PARLIAMENT

h on Acceptance of itation to Peace nference.

assination of Aus- ess Affects Free- Brit sh soil.

ll Bannerman For- sen as the Lib- Leader.

s.

.—The Queen's speech parliament to-morrow sual reference to the xitsing between Great gn countries and will e recent operations in ith the affairs in Crete, ope that the Cretan ir way of solution by of Prince George of mmissioner of the pow- speech wil lalso refer to attend the Czar's which has been accept- very sympathetic ref- assination of the Em- It mentions the anar- Rome, and the prob- the alteration of the in with respect to an- dowed. The speech t concern at the fact ntinues in certain lo- ays tribute to the ef- sures taken to extir- votion of the officials, complimented upon its nstrated in the recent fence and there are illusions to the disas- Indies. Finally, the that the bills will be municipal government the promotion of sec- etc.

Sir Henry Campbell- er of parliament in the the Stirling district 1868, has been form- er of the Liberal op- born in 1836 and is f the late Sir James med the additional n under the will of the late Henry Ban- Court, Kent. He Glasgow University lege, Cambridge, and 50 to a daughter of r Charles Bruce. leader became finan- e war office in 1871, until 1874, was re- and held the office he became secretary In 1884 Campbell- secretary for Ire- 5 he was secretary He has always been man who had a fu- as a person likely to He is young look- ved. The Irishmen m the "Scotch sand- for war he proved dministrator and as his name was men- successor to Sir Wm.

KOOTENAY.

late Returned by ause of a Storm Train.

(Special)—This was North East Koote- aused by the death te unexpectedly Mr. nt candidate, was proclamation. ndidates, Mr. Grif- to take part in the gs, but had to drop d on account of the train. He arrived ter the proper time, urning officer, who ination before him, duly elected. appointment in op- as Mr. Griffiths is and would have

OMMISSION.

Sub-committee on Boundary.

.—The members of n joint commis- to-day, as was the on the Alaskan

he ministers who Friday to hold a Wilfrid, Sir Richard urday and Sunday ernational commis- to-day. They de- r doings. will take part in paign. tion exists among to the date of the Some ministers he the house on Tarte and others f the session will ced if parliament after the Easter mean Thursday, hold out for the extra two weeks ernment to bring on within ten days opening. On the r date would en- n connection with pleted so that the en up by the sev- mediately after rs of private bill well to remember mmons has given deviation from or will be permitted

vernment on Sat- Messrs. Marks and dairy commission- west, lucrative po- land government's icials declined the main in the Do- members of Prof. charge of the land. ne, a local firm of west tenderers for drainage work- $8,000, or $30,000 eer's estimate. It rry out the con-

# Two Thousand Filipinos Slain.

Desperate Attack on the Americans at Manila Repulsed with Awful Carnage.

Attempt to Surprise the Stranger Foe Brings Dire Disaster Upon the Natives.

Deadly Hail of Shells from Warships, and Sweep of Many Thousand Rifles.

Refugees in Church Driven Out by Smoke and Picked Off by Sharp-hooters.

Splendid Bravery of Naked Savages Facing Death at Cannon's Mouth.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 5.—(9 a.m.)—The insurgents made a general assault on the defences of the city last night, and at this hour the battle still rages. The assault was made from every quarter at 8:30, at a given signal from Aguinaldo's headquarters. Though surprised by the suddenness of the attack, Gen. Otis was prepared to meet it and prevented any break of his lines. Firing was general, and the outposts all around the city were immediately engaged. The insurgents met with little success, every attempt being successfully resisted. No attempt was made during the night to force the insurgents from the strong positions they occupy in the trenches dug by the Spanish troops for the defence of the city, but which have been in many places turned by the Filipinos into works of offence against the town they were originally intended to defend. There has been no cessation of firing since the attack commenced. Admiral Dewey at once made arrangements to support the troops, and the Charleston, Monadnock and Callao were moved up into position, and a vigorous fire was opened. There has been no outbreak among the natives in the city. All the American and European women have been placed on board the transports in the harbor.

