candidate defeated sitting Liberal member. Unionist gain.

Last election, J. F. Cheetham, Liberal, 3,936; J. Travis Clegg, Conservative, 3,382. Liberal majority, 454.

Gravesend.

Sir Gilbert Parker, Unionist, was re-elected.

Last election, Sir Gilbert Parker, Conservative, 3,102; Sir William Geary, Liberal, 1,413; James McPherson, Labor, 873.

Plymouth.

Two Liberals were re-elected by majority of 946.

Last election, T. W. Dobson, Liberal, 9,021; C. E. Mallet, Liberal, 8,914; Henry Edward Duke, Conservative, 6,547; H. G. Smith, Conservative, 6,243.

Bath.

Two Unionist candidates were elected over Liberals. Unionist gain.

Last election, Donald Maclean, Liberal, 4,102; George Peabody Gooch, Liberal, 4,069; Lord Alexander Thyme, Conservative, 3,123; Col. Sir C. W. Murray, Conservative, 3,088. Captured from Conservatives.

Rochester.

The Unionist candidate won, gaining one seat for that party.

Last election, Ernest H. Lamb, Liberal, 2,967; Charles Tuff, Conservative, 2,374. Captured from Conservatives.

Burnley.

Unionist won over Liberal, regaining the seat.

Last election—Fred Maddison, Labor, 5,288; Gerald Arbuthnot, Conservative, 4,964; H. Mayers Hyndman, Socialist, 4,932.

Mid Durham.

John Wilson, Labor, unopposed. No change. At last election he was also returned without a contest.

Darlington.

J. T. Lincoln, Liberal, elected by 29 majority over H. P. Pease, Unionist. Liberal gain.

Last election—Herbert Pike Pease, Conservative, 4,375; Ald. H. Isaac Mitchell, Labor, 4,087.

Cambridge.

Unionist candidate won, a gain of a seat.

Last election—S. O. Buckmaster, Liberal, 4,232; Almeric Hugh Paget, Conservative, 3,924.

Grimsby.

T. Ewing, Liberal, elected over Sir G. Doughty, Unionist. Liberal gain.

Last election—Sir George Doughty, Conservative, 6,439; H. H. Haldinstein, Liberal, 4,040; Tom Proctor, Labor, 2,248.

Devonport.

Sir J. Jackson and Sir K. Kinloch Cook, Unionists, elected over two Liberal candidates. Unionist gain.

Last election—Sir H. E. Kearley, Liberal, 6,923; Sir J. Williams Benn, Liberal, 6,527; Sir John Jackson, Conservative, 5,239; F. Holme Summer, Conservative, 5,080.

Wolverhampton, West.

Unionist defeated Labor candidate. Unionist gain.

Last election—T. F. Richards, Labor, 5,756; Sir A. Hickman, Conservative, 5,588. Captured from Conservatives.

Wolverhampton, East.

Unionist defeated Sir Henry Norman, Liberal, assistant postmaster-general. Unionist gain.

Last election—Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, Liberal, 5,610; L. C. M. S. Amery, Conservative, 2,745. Bye-election, May 5, 1908—George Rennie Thorne, Liberal, 4,514; L. C. M. S. Amery, Conservative, 4,506.

Great Yarmouth.

Unionist defeated Liberal. No change.

Last election—A. Fell, Unionist, 4,071; Sedden Cripps, Liberal, 3,835.

Wednesbury.

Unionist candidate defeated Liberal, a win for party.

Last election—Clarendon G. Hyde, Liberal, 6,150; Alfred Frederick Bird, Conservative, 5,206.

Brixton (London).

D. Dalzell, Unionist, defeated J. H. Seaverne, Liberal. Unionist gain.

Last election—J. H. Seaverne, Liberal, 4,521; Davison Dalzell, Conservative, 4,235.

Fulham (London).

W. Hayes Fisher, Unionist, defeated Liberal candidate. Unionist gain.

Last election—Timothy Davis, Liberal, 8,037; William Hayes Fisher, Conservative, 7,407. Captured from Conservatives.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS

A Victoria Deputation Waited Upon Ministers and Made Request.

An independent audit of all municipal accounts was urged upon the government by a deputation from the Victoria Property Owners' Association, which waited upon members of the executive on Saturday.

The deputation was introduced by H. E. Thomson, M.P.P., and with them were Fred Davey, M.P.P., and H. F. W. Behnsen, M.P.P. They saw the Premier, Hon. Dr. Young and Hon. Price Ellison.

This question is an old one, and has been the subject of public discussion and of representations to the government time and time again. The spokesmen for the deputation suggested that the experiment be tried in the three chief cities, Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, all of which are in favor of it. A preference was expressed for an audit by an auditor appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and it was pointed out that in some other provinces a municipal auditor is one of the regular officers of the public service.

The deputation were well satisfied with the reception of their request, which the Provincial Secretary will bring before the full meeting of the executive on Wednesday.

Hon. Price Ellison, who has a lengthy connection with municipal affairs in the Okanagan, expressed himself as heartily in favor of an independent audit.

