LOCAL NEWS

(From Friday's Daily.)

No Drills.—Owing to the possibility of the drill hall being required for use as a morgue, in view of the Valencia wreck, Lieut. Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment decided that there should be no drills during the present week.

Sent to Asylum.—William Jameson, the man who ran amuck with a shot gun on Tuesday evening and raised ructions at the Gorge and Esquimalt, has been pronounced insane and removed to the asylum at New Westminster being taken over by Provincial Constable Conway.

Fruit Growers' Association.—The third annual meeting of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association and Exchange, Limited, will be held at the government buildings tomorrow at 10 a. m. Among the business to come before the meeting will be the annual report of the association, election of officers, etc.

Signs of Spring.—Eloquent indications that spring is at hand at an unusually early period this year is furnished in the circumstance that yesterday Mr. Henry Irving called at the Colonist office with a bunch of daffodils plucked yesterday in the gardens of Mrs. Flewin, the earliest daffodils in 1905 were a month later.

Awaiting Report.—Nanaimo fishermen are anxiously waiting for the interim report of the fisheries commission which was sent to Ottawa several weeks ago and which it was expected would be published soon afterwards. It is generally thought that recommendations were made that would materially aid interests in that district and consequently those interested in the report are looking for it every day.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Farmers' Institute.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute held at Nanaimo officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Jos. Randle; vice-president, R. P. Wallis secretary, Rev. G. W. Taylor; directors, F. J. Thatcher, M. T. C. Westwood, H. Pillar, J. Gray, W. M. Hilbert; T. Cunningham, and S. Kenyon; auditors, John Perry and J. H. Cocking; representatives at Central Farmers' Institute, J. Randle.

Much Snow in Mountains.—Passengers just arriving at the coast via the C. P. R. state that there has been a phenomenally heavy snowfall at Glacier and for some distance east and west of that point. Drifts as high as the car windows was what the train was forced to plow through for many miles, while in some places the snowfall amounted to nearly 10 feet in depth. Around the station and places where the snowfall was comparatively light there was at least six feet of snow, through which little paths had been made.

New Fishing Company.—A company which is to be incorporated as the Canadian Fishing company, is being organized in Vancouver. Mr. Joseph N. Henderson, president of the Henderson Brothers Drug Company, and Captain A. Freeman, Captain Wilbur Johnston, Mr. J. M. Atkins, and Mr. H. H. Watson will be associated with him in the undertaking. The practical knowledge of Captain Freeman and Captain Johnston, and the financial standing of their associates speak well for the success of the udertaking, says the News-Advertiser.

Aims of Farmers.—At Nanaimo on Thursday at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute of the district an animated and lengthy discussion was held on various matters of interest to farmers and resolutions were passed. (1) Urging all members of the legislature to oppose any proposal for a change in the game laws that might have a tendency to infringe on the rights now enjoyed by the farmers. (2) Instructing the delegate to the Central Farmers' Institute to support any action that might secure cheaper powder for clearing purposes. (3) Calling on the provincial government to do everything possible to stamp out the disease of glanders in horses.

Big Timber Deal.—It is reported at Vancouver that Mr. William Shannon, the well known timber dealer, has disposed of practically all his holdings in British Columbia to a group of Minneapolis capitalists. These include about 30,000 acres of timber lands and a millsite at Port Harvey; $80,000 is mentioned as the price. It is said that the new owners will proceed to erect a mill on the site, and manufacture timber to fill extensive contracts they have made with the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway companies. All the northern boats pass close to the site, and the Union Steamship company's steamer calls twice a week.

A Political Rumor.—It was stated yesterday on excellent authority that word had been received by prominent Liberals in the city that it has been practically decided by the powers that be at Ottawa, that George Riley, M. P. P., is to be elevated to the senate thus declaring his seat in this city vacant, and Hon. Senator Templeman will be given a full cabinet position, thus necessitating the latter standing for election in Victoria. As is common knowledge there is a split of serious proportions in the ranks of the local Liberal party; and in this connection it is stated that in the event of the bye-election being declared Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., will be asked by a section of the local Liberal party to stand for Victoria.

Purchased Residence.—Mr. Adam McKenzie of Manitoba, son of Kenneth McKenzie of the Gorge Road, has purchased the well known residential property at Beacon Hill known as "Beacon Cottage" and three lots in the rear—the price being $6,500.