Manila, Feb. 5.—3 p. m.—The long-expected war between the Americans and Filipinos has come at last. The clash came at 6:35 yesterday evening when three dashing Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. The third time Sergeant Henry challenged them then fired and killed one and wounded another. Almost immediately afterwards, the Filipinos came from Calvoocan to Santa Mesa and commenced a fusilade which was ineffectual. The Nebraskan, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied irregularly and held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos concentrated at three points, Calvoocan, Cagalain and Santa Mesa. About 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened fire on all three regiments simultaneously. It was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik Balik and by advancing their skirmishers at Pandican. The Americans responded with a terrible fire, but owing to the darkness, they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah Light Artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third Artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over one hour. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Manilion, opened fire with their second batteries on the Filipinos' position and kept it up vigorously. At 2:45 there was another fusilade along the incline and the United States doubled-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate. With daylight the Americans advanced. The Californian and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself during the early hours capturing one Howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir which is connected with the waterworks. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right to retreat to Calboran. There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable. The United States losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded. The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of the artillery fire, and left many dead men on the field. Several attempts were made in this city yesterday to assassinate United States officers.

London, Feb. 6.—A Manila despatch to the Morning Post says: "The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by the natives in the streets. Lieut. Chas. Hogan and Sergt. Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly. Lieut.-Col. Cotton was attacked by a native with a sword while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver. Sharp shooters within the United States lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the Second Reserve hospital. Col. William Smith died of apoplexy. Many of the insurgents were driven into Passag River and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

In a subsequent telegram is the following statement "Last night—Saturday—and to-day's engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to 3,000. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected, and that every preparation had been made to meet them. Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack to-night. Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than a hundred Filipinos were taken from the trenches and are being cared for by the American hospitals.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey to-day cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the United States army and naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. The Insurgents, he said, had been the aggressors and had been repulsed. The admiral's message was as follows: "To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Insurgents here inaugurated a general engagement yesterday night which was continued to-day. The army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to the navy.

Washington, Feb. 5. — The following cablegram from General Otis has been received at the War Department. "Manila, Feb. 5: "To the Adjutant-General, Washington: Have established our permanent lines well out and have driven off the Insurgents. The troops have contained themselves with great heroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and the city perfectly quiet. List of casualties to-morrow.

Washington, Feb. 6.—12:15 a.m.—The following supplementary dispatch from General Otis has just been made public: Manila, Feb. 5, to Adjutant-General—Insurgents in large force opened attack on our out lines at 6:45 last evening; they renewed attack several times during the night; at 4 o'clock this morning the entire line engaged and all attacks were repulsed; at daybreak we advanced against the Insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, captured several Insurgents and their defence works. The Insurgents loss in dead and wounded is large, our own causalties thus far are estimated at 175; very few fatal. The troops were enthusiastic and acted fearlessly. The navy did splendidly on the flanks of the enemy. The city is held in check and absolute quiet prevails. Insurgents have secured a good many Mauser rifles, and a few field pieces and quick-firing guns with ammunition during the last month.

Manila, Feb. 6.—9 a. m.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that Americans mean business as there were no further hostilities last night and no atttempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their forces before returning to the attack. It is impossible to ascertain how the news has been received at Maloloos, the seat of the Insurgent Government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally.

Hongkong, Feb. 6.—The Filipino Junta here has issued a statement setting forth that fighting at Manila was only an outpuost skirmish designed to influence the vote in the United States Senate to-day on the Peace Treaty.

HOW IT COMMENCED.

Manila, Feb. 6.—The fighting yesterday was not the result of anything aggressive on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of native soldiers, who refused to obey the sentry and capturing the villages of San Juan, Del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati and Santa Mesa and Lomin.

While fighting was proceeding in the vicinity of Mayla, there was great excitement among the residents of the city. The natives were wildly excited, and had it not been for the splendid police system established by the Americans, there would have been a general outbreak and looting. The police, however, kept a strong hand on the natives and prevented any very serious trouble.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING.

The Tennessees joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians commanded by Col. Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Col. Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated in the Paco church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but were unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusilade, Colonel Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, and set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Capt. Dyers' battery of the Sixth artillery bombarded the order of a sentry, who challenged the passage of his post. Two natives advanced to an outpost of the First Nebraska regiment, who are stationed to the northeast of Manila. As they approached the sentry, the latter ordered them to halt. They insolently refused to do so, and continued to advance. The sentry again called upon them to halt, and as they paid no attention to the order, he leveled his rifle and fired upon them.

