the Town and Men Greatly

hortly before midmade public the Maj.-Gen. Otis the town of Iloila inder Gen. Miller

n. Miller reports ken 11th instant irgents given un der, but their bout an engage-Insurgents fired n, but little loss nhabitants. No S. troops report

U. S. gunboat vening with des Marcus P. Miller ncing that Iloilo nbined military turday morning. information from issioners ashore aul with a comovernor of Iloile governor of Iloilo render within a him not to make erval. The rebels cuns and prepared Thereupon the guns, the rebels upon her. The then bombarded the bad set on fire had set on fire romptly landed in all cases of before considerone. It is beuring the bomen to American

RENCHES p.m.)-The 20th sh lands north er is now en can. The Am cordon twenty the cordon twenty-the coast on the te, south of Ma-leading in the except that the relieved the 1st battalion of the doned on the left s sneaking along busily throwing left, sharpshoot-ing their opera-

wounded in the Lieut. Geo. A. th artillery, was ding by his gun unsas volunteers est night. Pri-B. and Priyate he Kansas regi-Caloocan have

d twenty-seven undred yesterston has moved off Malose, the ino government, out eight miles. AND TIRED.

ter's Telegram following des-February 13, can a Spaniard there came to his hands and offered to re-ally the artilre discontented, ghly disillusion-rs being of no inger and fati-

sited Polo, a few nd addressed the laiming that he serting that 2,300

RCEMENTS. spite of the as-war department tion, it is well nt is anxious to a scheduled for possible. There erefore at infor-at New York was to start try and the re-17th, could not soldiers of the d by the storm, confident, this e them in Nev

EATH.

ut Into Lake reds Looked

n skaters living ark and Lake Lake Michigan n of them were entire evening tless efforts to sing six. The

Luther Laffin

rs of age, niece w of Attorney Lake Forest Lake Forest od park.

rescued were Lake Forest ventured on

osed to have ing three of ay on a floe Chicago life-in searching a prominent tone out on in since and ires of the ral "shots,". The vast near shore, Before Mr. escape was there, alarmind, reported t from shore e seen. Between the floated impolice officers enling in the a boat might reliably teleto this city. a prominent the slightest d after several of rescue was

present session. It opened ere the house had been sitting half an hour this art ternoon, and was still in progress when the hands of the clock indicated six, the usual hour of adjournment, Mr. Helms, the hands of the clock indicated six, the hands of the hands of the clock indicated six, the hands of the clock indicated six, the hands of the clock in the clock in

Mr. Munroe presented a petition from atepayers of the municipality of Langasking relief from their financial omplications, which petition was read nd received. REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. Higgins presented a report from the house the bill for the incorporation the Atlin Southern Railway Company.

4 per cent., this being the limit of the overdraft to November 17 when a further amount of \$200,000 was arranged

Judgments bill—Attorney-General.
Absconding Debtors bill. — Attorney-Land Registry bill-Attorney-General.

Minister.

bill be discharged. He gave no explan-atioin, and the order was disposed of in accordance with his request. PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS BILL. In moving the second reading of the Provincial Elections bill, the Attorney-General said he thought that some slight explanation might be due to the house. The amendments proposed to the exist ng law-or nearly all, perhaps with th exception of one—were of rather technical nature. There were for example provisions for making the compilation of the voters' list more definite. Heretofore a revision once a year had been protection once a year had been protection. ided for it was now intended to make the revision semi-annual, while was proposed to be given the Lieut. overnor-in-council to arrange for altogether new lists in the cities of Victoria Vancouver, New Westminster and Na-naimo. By way of illustratioin, there appeared almost six thousand voters on true, but who were at all times subject appeared almost six thousand voters on the list for Victoria City, while at a recent election only something like 3,000 trotes were cast all told, indicating that a remarkably large proportion of the list had no right to voters mead on the list had no right to enter the content and estable in the city, it should not be equally necessary and desirable in the country. Admitting that it was qually desirable there were and desirable in the cities greater facilities for disseminantly information quickly, and it was qually desirable, there were made, and would naturally support to find the province of the province of the province of the province on a pane for the list for Victoria City, while at a recent election only something like 3,000 trotes were cast all told, indicating that a removed from the contamination of the province and all its mass are not appeared to the orders that would appear the very voters manded on the list had no right to appear upon it, having either died or left; it might with reason be asked with the province of the province and distinct the country of the city and the would appear the very worst legislation that a government could reference to know that a man of oilties. He himself saw quite another which the best interest to report to know that a man of the city appear to the neasure—a motive which was far from being in the best interest to know the heat to encountry. Admitting the province of the province of