Prince Arthur's Visit.—Prince Arthur of Connaught will arrive at Victoria, from Japan on March 28th, and his tour of Canada will occupy until April 19th. He will visit in succession Victoria, Vancouver, Banff, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. St. John, N. B. may also be included in the itinerary. His Royal Highness will spend about three days in Ottawa, as the guest of the governor-general, and during his stay will visit the house of commons. He would like to have some Canadian shooting, but there is none in April.

All Evidence In.—Before Judge Lampman yesterday morning the royal commission into the drawing book trouble was resumed. J. Peirson, J. P., was examined respecting the taking of the affidavits of some of the children in the South Park school. He testified that the affidavits after being taken were placed in his possession subject to the order of Miss Cameron—to be called for if required at any time. His honor who desired to recall Mr. Dunnel to clear up some points in that gentleman's evidence, adopted a suggestion offered by Mr. Elliott that a private conference should be held. As soon as his honor goes through the evidence, which will take some days, he will render his decision.

Pendray's New Factories.—Splendid progress has been made by the contractors, Messrs Moore & Whittington at Mr. Pendray's new factories under the supervision of Architect W. Ridgway Wilson at Laurel point. In the paint factory the machinery is in position, and it is expected it will be running today. The soap factory, a three story structure, is fast nearing completion. Large vats made by the Victoria Machinery Depot to hold 20 tons are being placed in position. The floors throughout are made exceptionally strong the girders being reinforced by Flitch plates in the centre. Elevators furnished by the Hinton Electric company are being placed in both buildings. The frame is raised for the warehouse 75 to 100 feet on concrete foundations. The brick portion of the varnish factory is well under way, and foundations are completed for the melting house; with a continuance of the present fine weather the buildings will soon be completed, and give permanent employment to a large staff of men.

E. & N. Improvements.—It is stated that it is the intention of the C. P. R. to spend upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars improving the E. & N. system during the coming summer between Victoria and Wellington. A large force of the company's surveyors are now at work mapping out the improvements which is to include a new trestle at Goldstream. The survey is to be thorough and the work done will be permanent. The road bed is to be improved which includes the removal of many of the now numerous kinks. Several small trestles are to be filled in and a large sum is to be spent improving the system near Goldstream. The party is expected to reach Nanaimo about the end of February and will proceed to Wellington and it is quite possible that they will continue their operations past that point although the present arrangement ends at that point.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred at Langley Prairie on Tuesday night of Brazil Brosseau, who was probably one of the oldest pioneers in British Columbia, having lived at the historic Hudson Bay Company's fort at Langley long before the famous gold rush to the Fraser River in 1858. He had been 62 years in British Columbia.

Brosseau was an old servant of the company, having been practically born in its service, as his father was working for the company at the time, and he first saw the light of day within the walls of the rude fort which still stands on Fort Hill at Langley. As soon as he was able to work he took a commission from the ancient trading company and continued in its service until 1894, when the company disposed of its branch at Langley.

Brosseau retired in 1894, and had been living since that time with his family on the old homestead at Langley Prairie, adjoining the old Hudson Bay Company farm, which has long since been divided and sold. He leaves several grown-up sons and daughters.

CO-OPERATION INADEQUATE.

The Canadian Grocer.

Co-operation is at various times suggested by some as a remedy for farmers and working men to use against merchants and manufacturers, but in America the producing sections of the community have never shown that they are able to hold together long enough to build up an enterprise sufficiently large to make its success certain. In Great Britain the co-operative movement is a powerful factor in the commercial world, but it gained its strength before the era of trusts and combines had been ushered in throughout the world.

But has the co-operative movement been of much value to the working class of the Mother Country? Charles E. Russell answers this question in Everybody's Magazine for November in his first instalment of "Soldiers of the Common Good." He clearly shows that co-operation, like trades unionism, is a purely selfish movement organized for the benefit of those "on the inside."

That he sees co-operation as practical under capitalism is inadequate to affect the real cause of poverty is shown in the following extract:

"The slums grow for all of co-operation, the slums and Mayfair, Whitechapel and Park Lane. The enormous estates are no smaller, the great fortunes rather their increment, surplussage and deficiency. Waste and want are exactly as before. Still unchecked in any way, greed accumulates and penury gnaws crusts and remainder old bones.

"In London are 129,000 registered paupers. What is co-operation to them? There are 1,500,000 persons that are practically starving. What is co-operation to them? There is a vast population that crawls about in sub-cellars and filth and misery unutterable. What is co-operation to these?