The action of the natives leads to the supposition that their refusal to obey the sentry was part of a preconceived plan. No sooner had the sentry fired than the Filipinos, who were occupying blockhouse No. 7, fired a gun, which was evidently the signal for an attack to be made on the Americans.

The Nebraska regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost where the shooting occurred, and it was upon this regiment the first attack was made. Immediately after the firing of the signal gun the Filipinos moved against the Nebraskans. They were not prepared for the reception they got. They thought they would take the Americans by surprise, but in this they were grievously disappointed, finding the Americans ready for any contingency.

The firing spread on both sides until there was extensive firing going on at all the outposts. The American troops who had been expecting trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square accounts with the natives, whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable, and responded with alacrity and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos, which was heavy. The enemy occupied the trenches they have been digging for some days past in plain view of the Americans, much to the disgust of the latter.

In the meantime Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his firing would have been as dangerous to the Americans as to the natives. He gave orders, however, that as soon as it was light enough to allow the positions of the enemy to be determined with accuracy, the cruiser Charleston and the captured gunboat Callao should take a hand. At daybreak the two warships took positions and fired on the enemy north of the city. Later the monitor Monadnock was ordered to attend to the Filipinos to the south of Manila. The position of the enemy was accurately located, and the warships poured a heavy fire into them. It is reported that the losses of the natives by bombardment were very heavy.

The American land forces were also inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. This morning they commenced a vigorous advance all along the line. The enemy attempted to hold their positions, but the Americans would not be denied, and soon the natives were being pressed back in every direction. The Americans main-church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and Company G of the Californians charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above. A company of the Idahos and Washington Guards, stationed on each side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the bush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured 53 of the rebels and during the fight about the church 20 of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children and noncombatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and Companies K and M of the Californians made charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santa Anna in the face of a terrific fusilade. The ground over which they passed was covered with dead and wounded natives. The former were being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay, and the latter were brought to the hospital.

It was at this point and at Calooocan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses. The Fourteenth regulars were in a hurry to get place near Singalon, and Col. Duboce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line 12 men were killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by the native "vivas."

Among the natives the Ygarctos were specially noticeable for their bravery, about 70 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

EXCITEMENT IN MANILA.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was exciting. The American soldiers in the theatres and at the circus were called out; the performances were stopped, Filipinos scurried everywhere, and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city was plainly heard. The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city with their arms full of effects. All the carriages in the city disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut, and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city to the stations assigned to them. The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted. The Minnesota police searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday, there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia went across the bay on Sunday and took a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the mole. They were still there Monday. The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain reliable lists except from headquarters.

Two Filipinos, commissioners from Iloilo, and four rebel officers were arrested here to-day after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

DEATH ROLL GROWING.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The second bulletin from Gen. Otis gives 42 additional names of those killed and who died from wounds.

Col. William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee infantry, was in the thick of the fight when attacked by apoplexy and fell from his horse. James Mitchell, Fourteenth artillery, was the only officer of the regular army killed in the regular engagements of Saturday night, so far as the official lists show up to date. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in the army since December, 1867.

## AWFUL CARNAGE.

Hong Kong, Feb. 6.

**The latest advices from Manila say that the rebel forces have been driven back ten miles, and their losses are estimated at 1900 killed and wounded.**

Manila, Feb. 6.

**Careful estimates place the Filipino losses to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded, and 5,000 taken prisoners.**

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

Outbreak of the Filipinos Hasten Adoption of Bargain With Spain.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiations between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was to-day ratified by the United States senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty. The vote was taken in executive session and until the injunction of secrecy was removed the result was supposed to be private, but the Vice-President had no more than announced the figures before the senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber declaring that the treaty had been ratified.