have been initiated in the courts to void his election. The grounds stated are that the returning officer did not himself reach the place of nomination until the expiry of time; that his deputy refused expiry of time; that his deputy refused to the remark the nomination of Thomas Formula (the proposed of the name of the registrar of the Supreme court, whose duties were in no determined with such work, and placed in the hands of the registrar of the Supreme court, whose duties were in no determined with such work, and placed in the hands of the registrar of the Supreme court, whose duties were in no determined with such work, and placed in the hands of the government. This could certainly be taken as nothing less than a not very delicate hint that the policy of decapitation was to be energetically pursued, and the places filled out of the forces of the Queen—the bulwarks and the places filled out of the could with the followers aimed to put unbia with his followers aimed to put the scale with the degraded Chinaman expiry of time; that his deputy refused to accept the nomination of Thomas Forrest, of Donald, when it was legally tendered; and that he, when he did arrive,
also refused the nomination of Mr. Forrest, without looking at the papers presented him, under the misapprehension
that he himself was proposed as the candidate.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock
and prayers were read by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

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and no necessity would have arisen for
the special legislation of the early part
of the present session, to which so great

General with respect to the exclusion of the solidary and the all purely ascertical contents of the country and the solidary civil service with the intention of giving their best service to the country and making it their life work, world be the Land Registry bill—Attorney-General. Department of Mines bill—Finance in their life work, would be the principle enunciated by this measure; and on the other hand, they formed but a small proportion of the entire electorate, by whom the bill would certainly be favored. The PORDER DISCHARGED.

The Mr. Cotton asked that the order their country and bill, and especially in view of the enanged conditions presented since the Attorney-General had announced it to be incorrect as relating to the disfranchisement of the teachers, he thought it would be well if the Attorney-General would make the necessary corrections and present the would certainly be favored. The proposition was simply this—that so long as bill as it was the intention of the governcommittee on the Succession Duty

> The other change in the same section was based upon another principle alto-gether. It would be admitted by everyone having at heart the welfare of the country that the soldiers and sailors of the Imperial government who happened to be stationed here for a short time, or at Vancouver, or any port in the provvoice in saying to whose hands those affairs should be entrusted. It was for this reason that it was proposed in this bill to exclude them from voting, and the same argument applied in the case of officers of Her Majesty's service, who

This report was adopted.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Prentice presented the first report of the public accounts committee, which was read as follows:

"That the overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia on February 12, 1899, was \$784,171.25. Prior to November 30, interest on \$600,000 was chargeable at the provision was not provision at the provision was found in the law of Canada, in that of Ontario, and even in that of much-despised Manitoba. It had been part of the general law in these provinces and in the Dominion ever since the ballot system had been introduced, and was most necessary and useful, obviating tedious and expensive proceedings, and greatly reducing the number of the provision was found in the law of Canada, in that of Ontario, and even in that of much-despised Manitoba. It had been provinces and in the Dominion ever since the ballot system had been introduced, and was most necessary and useful, obviating tedious and expensive proceedings, and greatly reducing the number of ings, and greatly reducing the number of be a backward move instead of forward. He did not agree with the Attorney-Gen

Mr. Cotton introduced a bill respecting frades and other licenses, and Mr. Dearweight to exclude from participation in the province than the province that the exercise of the section in its engage a first time and set for second ingread a first time and set for second ingread a first time and set for second in the province and perhaps more in the late government side all makes and other licenses, and Mr. Clauses act, each of these measures being read a first time and set for second in the province and perhaps more in the late government side by virtue of the enabling and approximately approximatel at the next sitting of the house. Court, no sheriff or deputy sheriff, no em- house to believe that the law had been members of the government side, all tion petitions during the session of the

of the house. Hon. Mr. Semlin, while he would have been glad to grant every courtesy to been glad to grant every courtesy to been glad to grant every courtesy to members of the other side, could not see hat any argument had been adduced by he leader of the opposition, in justifica his motion. posed the request for an adjournment of the debate at its present stage.