"In every English city, one-fifth of the inhabitants never know what it is to have enough to eat, never sleep in a decent bed, never know wealth nor decency, nor comfort. What is co-operation to them? Co-operation! They have nothing to buy; they have nothing to save. While the co-operators increase in numbers, steadily increase also the ranks of the paupers, the starving, the degenerate, the brutish, the prowling, and the slinking creatures of the East End.

"Are these the poor we are to have with us always? Not at all, not at all. They are the awful menace and the awful retribution of a system of civilization that must have in it something radically wrong. Wise men in England are under no hallucination as to the meaning of the gaunt, sickly forms that herd and doze about the greasy arches of Whitechapel.

"Royal commissions, appalled at the statistics of the increasing ratios of pauperism, insanity and disease, are laboriously trying to find a remedy for a monstrous and sinister evil against which co-operation avails nothing.

"For the truth is that, compared with the real disease that drags down England and threatens every other nation, co-operation works to save only those that are already saved."

Bannerman's Big Majority

Will Have Eighty More Votes Than All Other Parties Combined.

Chamberlain Is Already Planning for Support of Independent Laborites.

London, Jan. 27.—Except that the returns from nine constituencies have not been received, the general elections in the United Kingdom are ended. The government coalition will have approximately 510 votes in the next parliament, this estimate including on the side of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the Nationalist and Labor votes, with the concrete Unionist minority of 160 votes on the opposition side. The issues in the campaign brought forth by the Liberals included an expensive war, for which the people are still paying; a threatened raising of food prices; an unpopular educational system; an unprecedented number of unemployed, and many other matters. General dissatisfaction with the Unionists' ten years of power was manifested. Sir Henry will enter the new parliament on February 13 with the greatest majority ever given to an English premier. The Unionists (hereafter the opposition) will barely fill half of the left benches, while another notable fact is that many of the most notable

Unionist Debaters Will Be Absent,

at least on the first day of the sitting, among them being former Premier Balfour. On the other hand, the government's support will fill its own allotted seats and overflow the vacant half of the opposition, where the Nationalists and Independent Labor members will also find places.

As a result of the election the political map of England shows a tremendous change of conditions, and it may safely be said that the incoming of a new party to power marks a complete upsetting of the old order of things. For even the most partizan of the Conservatives admit that the Liberal government is in power for at least its full term under the Septennial Act, and that within the next six years new names will be made and new statesmen will appear; while the premier, whether he stays in the House of Commons or goes to the House of Lords, has won a name which will be

Handed Down to Posterity

With such evidence as the country has given of opposition to the Unionists and in favor of the Liberals, who also are pledged to carry out the foreign policy inaugurated by Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, the Liberal government feels confident that it will receive whole-hearted support for some time to come, or until the minority is able to draw off sufficient support to become an opposition strong enough to be considered.

The composition of the new parliament, as near as it now is possible to tell, is: Liberals, 376; Unionists, 160; Nationalists, 84; Laborites, 59.

Thus it will be seen that the Liberals have a majority over all of 73 votes, but such a thing as a combination of the entire force of Laborites and Nationalists against the government is hardly conceivable. On the contrary, the Labor and Nationalist members may safely be counted on the government's side on the main issues in parliament for some time to come.

It should also be pointed out that this election probably marks the end of the old two-party system, there

Now Being Four Groups,

of which the Laborites are most interesting. The Labor party's development in national politics marks a surprising change of sentiment in the country. Liberals are supporting Laborites and Laborites are supporting Liberals in most instances. In some quarters it is predicted that the Labor party will become the great democratic party of England. The fact that labor felt its strength in this election is bound to give an impetus to the movement in the future, especially as John Burns, the Labor party leader, has been prominently seated in the cabinet. Mr. Burns, it is generally conceded, is certain to reflect credit upon his position and supporters, knowing the virulent attempts made upon him by the adherents of the aristocratic regime and the jealousy of a certain element among the laborites. Some 25 members of the labor party belong to what is known as

"Labor Representatives"

They are pledged to disregard the party whips of either side and to vote in accordance with the wishes of their constituents. So long as they follow instructions they are paid $1,000 each per year by the labor representatives committee. The other labor members who are unpledged will probably stand by the Liberal side through thick and thin, and on labor questions will have the support of some 20 or 30 of the more radical Liberals.