The working life is not only a life worth living; it is the only life worth living.—William Smart.

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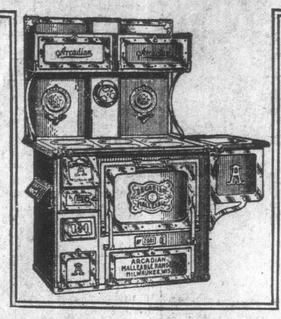

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IN NORTH AND SOUTH SAANICH

OUTCOME OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

George Sangster and Joseph Nicholson Are Elected as Reeves.

The municipal elections in North and South Saanich districts on Saturday aroused a great amount of interest. In the former George Sangster was victorious over his opponent for reeve, C. C. Cochrane, and in South Saanich Joseph Nicholson won for the same position over Henry Puckle and Fred. G. Quick.

For the North Ward for North Saanich H. Brethour and A. M. Ego were electd; for the South Ward, Mackenzie and Hewitt; school trustees, McKillican, Fairclough and Norris. In South Saanich in Wards One and Two F. N. Borden and E. B. Sewell were elected by acclamation. Frank Hobbes was victorious in Ward Three; Joseph Freeman in Ward Four; J. A. Grant in Ward Five; and George Stewart in Ward Six.

NORTH SAANICH.

The detailed results in North Saanich are:

REEVE.

George Sangster (elected)	102
C. C. Cochrane	93
Spoiled ballots	1

COUNCILLORS.

North Ward.

H. Brethour (elected)	63
A. M. Ego (elected)	50
Macdonald	45
Horth	41
Spoiled ballots	2

South Ward.

Mackenzie (elected)	50
Hewitt (elected)	47
Blackburn	44
Dyne	43

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

McKillican (elected)	128
Fairclough (elected)	109
Norris (elected)	85
Simpson	81
Moses	78
Emery	35
Spoiled ballots	4

SOUTH SAANICH.

By wards the vote for reeve in South Saanich was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tl.
Nicholson	55	75	46	36	42	25	279
Puckle	15	33	34	50	62	38	232
Quick	3	30	13	17	42	32	137

The vote for councillors in the four wards in which there were contests was as follows:

Ward Three.

Frank Hobbes	74
George Grogan	17

Ward Four.

Joseph Freeman	56
R. E. Hall	44

Ward Five.

J. A. Grant	86
R. Ridgeland	59

Ward Six.

George Stewart	45
James Matthews	38
P. Holloway	11

For school trustees the vote stood:

William Campbell	397
J. M. Miller	393
Joseph Bull	315
John G. McKay	267
F. Lindsay	171

Messrs. Campbell, Miller and Bull were declared elected.

DUNCAN DINNER ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Annual Event Took Place in the Farming Centre—Guests of Honor.

One of the great annual events, of which the town of Duncan has several, took place on Saturday night, when the farmers' dinner was held. All the ranchers from the countryside were present, and a splendid spread was prepared for the occasion. Hon. Price Ellison, representing the provincial government, and Col. Prior, for the Vancouver Island Development Association, were present, and W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., presided.

Formerly the Flockmasters held their annual dinner at the town of Duncan, but a year or two ago this was allowed to lapse and in its place the farmers' dinner was introduced.

On Saturday there was a full toast list and some interesting after-dinner speeches.

REVELSTOKE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Brigade No. 2, Elects Officers at Annual Meeting.

Revelstoke, Jan. 14.—Fire Brigade No. II held their annual meeting in the Fire Hall. The secretary read the yearly statement which showed the affairs of the brigade to be in good order; the financial report was also read and accepted by the brigade.

With one exception the officers of 1909 were re-elected, J. A. Dallas resigning his position as captain of the hose owing to his being employed at the power house, and consequently unable to be present on every occasion.

The following are the officers for 1910. Chief, W. A. Foote; Assistant Chief, G. H. Brook; Secretary-Treasurer, C. R. Macdonald; Assistnat Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Brock; Capt. of Hose, R. D. McDonald; Capt of Hook and Ladder, George Knapp.

Among the items of general business discussed was the necessity of a team of horses for fire purposes. A report recommending the purchase of a team will be submitted to the city council at an early date.

—Victoria will shortly have taxi-cabs, the most modern vehicle for rapid transit within cities. The company to operate in Vancouver intend to put several cabs in operation here. Following that comes the announcement that the management of the Victoria Transfer Company announced this morning that they would [illegible] early date, add ten taxi-cabs [illegible] of vehicles.

—The de[illegible] ay at the St. Joseph [illegible] William May. He w[illegible] ight-watchman in [illegible] the city and was a[illegible] e British navy. D[illegible] of age and an En[illegible]

—o—

—The funeral of the [illegible] beth Daniels took place [illegible] at 2:30 o'clock from the [illegible] Charles Holmes, 548 Niagara [illegible] at 3 o'clock at the St. Barnaba[illegible] where services were conducted [illegible] E. G. Miller. There was a large [illegible] tendance of friends and many flo[illegible] were presented. The following [illegible] as pallbearers: W. H. Pennock, [illegible] Allen, T. Elkginton and Th[illegible] combe.