The motion was then put to the vote and negatived by 18 to 14—names not

MR. McPHILLIPS, continuing the debate, commented upon the lamb-like innocence with which the Attorney-General had advanced this bill, assuring the house that it was for the purpose—and that purpose alone—of preserving the civil service of the province on a plane far removed from the contamination of

the special legislation of the early part of the present session, to which so great objection had been raised, and which in reality had for its sole purpose, whatle ever might be said to the contrary, the assurance of representation during this present session, to East Lillooet and North Yale. (Opposition expressions of Morth Yale. (Opposition expressions of the service out for special qualification as voters. They only became entitled to exercise the franchise when they, as any other voter, took up their residence; and they were required to take the same declaration as any other voter. Then why were General would find it hard to explain. As to the broad principle of excluding the members of the civil service, should they take the stand of separating the school teachers from the rest of the civil service, should they take the stand of separating the school teachers from the rest of the civil service, should they take the stand of separating the meance of a permanent civil service, should they take the stand of separating the meance of a permanent civil service, should they take the stand of separating the meance of a permanent civil service, should they take the stand of separating the meance of the service out for special qualification as voters. They only became entitled to exercise the franchise exercise the the house and the people, leading them to believe that these men of Her Majesty's forces were in some special manner allowed to vote, whereas the fact was that they only became voters when they became citizens as anyone else. Here again was seen the same underlying motive for the bill-motive sufficient to in duce the Attorney-General of British Columbia to offer gratuitous insult to

the defenders of our Queen and country. The motive beneath the bill, second ber cent., this being the interest was real proposed and other licenses, and Mr. Deane a bill to amend the Municipal clection appeals finding their way into the courts. Now, as to the most improposed measure—the change upon which dispute would be most likely to a proposed measure—the change upon which dispute would be most likely to a first, and which he had left for consideration last of all. This change was outlined in section 3 of the bill, which sought to exclude from participation in politics the regular members of the province than the Attorney-General himself. The remarks of the Attorney-Item and the A

As observe that he too had had some con-

would certainly be favored. The proposition was simply this—that so long as a man drew his salary from the public, he had no right to concern himself about the politics of those placed over him as the politics of the po t was always in the power of an office to instruct them not to go to the polls.

> soldier or the sailor was not a voter by any means. This Mr. McPhillips briefly denied; in

away from home, and the consolation that the right of the ballot afforded, it

would be remembered that at home the

establishing citizenship. MR. EBERTS, touching in his openfor great rejoicing among the people of say that they had no interest in

apply to school teachers—

any member recognized, for as the Do Mr. Neill was glad to hear this from ers' list for Dominion elections all these members of the provincial civil service, it appeared, would be debarred from having any voice in the government of Can

Hon. Mr. Martin interjected that there was a saving clause in the Dominion statute enabling the disfranchised proincial servants to vote upon making a leclartion in form prescribed. Mr. Pooley was glad to learn this. He

had not had opportunity to give the mat-ter close inspection, and although he realized that the bill had already been passed and disposed of in the ment party caucus he thought it was a point that might appeal to the members opposite even yet. In regard to the proposal to disfranchise the Imperial forces This Mr. McPhillips briefly denied; in the Old Country it was quite competent for a soldier or a sailor to qualify as a householder or in numerous other ways establishing citizenship.

posal to distranchise the imperial forces who had for years been residents of the province, especially those who had taken up their homes in the neighborhood of Esquimalt, these gentlemen—and more particularly those identified with the work of the naval yard-had since 1871 MR. EBERTS, touching in his opening remarks upon the fact that the Attorney-General had once more seen fit to belittle and deride the laws of British Columbia, thought it should be cause the propile of say that the arrival in the province, to

Attring-General.

Appellition Protests & gainst the protein provided by the additional of the short of the short was not observed by the additional of the short of the short was not been attributed by the short of the short of the short was not been attributed by the short of the short of the short was not been attributed by the short

pply to school teachers—

Hon. Mr. Martin interrupted to say it ruled down by Mr. Speaker.

specifical bill by which he was permitted to take his seat in the house, but was position on the voting of the civil ser-

error in the bill was solely and entirely my fault, arising through my carelessness in looking after the drafting of the bill. Neither the government nor myself at any time had any intention to disfranchise the teachers. Cannot the gentlemen opposite take my solemn protestation of this? I will take my affidavit to it if they so desire.

Mr. Eberts accepted the statement of the Attorney-General, but pointed out to that gentleman that members of the house could not know this by intuition, and their opinions of the bill had therest to measure as it came before them. As for the proposition to disfranchise the civil service, he certainly regretted to see so intellised to the region of their rights as citizens. He had never asked any employee of the real wish of the ectorate, and the rought in at the last election for the purpose of carrying Esquimalt for the purpose of the real wish of the electorate, and for no other nurroes. If the had never asked any employee of the content of the purpose of the pu had never asked any employee of the eral wish of the electorate, and for no was the only class, and the Attorney government how he was going to vote; other purpose. If he had not seen fit General in this bill said nothing concernior, did he think, had any of his coleagues—
Hon. Mr. Semlin—But did you ask the spring of 1898, such an admission of voters would never have taken place. He denied, as Mr. Pooley had, that he by the voice of the people, but by acci-

perform in keeping order at elections and enforcing the general law on such occasions. He also pointed out to the same member that he was distinctly wrong in his assertion that the ballot law was opposed by members of the late govern-