The new parliament opens a wide vista for speculation on the possibility of combination. The minority is homogeneous and the majority heterogenious, and the concrete minority is certain to endeavor to secure the support of sections of the majority.

It is a fact that Joseph Chamberlain has already outlined a plan for the Unionist support of labor on all trades union propositions. Mr. Chamberlain in a speech this week, nailed the colors of protection to the mast and this, with the fact that Mr. Balfour has accepted a seat for the city of London, and an essentially tariff reform seat, makes it almost certain that

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain

in the future will work hand and glove for tariff reform on the Chamberlain lines. It may be pointed out that the tariff reform movement in this election has not been without its victories. The Chamberlainites are drawing much consolation from the fact that in several cases Unionist free traders were defeated by members of the Chamberlain group. Mr. Chamberlain claims 160 Unionists, 40 Laborites and 84 Nationalists on the question of protection. One thing is certain, that the Laborites will take a leading part in the coming session of parliament though it is not improbable that any opposition tactics will develop during the first session.

The Nationalists who expected to head the balance of power are somewhat disappointed but political prophets do not hesitate to say that home rule for Ireland in modified form is actually in sight. Asserting that it is logical to conclude, after Campbell-Bannerman's pledge relative to the management of the Irish parliament subsidiary to the imperial parliament will be tried with the next two years.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Valuable Find of Ore in Centre Star Adds to Life of Mine.

Rossland, Jan. 27.—The principal event of the week in mining circles was the finding and crosscutting on the eleventh level of the Centre Star, what was formerly known as the War Eagle mine, of a ledge of 20 feet in width of ore of good grade. There is an interesting story in connection with this important event. The old management failed to find any ore to amount to anything from the eighth to the eleventh level of the mine. When the new management took hold it began to investigate for the purpose of finding the downward continuation of the ledge. A winze was run on the eighth level and it was ascertained that the ledge's dip flattened considerable below the eighth level, and for this reason the $75,000

Spent in Prospecting

between the 800 and the 1100 foot level by the former management was practically thrown away. Diamond drilling demonstrated that the ledge was there but had not been found owing to its flattening. A crosscut was run on the eleventh level to the north, and this has finally crosscut the ledge. A similar crosscut run on the tenth level was received but has not crosscut. The find is the most important yet made in the mine and makes it probably as valuable as any mine in the camp. Messrs. James Cronin, R. H. Stewart and M. E. Purcell, who have directed the work, are entitled to considerable credit for finding this important ledge, which will be of considerable benefit to Rossland, as it adds several years' life to the mine.

The shipments this week are as follows: Centre Star, 4,569 tons; Le Roi, 2,130; Le Roi No. 2, 390; Jumbo, 200. Total for the week, 6,560; total for the year to date, 26,050.

FRANCHISE GRANTED.

A New Step Just Taken by the Administration in the Yukon.

The Yukon World in a recent issue, said: "A new step has been taken in granting franchises in Yukon. It was inaugurated yesterday when Commissioner McInnes issued the franchise to A. B. Palmer and others for three public utilities at Conrad.

"Recently Mr. Palmer and others applied for a franchise to establish a telephone system, a water system, and an electric light and tramway system.

"In granting the franchises certain conditions are attached thereto, which are original to anything of like nature issued by the Yukon government, but are right in line with the way such franchises are issued in other parts of the Dominion and other countries at the present time. In fact, they embody the latest thoughts in the granting of public utilities.

"In all three of the franchises it is provided that the government shall have full control over the rates to be charged.

"Another clause provides that should the towns in which the waterworks and the electric light and tramway plants are established became incorporated, they can within five years after such incorporation purchase the plants at a price to be fixed by a board of arbitration.

"In regard to the telephone system the Yukon government has the right within seven years after its being established to purchase the same at a price likewise to be fixed by a board of arbitration."

ORE FREIGHT RATES.

Temporary Agreement Reached Between G. N. R. and Slocan Shippers

Nelson, Jan. 27.—A temporary agreement has been signed between Freight Manager Adams of the Great Northern and the shippers on the Kaslo & Slocan Railway, on freight rates. The shippers claimed that the original rate was $1 per ton and had been arbitrarily raised to $2.50, discriminating against the smelters at Pilot Bay and Frank on ore, in favor of United States smelters. The terms are unknown, but the Kaslo board of trade is presenting a resolution to the associated boards of trade convention, which meets at Cranbrook on January 31, to have the railway declared for the general good of Canada and so brought under the railway commission, when another effort will be made to satisfactorily adjust the rates. It is claimed on behalf of the Great Northern that it is merely a fight for freight between the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific.