No vote had been taken in the senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote of to-day. The anxiety was due not to the magnitude of the question at issue but the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment. Only the select few knew how Senators McEnery of Louisiana and Jones of Nevada would vote half an hour before their votes were cast, and not even these knew when the bell rang for the executive session at a quarter past two. Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senotar Davis' motion lingered in the corridors, all waiting eager for the first news from inside. It was generally understood that the first 45 minutes were to be given to speech-making but the crowd apparently was prepared for this delay. Within the chamber, the interest was more intense. Very few senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloak rooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given their especial attention to securing of votes to insure the ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Half an hour afterwards it was whispered that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McLaurin had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty, in view of the condition of affairs at Manila. Senator Jones came over at the last moment, making the vote one more than was necessary.

News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White House almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster-General Smith was with the President at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the President was gratified at the vote, and so expressed himself. Within 40 minutes after its ratification, General Cox, the secretary of the senate, appeared with the treaty itself which he promptly delivered into the President's hands. After the ratification of the treaty, the Senate in open session took up a joint resolution offered by Mr. McEnery declaring a policy for the Philippines and an effort was made to adopt, but the debate occupied so much time that the resolution went over until to-morrow.

London, Feb. 7.—The Times in an editorial expressive of its satisfaction at the ratification of the peace treaty by the United States senate says: "We presume the Americans will be in no hurry to establish their government in every corner of the islands. They will more likely be content to make themselves secure at important points and to leave the rest to time. The Filipinos will tire of knocking their heads against a brick wall and by degrees they will discover that life is quite tolerable under American administration."

THE AMERICAN WAY.

Petitioning for Freedom of Canadian Mines and Moving to Freeze Out Canadian Steamers.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Alaskan boundary line is now receiving particular attention at the hands of the Canadian joint commission, in session at Washington, and a final decision will probably be reached within a short time. According to the Associated Press despatch published yesterday, a sub-committee is now taking testimony on both sides and is deep in the examination of maps. The vital effect the settlement of this question will have on the entire Pacific coast is keenly appreciated in this city, and such influence as can be wielded is being brought to bear on the American members of the commission to keep them from acceding to Canadian demands in this matter.

Telegrams were sent yesterday from this city to men whose influence may count with the commission, and no stone will be left unturned to prevent concessions of Alaskan territory which would be disastrous to the shipping interests of the coast.

The boundary contention is very familiar to readers of the Post-Intelligencer. The British claim that the line between Alaska and Canada should extend ten marine leagues from the deep sea, and not following the indentations of the coast line. This old claim would include the head of Lynn canal and the ports of Dyea and Skagway in the British possessions. The control of these ports is of especial importance, since they afford access to the only all-the-year-round routes to the Yukon valley and give the key to the Alaskan situation.

It was reported here last fall that the commission was favorable to granting certain concessions, and on the strength of the report—which was not, however, substantiated—the chamber drew up and forwarded resolutions of protest against such action. It was also urged at that time that a man be selected and equipped with the fullest and most accurate data and authorized to lay the matter personally before the commission, then in session at Quebec.

That the British are in earnest in demanding a port on Lynn canal is not to be doubted, and it is thought here that in order to back up their wishes they will offer to make concessions to the American miner in the Northwest Territory or other reciprocal measures which shall be tempting to the Americans.

President E. O. Graves said yesterday that such action as had been taken to influence the commission had not been of a character that justified him in making it public. That something had been done he acknowledged, and he expressed confidence that any of the ports in controversy would not be given up. "It would seriously affect the whole Pacific coast," he said, "and we are trying to bring the Americans on the commission to a full realization of the fact."

MR. MULOCK'S NEGLECT.

It speaks well for the forgiving spirit of the Anglo-Saxon that one good act is able to hide a number of bad ones. Mr. Mulock, inspired by the enthusiasm of the recent jubilee, has given us Imperial penny postage as far as he is able; but having done that, he has been content to neglect everything else in his department. The mail facilities of the West are a crying disgrace; there is not a person who is not more or less a sufferer, but nothing whatever is done; the bitter cry goes up not only from the Kootenay, but from the Coast, from Klondike and Cassiar, from the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.—Vernon News.

EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

# VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Quick Fire on Sunday Does Great Damage—Frost Affecting Water Supply.

Eastern Capital Looking for Sawmill Site—Report on the Dorothy Morton.

Death of the First City Solicitor—Nanaimo Fight Without Gloves.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 6.—The Vancouver post office building is settling badly in some of the rooms and is undergoing extensive internal repairs.