Mr. Kidd defended the proposed segregation of the civil service from politics, and Mr. Helmcken opposed the contemproved of it, and thought it would be approved by the business men of the province. The proposed disfranchisement of the entire civil service he thought would be amply compensated for by the ufranchisement of the certificate of the election of Mr. Williams agreed to the certificate of the election of Mr. Williams agreed to the certificate of the election of Mr. Williams any particular and Mr. Helmcken opposed segregation of the civil service from politics, and Mr. Helmcken opposed the contemplated disfranchisements, the latter moving the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to. province. The proposed disfranchisement of the entire civil service he thought would be amply compensated for by the enfranchisement of the workingmen who by the extension of the polling hours in cities would be enabled to record their votes, as they had been record their votes. votes, as they had been unable to do heretofore. The provision for a reheretofore. The provision for a re-count met with his hearty approbation,

ney-General casting discredit continually upon the past legislation of the province—legislation which had built it up to its present proud position as a factor of the Empire—He objected, too, to the utter absence of logic in this fundamental section 3 in the bill before the house. It in the first place enunciated the principle that the members of the civil serciple that the members of the civil series and druggists, \$250 every six vice should not be entitled to vote—while the school teachers, the great bulk of the and retail merchant or trader, \$50 every the school teachers, the great bulk of the civil servants, were to be exempt! They were appointed by the trustee boards, it was quite true, but they were paid by the province, and they were at all times liable to dismissal by the province for cause. He was on the point of saying that the same rule applied to all departments of the civil service—that dismissal could only be made for cause—but remembered that the new government had introduced a new order of things in this respect. They were now dismissing for no cause whatever, and from what the Attorney-General had said, proposed to continue on this policy. The members of the civil service would compare for any crown lands, \$2.50 for every month; service would compare for any crown lands, \$2.50 for every month; and retail merchant or trader, \$50 every six months; every sut months; every jets on whith, \$2.50 every six months; every cattle drover, \$50; every banker, \$400 per year; each other place of business, \$100 every year; every practising bazzitser or solicitor, \$25 every six months; every cattle drover, \$50; every banker, \$400 per year; each other place of business, \$100 every year;

torney-General had taken the sting out of this bill in a measure at least by saying that it was not intended to have it apply to school teachers—

Mr. Prentice here essayed several times to reply to Mr. Eberts in regard to the special bill by which he was permitted and charged that he had been grievously apply to school teachers—

Mr. Prentice here essayed several times to reply to Mr. Eberts in regard to the special bill by which he was permitted and charged that he had been grievously apply to school teachers—

Hon. Mr. Martin interrupted to say it had not been taken out—it had never been in.

Mr. Eberts—I quite understand you; but it certainly was in the bill as it was laid before us. Was it not in it last Friday, and until the press throughout the province raised such an outcry that the Attorney-General could plainly see in the feeling of the country regarding it?

Hon. Mr. Martin—What more can 1 say? I have solemnly profested to the honorable gentlemen opposite that this error in the bill was solely and entirely my fault, arising through my careless my fault, arising through my careless my fault, arising through my careless.

them to vote?

Mr. Eberts replied emphatically in the negative, and asked the Premier to accept his denial in this regard as fairly and squarely as he did the explanation of the Attorney-General.

"I will do so with pleasure," said Hon. Mr. Semlin.

Mr. Eberts replied emphatically in the had ever asked a vote from the men of the service in the late campaign, and declined to discuss this bill from any other standpoint than this disfranchisement, which he considered a good thing and on which he would support the measure. It was possible that a clearer definition of officers on full pay might be made, and there were other improvements that could be perfected in committee, but as to the principle of the bill, it was altogether worthy of support.

Mr. PRENTICE confined his remarks

Which it had become possessed not by the voice of the people, but by accident and a diversion of constitutional law which no member of the government was brave enough to attempt to defend, in order to keep in power as long as special legislation will enable them so to do. With respect to the courts of revision, in the past they had been kept absolutely fair, the collector of votes being a purely clerical officer, passing upon applications only, and not permitted to tamper with the lists at his pleasure, as it was now proposed he should.

as although it might have prevented him from sitting in the house at all, it would have saved both himself and his opponent considerable trouble and expense.

COL. BAKER objected to the Attorpoint of the same o