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHE

Mr. Duncan McPherson Content, Alta., writes: "I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache, and derived no relief from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after taking four boxes, the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health."

Tariff Reform For the Empire

Toronto Board of Trade Outlines Policy — Protection Is Popular.

Resolutions to Be Submittedat Sixth Congress of Chamber of Commons.

(From the Toronto Mail and Empire.)

There was a little breeze at the special general meeting of the board of trade yesterday afternoon, when the champions of the two schools of thought —"Manchester" and "Birmingham"— clashed in wordy warfare. Mr. Stapleton Caldecott stood up boldly and "in splendid isolation" as the exponent of free trade. He had arrayed against him such well known protectionists as W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., Lt.-Col. Denison and A. E. Kemp, M. P., who each took the ground that there were other causes entering into the defeat of the Unionist from the question of tariff reform. They forces in Great Britain far removed contended that if the tariff had been eliminated from the fight altogether the result would have been the same. Col. Denison declared that in every case where the candidates came out with a clear-cut policy for tariff reform, even involving a tax on wheat, they had been returned with increased majorities.

The meeting was called to discuss the resolutions to be presented at the sixth congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire, which will be held in London, England, in July next.

The president, Mr. J. D. Allan, in calling the meeting to order, deplored the small attendance. Notices had been sent out to the members over ten days ago, and he had thought that the subjects to be discussed were of such importance as to warrant a much larger attendance. The executive had prepared a report for the consideration of the members. The number present was not complimentary to the council. If such questions were to be relegated to the executive, it became a question if it was worth their while to devote their time to the interests of the board of trade.

For Closer Union.

The first and chief resolution submitted had to do with "commercial relations between the Mother Country, her colonies and dependencies," and was as follows:

"Whereas, it is generally recognized that an advantageous commercial bond is the strongest link in national unity, and that the maintenance and strengthening of trade is the keystone of a state's successful development;

"And whereas, the existence of an empire is largely dependent upon the material prosperity of its people;

"It is resolved, that in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of His Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship.

"It is further resolved, that in order to make the foregoing operative, the chair shall appoint, before this congress dissolves, a representative and proportionate committee of home and colonial delegates, to devise a scheme of this nature, and report to this or a similar commercial congress, and that a copy of the resolution be officially forwarded to the home and colonial governments concerned in the proposition."

This called forth the following amendment from Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, which was seconded by Mr. John Douglas:

"Therefore, in the judgment of this meeting, and in view of the clear expression of opinion of the British electors against the imposition of duties upon foodstuffs, and the equally clear expression of opinion of the agricultural class of Canada against high tariffs upon imported goods, and in favor of preferential treatment of British and colonial manufactures, the minimum tariff upon the rest of the British Empire be never more than 50 per cent. of the maximum tariff in force against the rest of the world.

Free Trader's Views.

Mr. Caldecott attributed the small attendance to the fact that the resolution submitted was the same as had been before the board for three years. He had lived in England for many years, and knew the sentiment there, and he was quite convinced that the English electorate would never consent to the imposition of a tax on foodstuffs. Free trade was just as popular in England today as it ever was, and the farmers of Canada were opposed to a high tariff. It was useless to ask the people of Britain to put a tax on wheat. The matter would have to be approached in another way. He favored a minimum tariff in Canada of about 15 per cent. and a preference of 50 per cent. to Britain. In this way they would be doing something tangible for the Mother Country. We was an out-and-out free trader, but with this country's largely increasing expenditure a revenue tariff now seemed necessary. He would like to see some policy that would encourage trade within the Empire.

Workings of Preference.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., pointed out that with Mr. Caldecott's amendment added the resolution would not be a fitting one to go before the congress representing delegates from all parts of the Empire. Mr. Caldecott's amendment was purely Canadian, while it was designed to make the resolution applicable to all parts of the Empire. The reason for the small attendance was due to the fact that the members had confidence in the executive, and were in accord with the resolution, which had been retained because it was felt that it could not be improved upon. Toronto was now regarded as the centre of imperialism in Canada. This resolution had been taken up by the Toronto board of trade when there was not a member of the British parliament in favor of tariff reform. Now they had a Birmingham school in England as opposed to the Manchester school, and the latter was on the wane.