Lever Brothers, Toronto, w[illegible] free a cake of their famo[illegible] toilet soap, if you menti[illegible]

ONE COMPAN[illegible] GETS ONE

CHIEF JUSTICE DE[illegible] LAW IN SAAN[illegible]

Orders Removal of Four Porters Fr[illegible] List.

(From Friday's D[illegible]

That an incorporated [illegible] be represented on the vo[illegible] municipality by only one [illegible] down as good law and [illegible] by Chief Justice Hunter i[illegible] which he delivered yester[illegible] in the Saanich case. W[illegible] ship dismissed the appl[illegible] write of injunction to [illegible] members of the Porter [illegible] voting in the election t[illegible] made an order for the is[illegible] of mandamus, directed to [illegible] thour, clerk of the mu[illegible] dering him to strike four [illegible] from the list.

The case arose out of t[illegible] the reeveship, which is v[illegible] the list of voters appear[illegible] Robert Porter, sr., and [illegible] George A., Henry A., [illegible] Robert John, in respect [illegible] North Saanich owned b[illegible] ter & Sons, Ltd. When [illegible] revision—composed of [illegible] Horth, Mark E. Hewitt [illegible] Donald—met last week [illegible] postmaster at Sidney, p[illegible] names, but after the [illegible] had taken legal advice [illegible] authorized representativ[illegible] all entitled to be on, the [illegible] not fixing any limit to [illegible] the duly authorized, the [illegible] vision left the names o[illegible] White then applied for [illegible] and later on for writs of [illegible] mandamus.

The applications were [illegible] J. Taylor, K.C., on b[illegible] White; Thornton Fell fo[illegible] revision and municipa[illegible] Frank Higgins for the [illegible]

The full text of the [illegible] decision is as folows:

"In this case the pro[illegible] proceedings, a registere[illegible] rural municipality, com[illegible] refusal of the court of [illegible] application to expunge [illegible] four out of the five de[illegible] the electoral roll.

"He first sought to enf[illegible] tions by bringing injun[illegible] ings against the defend[illegible] seems to me that he has [illegible] that the fact that the [illegible] on the roll is a good a[illegible] proceedings.

"No instance has been [illegible] notice which shows that [illegible] attempt to enjoin any o[illegible] voter from attempting [illegible] franchise, and I should [illegible] to find any such case, a[illegible] dismiss the motion for a[illegible]

"However, the prom[illegible] proceeded by way of [illegible] mandamus, and now see[illegible] roll amended by expung[illegible] of four of the defendan[illegible] ceedings were rightly e[illegible] against the council, [illegible] court of revision, and [illegible] clerk, who has custody [illegible] as Mr. Fell, who appe[illegible] disclaimed any desire [illegible] right of the other defe[illegible] for. Mr. Higgins, who [illegible] stated that he wished [illegible] opposition to the appli[illegible] matter was accordingly [illegible] to-day to enable him to [illegible]

"Mr. Higgins now o[illegible] court has no jurisdicti[illegible] writs to make such [illegible] urges that as no appe[illegible] the statute from the [illegible] court of revision, such [illegible]

"There is no doubt t[illegible] impugned is of a judici[illegible] fact, the council is d[illegible] statute to hold a cou[illegible] determine objections t[illegible] therefore, it may be [illegible] examination by a writ [illegible] the absence of any er[illegible] contrary. Now the re[illegible] face that five persons [illegible] lowed to remain on [illegible] court of revision as t[illegible] ized representatives of [illegible] company, which is des[illegible] ing the franchise in t[illegible] whereas it is evident b[illegible] the legal entity known [illegible] is to be represented [illegible] poses by only one ind[illegible] by an indefinite numb[illegible] that if it were otherw[illegible] be nothing to prevent [illegible] sons from being so [illegible] thereby acquiring a ri[illegible] particular municipali[illegible] would not otherwise [illegible] spect of a small par[illegible] not otherwise be the [illegible] more than one vote.

"That resident in[illegible] be compelled to foun[illegible] vote on a parcel of lan[illegible] of non-residents co[illegible] gether, and by means [illegible] ed company all acqui[illegible] right of voting in res[illegible] parcel is obviously not [illegible] the Legislature, and [illegible] so acquire a vote is a [illegible] and the electoral righ[illegible] thereby conferred, an[illegible] the duty of the court [illegible] such attempts, if poss[illegible]

"There is no doubt [illegible] rule, where the proce[illegible] conducted in accordan[illegible] damental rules of j[illegible] will not lie where the [illegible] ercised its judgment [illegible] in its jurisdiction, an[illegible] no doubt that it will [illegible] has been either an e[illegible] absence of jurisdicti[illegible] that the power of the [illegible] in the present case m[illegible] the ground that there [illegible] jurisdiction in puting [illegible] the roll when only [illegible] been put on, or on the [illegible] have not time to go [illegible] sent occasion) that i[illegible]