Mr. Ludgate of Peterboro, reported to have a capital of $200,000, is to locate in Vancouver in some extensive industry. He desired to secure Deadman's island for the purpose of erecting thereon extensive sawmills, but it being impossible to secure this site from the government, other plans are being considered.

W. D. Scott, appointed as one of four Canadian commissioners to the Paris exposition, is a brother of J. D. Scott of the firms of Scott and Devlin, Vancouver. It is claimed for Commissioner Scott that he knows more men from one end of Canada to the other than any other man in the Dominion.

The cold snap is breaking up. There were flurries of snow to-day.

Owing to consumers allowing water taps to run all night to keep pipes from freezing the water became so low in the reservoir that ships could not be supplied. The city engineer says he will be compelled to prosecute. A waterphone is to be used to ascertain at each residence whether water is running.

An absurd rumor was circulated yesterday that the bodies of two women had been found in the bottom of the reservoir, the yarn having its origin in a peculiar taste in the water.

A wholesale dry goods firm from Montreal are looking for premises. They are negotiating for the Jones building on Hastings near the east.

News has been received from Yale of the death of Mr. Anderson, proprietor of the Railway hotel at that place. The deceased was well up in years. The funeral will take place at Yale.

The death took place on Sunday of Miss Florence E. Eaton, daughter of A. S. Eaton, of 1334 Howe street, after a short illness.

The steamer Cutch left for the North to-day with 150 tons of freight, numerous cattle and full passenger list.

J. C. Dixon, Vancouver, has won the Tacoma biped show prize for the ten highest scoring birds.

An Indian named James Augen reached Vancouver to-day in a canoe after having been a week paddling from Valdez island. He had been several days without food, being stormbound along the coast and once upset in the open channel. He received medical attention on his arrival.

A sensational story got into circulation here after the arrival of the ferry from Nanaimo anent a falling out between a printer named Forbes and Wilhouse tax, and which the corporation are desirous of refunding has been very kindly entertained, the honorary treasurer reporting having already received the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Armstrong | $ 58 |
| H. D. Bales | 55 |
| Wm. Davin, barber | 31 |
| Alex. Blyth | 92 |
| J. H. Brown, of Green street | 37 |
| Mark Burton | 37 |
| Bullen, Fisher & Rithet (per R. P. R. & Co. | 3 46 |
| A. Campbell, of the Westside | 50 |
| Edward Carter | 58 |
| Frederick Castleton | 25 |
| G. A. Coldwell | 43 |
| A. G. Tait | 17 |
| Wm. Chillman | 62 |
| T. G. Challoner | 29 |
| James H. L. Clay | 23 |
| F. Cole | 42 |
| W. T. Collinson | 33 |
| Do., cash (additional) | 70 |
| W. H. Cullin | 57 |
| A. Deakin | 85 |
| Wm. H. Dempster | 34 |
| W. Dicks | 30 |
| C. Dobson | 22 |
| C. L. Dodd | 73 |
| Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F | 39 |
| Katherine Draper, New Westminster | 1 42 |
| T. P. Durham | 12 |
| Walter Easton | 25 |
| Do., cash (additional) | 1 00 |
| John Earsman | 20 |
| Evans, Coleman & Evans | 87 |
| Harold Fleming | 14 |
| Theo. Fluhr | 45 |
| John Frank | 92 |
| Chas. F. Gardiner | 2 56 |
| Thos. F. Gold | 58 |
| A. B. Gregg | 75 |
| Fritz Grathwohl | 2 02 |
| L. Hardie | 48 |
| Jas. D. Hall | 83 |
| Mary Habart | 67 |
| P AE. Irving | 3 75 |
| John Harries Wellington | 20 |
| Robt. Heddle | 48 |
| John T. Hopper | 24 |
| Eliza J. Hopper | 35 |
| Wm. Hodge | 50 |
| Mary Hopper | 1 00 |
| Edward Hooson | 73 |
| John Moore Hollins | 2 58 |
| Alice Howes | 35 |
| C. Wenger | 1 25 |
| J.B.A.A. (per A. J. Dallain) | 1 25 |
| R. H. Jameson | 2 00 |
| C. F. Jenkins | 75 |
| Mary Johnson | 87 |
| Estate late Jas. Porter | 2 75 |
| J. A. Lindsay | 33 |
| Jno. Blacket | 45 |
| E. J. Hewlings | 28 |
| W. Hawksley | 62 |
| John Raymond | 48 |
| Estate A. J. Mouat (per R. Jones) | 30 |
| A. Munroe, Rithet street | 1 00 |
| W. McCormack | 17 |
| A. D. McKinnon | 23 |
| R. G. McKenzie | 35 |
| C. O. McKenzie, Nanaimo | 2 64 |
| A. McLarty | 62 |
| Sarah E. Sea | 62 |
| C. L. Nicholles | 77 |
| James Park | 60 |
| Alex. Peden | 67 |
| T. Grace Peters | 6 30 |
| Charles Prescott | 60 |
| Mrs. Ada Schaper | 79 |
| Ernest Schaper | 18 |
| Alice Seymour | 1 75 |
| E. C. Shenerd | 1 35 |
| F. A. Small | 50 |
| W. G. Stevenson | 1 05 |
| Henry Thompson | 80 |
| T. E. Woolridge | 33 |
| Total | $70 65 |