Mr. Cockshutt quoted figures to show that the preference of 33 1-3 per cent. granted to Britain had been of benefit to British manufacturers and merchants. Taking the imports under the general tariff and the results in round figures were:

Year.	Imports.	Duty Collected.
1901	$78,000,000	$22,800,000
1902	88,000,000	26,700,000
1903	99,000,000	30,100,000
1904	99,000,000	30,160,000
Total	$389,000,000	$112,000,000

This was an average of 30.06 per cent.

Taking the same years, and the goods imported from Great Britain under the preference were in round figures:

Year.	Imports.	Duty Collected.
1901	$27,500,000	$ 5,280,000
1902	30,000,000	5,700,000
1903	37,900,000	7,680,000
1904	44,800,000	8,900,000
Total	$140,500,000	$26,960,000

This was an average of 19.19 per cent. as against 30.06.

In those four years Canada had sacrificed between four and five millions per year in order to strengthen British connections. There was this to be said, if the arrangement would not be of advantage to Britain they would not be obliged to come in. In his opinion the Canadian manufacturers, as a body, were prepared to sacrifice their own interests in the interests of all. He felt that the resolution covered the whole ground. It had run the gauntlet of two congresses, and they had decided to keep it intact, as it had never been adopted in its entirety. In the compromise resolution adopted at London, Eng., the appointment of a royal commission was provided for, but this commission had not been appointed.

Mr. J. W. Woods favored the resolution. Their atitude was that both Canada and Britain should reap an advantage. Speaking for the business he was identified with, he declared that their imports from Britain had doubled since the adoption of the preferential tariff and since the surtax had been imposed against Germany their imports from that country had practically ceased. He felt that Canada must have a low tariff on primary materials. The clothing interests in Canada were of more importance than the textiles, and therefore no bar should be placed in the way of the conversion of cloth into clothes. He saw no reason why wheat in the future could not be taxed with advantage to the colonies and no disadvantage to Britain.

Canada Favors Protection.

Lieut.-Col. Denison said the resolution was not for Canada, but was framed to apply to the whole Empire. It would be very injudicious to put in anything that would cause friction and trouble at the congress. He objected to the clauses in Mr. Caldecot's resolution stating that the British electors had declared against the imposition of duties upon foodstuffs and the farmers of Canada were opposed to high tariff against imported goods.

The people of Canada had declared in favor of high tariff. They had stood up valiantly for the National Policy. He believed Mr. Caldecott would live to see tariff reform carried in Great Britain. In the recent elections in England when the men had come out in clear-cut advocacy of protection, even involving a tax on food, they had been returned by large majorities. It was the wobblers that had fallen by the wayside. Chamberlain and his men, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Howard Vincent, and others, had been triumphantly returned. The speaker instanced the many disquieting questions before the electors which had helped to distract attention from the tariff reform issue.

Mr. R. C. Steele thought it would be injudicious to send a resolution of a controversial character. It was quite true that the average Britisher was opposed to any increase in the price of foodstuffs, but he would see the matter in a new light when the compensating advantages were pointed out. He had for years been a free trader, but had ceased to be a free trader where the free trade was all on one side.

Mr. A. E. Kemp, M. P., said that the attitude of the delegates to the congress was not that of begging for something that they needed. They only desired a policy that would serve to knit the ties of Empire stronger. There was no part of the Empire that could get along so well without any special preference as Canada. There was a sentiment in Canada in favor of closer union with the Mother Country, and this was regarded as an opportune time to strengthen that sentiment and mold it into something more tangible. In this resolution they were dealing with a principle, not with the details of a policy which would have to be worked out later. The matter had not been affected by the result of the elections in Britain. With the tariff issue eliminated he believed the Conservative party would have been just as decisively defeated. He had given Britain a 33 1-3 per cent. preference, and therefore it was not necessary to go into the matter in a resolution like this. When a tariff came to be framed they were no going to ask the poor people of Britain to pay more for a loaf of bread to help them. He held that the infinitesimal duty which it would be necessary to place on wheat would not affect the price of the loaf. This resolution was sufficiently explicit in itself. They should stand by Mr. Chamberlain.

Both Mr. Caldecott and his seconder, Mr. Douglas, admitted that they had introduced the amendment under a misapprehension, as they had believed the resolution to be a local matter for discussion by the board, and did not believe it was to go before the congress. The amendment was therefore withdrawn, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Other Resolutions.

The following resolutions were also carried unanimously:

It is resolved, that in the opinion of this congress the naturalization laws of the various parts of the Empire should be so unified as to make any citizen who has been duly naturalized in any part of his Majesty's dominions a British subject wherever the flag waves, and entitled to the full rights and privileges of a native born.

It is resolved that in the opinion of this congress the circulation and free interchange of newspapers and periodicals published in the different parts of the Empire is not only a promoter of trade, but helps toward that association of ideas and of interest which makes for unity, without which there can be no national existence.

Therefore, his Majesty's government is urged to adopt such rates of postage on this class of mail matter as will encourage the circulation of British newspapers and periodicals in all parts of the Empire.

KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS.

Small Quantities of Zinc Already Sent to Frank and Pilot Bay.

Nelson, Jan. 27.—The shipments for the week from Kootenay-Yale districts amounted to 32,467 tons, and for the year to date 110,452. Boundary shipments were 24,520 tons; Rossland, 6,466; Slocan and East Kootenay 1,481. The Granby smelter received 15,762 tons; British Columbia Copper Company, 3,775; Dominion Copper Company, 5,036; Trail smelter, 6,686; Hall Mines smelter, 622; Marysville smelter, 300. There was one new shipper during the week, the Skylark in the Boundary district; and two in the Slocan, the Rambler and Hewitt. The total number of mines shipping this week was 30. Mines have already started small shipments of zinc to the smelter at Frank and Pilot Bay, in readiness for the blowing in of those plants.

A Special Meeting Of Local Board

The Victoria Directors of B. C Permanent Discuss Prosperous Conditions.

President Langlois Submits the Annual Statement of the Company.

"Why is the B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company so entirely different from the York County Loan Company?" was the keynote of a special meeting of the local board of directors of the B. C. Permanent held Friday afternoon in this city to discuss the annual report.

President Thomas T. Langlois of Vancouver read the report. It shows the B. C. Permanent to be in a very prosperous condition, having been able to reduce its interest charges to borrowers one-half per cent. during the past year, and increase its reserve fund $25,000 at the same time.

Representative citizens were present in the personnel of the board and shareholders as follows: W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., who presided; Alderman Goodacre, Messrs. James Maynard, Angus McKeown, W. H. Bone, George Powell, E. W. Whittington, and H. J. Knott, the secretary; and the following shareholders: Hon. A. E. Smith, H. T. Knott, J. B. McCallum, D. C. Reed, and Charles Mason. Messrs. Noah Shakespeare, W. H. Bone, A. E. Smith and W. G. Cameron were appointed delegates to the annual meeting, February 28.

"I am particularly pleased to note the earnest interest the Directors of the B. C. Permanent take in its affairs," said Mr. Langlois. "They attend the meetings for the purpose of keeping fully informed of all the business of the Company. Mr. David Spencer, for instance, makes it a point to attend the directors' meetings in Vancouver. He is largely interested in the company and feels that the position of director in the B. C. Permanent is not merely an honorary title, but implies responsibility.

"It is in the responsibility placed on the shoulders of men such as these that insure the success of our Company. The York County Loan could not have continued for the years it did to pursue a course that would end in inevitable failure if it had conducted its affairs with a full knowledge of men such as we have in the active directorate of the B. C. Permanent."

"Then it would not be possible for the B. C. Permanent to transact business the way the York County Loan Company did?" asked Mr. Bone.

"No," replied Mr. Langlois, and he entered into a discussion of the laws which govern loan companies in British Columbia and Ontario, which differ in favor of British Columbia, and then clearly analyzed the difference between the B. C. Permanent and the York County in the question of by-laws and actual administration of their affairs.

"It is apparent that the law alone is not sufficient to protect shareholders," Mr. Langlois said. "The law in Ontario was violated for years in the case of the York County, because the management was concentrated in officials who were permitted to handle the company's funds according to their own volition. They could and did invest and speculate in real estate, which cannot be done by the officers of the B. C. Permanent, for its by-laws and the laws of British Columbia do not permit it to own real estate except for office purposes, or when it is secured under foreclosure. In the case of the York County Loan Company, its by-laws could be changed other than at a general meeting and without previous notice. The by-laws of the B. C. Permanent cannot be changed without due notice, and then only by a majority of the shareholders at a general meeting. Everything that is done by this company is open to inspection at any time by the shareholders and directors.