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

Society is founded on hero worship.—Carlyle.

This world can go on without us.—Longfellow.

The mind that is unfed is also unstored.—E. P. Whipple.

Christianity is the highest perfection of humanity.—Johnson.

Labor is the great producer of wealth; it moves all other causes.—Daniel Webster.

Fawcett, relict of Mr. Fawcett, who perished in the great fire which wiped out Vancouver. Mr. Blake was a graduate of Albert College, Belleville, Ont. He was known throughout the province for his scholarly attainments, and had many friends. In all probability the funeral will be of a public nature.

INTERVIEWED THE MINISTERS.

Some of the Changes Considered by Representative Farmers.

The delegates from the various farmers' institutes of the province who were in session at the department of agriculture on Friday and Saturday last evening had a long conference with Premier Semlin and Mr. Cotton, minister of agriculture. The conference lasted four hours, during which many subjects of interest to farmers were discussed.

The most important resolution passed by the delegates at their meeting yesterday was one favoring an increase in the wild land tax. Resolutions were also passed calling on the Dominion government to assist the agriculturists in regard to cold storage, and the establishment of small experimental farms in different districts. Many amendments were suggested to different acts, one favoring the reorganization of the department of agriculture and the appointment of a board of agriculture of six members, three to be elected by the formers' institutes, two by the government and the sixth by the minister of agriculture.

An act providing for a uniform size of boxes for shipping fruit was suggested and the delegates also asked the ministers to make appropriations for a timber exhibit at the parliament buildings, a new exhibit at the Imperia Institute, London, for the analysis of the soils throughout the province and for the publication and distribution of the reports of the delegates.

Another conference will be held to-morrow with the cabinet.

ORPHANS' HOME.

Monthly Meeting of the Lady Managers Held Yesterday.

The usual monthly meeting of the lady managers of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home was held in the committee room of the City hall yesterday afternoon. Fifteen ladies were present, Mrs. W. F. McCulloch in the chair. After the routine business letters were received from:

The Kindergarten Association offering to supply the materials and pay the salary of an efficient teacher to take a class at the orphanage once a week. The offer was accepted with thanks.

From the maternity circle of the Kings' Daughters kindly promising to do the needlework for any new clothing required, which was also accepted with thanks.

Three applications for elder girls as servants were placed on file, as there were none at present available.

From a lady who had adopted a little girl stating that the little one was quite well and happy, and that she was delighted with her bargain.

The matron reported all the children well and the following donations for January which were thankfully acknowledged: Cakes, fruit, etc., Coldstream Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 1, I.O.O.F., Mr. A. Jack, Mr. Robins; clothing, The Lansdowne House (J. Partridge), Mrs. Todd; milk, R. E. Knowles; paper, the Colonist Co.; New Year's gifts, Mrs. Davis (the Poodle Dog).

The appeal made to those who had a balance to their credit for Admiral's

# MR. HUME'S POSITION.

Favors a Minister Can Secure the Only Argument Advanced by His Champion.

While Mr. Farwell Relies on Advocacy of More Liberal Mining Laws.