"Government inspection also insures the shareholders that the affairs of the company are conducted along the lines of sound finance, and bearing upon this point an official document was read which shows that there is on file with the government a complete report of the exact condition of the company made by a government representative, which is an unqualified endorsement of the B. C. Permanent Loan in every particular. It is possible that the document in question may be given out in publication.

"Mr. Langlois, in making loans for the Company, do you make an allowance for depreciation?" was a question asked by one of the directors. In reply, Mr. Langlois showed that each year the Company's money was out upon loans upon any given piece of property, that the loan diminished while the value of the property usually advanced, so that the margin of safety was invariably increased each year. He stated also that re-valuations were frequent. He stated that in the large majority of places where the Company loans money the value of real estate was advancing, and that the Company did not loan at all in places where the basis of prosperity was lacking or largely problematical. In fact, it selects loaning points with great care, taking, for instance, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Calgary, Winnipeg, and omitting the many small places and the boom towns, which are constantly applying to the B. C. Permanent for agencies.

Mr. Langlois also stated that it was the policy of the company to loan in a variety of communities in order that any depression in any line of business or production would not affect the company as a whole.

The general question of how financial institutions could be kept in the right course was discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of all present that publicity in such newspapers as the Colonist was of the greatest possible value to the public, to the shareholders and to honest concerns.

It was agreed that the B. C. Permanent had pursued the right course in inviting the public to study its affairs through the columns of the leading newspapers, and in quoting the opinions held of the Company by leading citizens.

The gentlemen present seemed to concur in the idea that leading newspapers which carefully edit their advertising columns are pursuing the right course in the protection of themselves and their patrons.

Mr. Langlois was congratulated on the splendid showing his Company is making, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. David Spencer, who was in Vancouver, and did not return in time to attend the meeting, said afterwards that he felt that everyone should become fully informed of the facts regarding the B. C. Permanent, and that a study of its methods and its annual statement through the columns of the newspapers tended to strengthen the Company by justifying the confidence w..... is reposed in it.

Mr. Langlois left on the Princess Friday night for Vancouver, much pleased with his visit to Victoria and the interest that is shown in the B. C. Permanent by Victoria's leading citizens.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS, 1906.

How are the mighty fallen?
Why not in the midst of the battle.
They were too much afraid of upsetting
Free Trade,
So they had to come down with a rattle.

A leader who needed a leader
To lead him which way he shou'd go,
And when he had found him, kept looking
around him,
And wouldn't take orders from Joe.

Thus are the mighty fallen;
On the carcase the vultures are busy,
"Tis enough to turn "Dizzy" a Radical,
Or else to turn Radicals dizzy.

Monkey Brand Soap creans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Eight Bottles of
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VEN, B. A., Vice-Principal.
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her Corps.

RY AND LIVESTOCK
HATCHING—Black, white
orpingtons, white Leghorns and
k eggs. Miss Turner, Cad-
road. Tel. B337. jan26
—First class Jersey cow; good
Apply Pemberton & Son, 45
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HATCHING—White Leghorn
fine hens, mated with cocker-
3¾; $1 setting. Unfertiles re-
ox 447 Post Office. jan23
—At Cloverdale Stock Farm, 2
Durham bull calves, 1 cross
and Jersey, 1 grade Durham,
and 2-year heifers, and small
ply to J. W. Tolmie, Box 229
B. C. jan23
—A horse, trap and harness.
pt. Bunbury. Telephone No.
41 Yates street. jan23
—Quiet, fresh calved family
Moss street. jan16
—2 registered Jersey cows.
s., Royal Oaks. jan21

ALE—MISCELLANEOUS
—Seed wheat; yield this year
bushels per acre; $40 per ton.
e, Beaver Point, B. C. ja8
—20-foot cabin gasoline launch;
sails and gear complete. W.
y, P. O., Victoria. ja25

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of buying stock, feed and im-
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LIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.
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When a person is thin, weak and run down in health, there is no evidence of restoration so satisfactory as actual increase in weight and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will stand the test we are glad to have you make it. Don't expect too much from the first box or two, but begin this treatment with the determination that you will give it a chance to cure you and you will not be disappointed. It is composed of the elements of nature which go to form new firm flesh and tissue and every dose is bound to be, at least, of some benefit to you.

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Phillipsburg, Que., writes: "I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good results of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone, and feel like an entirely different person."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 sents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.