The following address by Mr. A. S. Farwell, the candidate opposing the reelection of J. Fred Hume, in the Nelson riding of West Kootenay, shows the issues upon which he asks judgment upon the administration:

Gentlemen:—The seat for this riding being again vacant by the resignation of the Hon. J. Fred. Hume, at the earnest request of a large number of the electors of this constituency, I offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the legislative assembly.

I advocated in my last candidature, and still propose to support, the building of roads, trails and bridges in the district, and was pleased to see last year the commencement of some public works of that nature. I regret to find that practically all such improvements in this riding were stopped upon the acceptance of office by the Hon. Mr. Hume. With regard to public buildings, appropriations were made last session for additional school accommodation and a land registry office in Nelson. As to the former, the sum voted has been expended in a dilatory manner, greatly inconveniencing the trustees, teaching staff and pupils. As to the latter, no attempt has been made to supply the grave want. It may be remarked that when in opposition the Hon. Mr. Hume strenuously pointed out the inconvenience of having to register all documents affecting land in Victoria, and advocated the building of the office in Nelson.

I submit the legislation already passed during the present sitting of the provincial house of assembly is against the interest of our mining industry. The Alien bill, prohibiting aliens from working in the placer mines of the province, is even now having a retarding effect on the development of our metalliferous mines. It is interpreted as the introduction of the thin edge of the wedge, towards—probably next session—introducing legislation to prohibit aliens from prospecting and developing the mineral resources of Kootenay. I may add that the miners of Kootenay view with alarm any radical changes in the mining laws as calculated to prevent the introduction of capital, thereby contracting the field of labor.

The privilege formerly existing of a free miner who had inadvertently allowed his license to lapse, being reinstated in his rights upon the payment of a small fee, was heartily endorsed by me; and the withdrawal of this privilege by the Minister of Mines was an arbitrary act which has already resulted in loss to miners, prospectors and others, and is calculated in the future to operate disastrously to those interested in mining.

I am opposed to the hasty passage of mining legislation without giving the mining communities the opportunity of considering such measures. Such hasty procedure is unusual in this province and detrimental to the best interests of our great mining industries.

I consider the parsimonious administration of public affairs inaugurated by the present government is calculated to seriously endanger efficiency of the civil service and hamper the transaction of public business.

I advocate a change in the mineral act to compel all partners in a mining claim to bear their share of the assessment work, or forfeit their interest.

I am in favor of further extending the public school system and placing greater powers in the hands of the school trustees in organized localities, thereby increasing the efficiency of the schools.

While opposed to a large portion of the legislation introduced by the present government, I am independent, and intend if elected to support in the legislative assembly measures, no matter by whom introduced, which are for the benefit of the province, and will especially give my support to whatever may assist in developing and tend towards the prosperity of the Kootenay district. I wish to deal fairly and openly by the electors, and think it right for me to add that I am a Conservative, and if in the future party lines should be drawn, I will be found allied with the supporters of that party. Yours faithfully,

A. S. FARWELL.

Nelson, Jan. 28, 1899.

MR. HUME'S POSITION.

No address from Hon. J. Fred. Hume yet appears, but his newspaper champion, under the heading "There is but one issue," publishes the following, conspicuously displayed in large type:

"The one thing to be considered by the electors of Nelson riding in the coming contest for the seat of J. Fred. Hume is: In what way will their material interests be affected? There is no other issue. Which can do most for the people of the riding, a member of the Semlin government, or a private member sitting on the opposition benches? J. Fred. Hume is a member of the Semlin government, holding the important portfolio of minister of mines and provincial secretary. Candidate Farwell, if elected, will merely be a private member of the house, whose seat will be among those who are opponents of the Semlin government. If the electors of this riding return candidate Farwell, is it at all likely that the portfolio now held by J. Fred. Hume will be given to a member who has any particular interest in either Nelson or the district adjacent to Nelson? Is it not altogether likely that the portfolio will be given to some one who may be unfriendly to Nelson because of the jealousies engendered by local rivalry? The electors of Nelson should think twice before they pledge their support to a candidate, whose only recommendation is a hankering after office."

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand. Sometimes, however, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, sallowness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. Sold by druggists.

Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."