NO APOLOGY NEEDED.

We are accused by the organ of the Opposition of having "abused" the Leader of the Opposition and apologised for the "Min-We have done neither the one nor the other. We characterized the part which Mr. Beaven has taken in the attack on the Provincial Secretary in terms that many may consider altogether too mild. we have not apologised for "Minister" for the simple sufficient reason that he has done nothing that requires an apology from any one. The transaction which is condemned by the men whose sense of honor is so delicate that they can, without a scruple, make a public se of private documents which have been her stolen or come into their possession in an regular way, was, in all its details, perfectly proper and honorable, and one with which the Legislature of this province has

properly nothing whatever to do.

According to the rule which it suits the Opposition now to lay down, a cabinet minfister while in office cannot transact private business of any kind. He must allow his private affairs to fall into confusion or place them entirely in the hands of agents. No. man who is acquainted with the way in which Cabinet ministers do their duty both here and in the Mother Country will deny Col. Baker the right while in office to sell here in Victoria the Cranbrook estate or any other property he may own. And what is the difference between his disposing of it in British Columbia and selling it in England? Surely the fact that his travelling property and transact other private busi- robed in purple. ness in British Columbia he can with equal propriety do so when he happens to be in to do in the other.

If a gentleman, when he accepts a seat in barred from transacting any private busi. this fact." ness, no one who is fit to sit in the Executive things which Beaven, Brown, Kitchen, Cotton & Co., would like to bring about,

INCORRIGIREM.

The Times, instead of proceeding to show that its romance about the Premier and the Chilliwack delegation was not pure fiction, impudently doubts the truth of our denial. This is a way that our contemporary has, It states what is not true, and, instead of considering itself under any obligation to substantiate its statement, it turns round and abuses any one who exposes the falsity of its statement. Evidently, according to its tables, two falsehoods make one truth and any number of lies and false assumptions make incontrovertible proof.

The organ of the Opposition declines to as evidence of the principles he holds and the side he takes, we should like very much to know how are the electors to find out whether he is for the Government or the Opposition? The Times expects its readers to take the Colonist's disapproval of Mr. Wilson's candidature as proof that he was not a supporter of the Government. It must have a very poor opinion of the good sense and the discernment of its readers when it believes that they will take opposition to the inopportune candidature of a member of the party whose cause a newspaper espouses, as proof that he does not belong to that party, and that, too, in face of the express declaration of the candidate himself to the contrary. But this is only one more example of the utter nonsense which the organ of the Opposition tries to pass off on its readers as good sense and sound reasoning. Mr. Charles Wilson was at the last general election an independent supporter of the Government, and Kitchen, Brown & Co., did what was conspiciously dishonest when they counted the votes polled for him among those that were cast for opponents of the Government.

A NEWSPAPER SERMON.

The New York Herald, in one of its sermons, takes the position that "all men are self-made." Many will deny this. There are people who hold that man is a creature rcumstances, that he lives under so many conditions and is subject to so many influences over which he has no control, and can have no control, that the sphere in which it is possible for his will-if he really has a free will-to act is very narrow, indeed. This controversy, respecting free will and fate, is very old, indeed, and it today appears to be as far from being decided as ever. But the Herald assumes that men have wills of their own, and are free to exercise them for the elevation or the degradation of their moral being. The first paragraphs of the sermon are evidently intended to be startling. They are as follows:

"Every man is the creator of a world. and therein he is supreme until death comes and orders him to abdicate.

"There are as many worlds as there are men and women. Each one of them has been created out of the chaos of circumstance, and each one does credit or discredit to the miniature monarch who is its They want the land for their "very own,"

naterials for making oneself are within the and so are those which are not generally considered good. Neither money nor fame, he asserts, are in the category of the really

"The opportunity to increase the size of the soul," he says, "is universal like the and the United States, it is surprising that sunshine, and there is no niggardliness in any corner of the globe. Never yet lived a man, whether he slept under a thatched roof and the greater part of the United States or in a palace, who lacked the chance to nammer his soul into some divine shape.

"Neither poverty nor riches are necessary to character. One need not go to Congress or paint a picture for the Salon, or write a poem which shall sing to posterity, or cross the threshold of the White House by invitation of the people in order to be fitted for

venly distributed as its good things; no position is exempt from trouble, and men everywhere and in all conditions of life are liable to be afflicted. Of the sorrows of life.

" They are the fire and anvil in the smithy by which crude metal is changed to a Toledo blade."

All this, though somewhat different in form, is in substance very like an orthodox sermon. Men are all endowed with capabilities, and all have their opportunities. and they are to be held responsible for the use they make of them. This is what the parable of the talents teaches. We are also taught that the true measure of worth is not earthly distinction or worldly success. In this the Herald, too, is orthodox, It says :

"Your surroundings count for very little; The New Imperial Drill Book to Be expenses to England were paid by the prov. your character counts for a great deal. A ince does not deprive him of any privilege man is not noble because he has a title and he can enjoy or any right he can exercise at is permitted to talk with kings. There are home. If while he is in office he can sell great souls dressed in tatters and small souls

"By and by we shall see what our eyes are too dull to perceive—that whatever our England. What was proper for him to do station in life we make our own misery and in the one country is just as proper for him happiness, and neither wealth nor poverty has anything to do with them. The creative power is in the heart, the purpose, the aim. the Government of the province, is to be de. Pity it is that we remain so long blinded to

There is nothing that is new but very Council and to perform the duties of the Head much that is true in all this. The beauty of a Department, could be prevailed upon to of holiness and the superiority of moral take office. The Government would be excellence to every thing else that can be composed of fourth or fifth rate men who attained by men are taught by Christian would not be able to earn the salary of a teachers of all denominations, and, sad to member of the Government in any other say, disregarded or not appreciated by the capacity. This, no doubt, is the state of great majority of their hearers. The things that are near and visible and that are most highly prized by men generally, are more sought after than those which are not easily perceived and which when attained do not raise the possessor in the estimation of their fellow men. It is now as it has always been, the shadow is thought more of than the substance, the false glare than the true light. Is this men's own fault? If, as the Herald affirms, "men are self-made," it for precision in the early stages of the certainly is. This is the conclusion to soldier's instruction, viz.: in the equad, which the newspaper sermon leads us, and this is the conclusion which nearly all the this is the conclusion which nearly all the sires further to draw attention to general sermons preached by orthodox divines in order (21) of the 24th December, 1891, in the orthodox way compel us to form.

STATE SOCIALISM.

We hear much in these days about the accept Mr. Charles Wilson's declaration but it seems to be forgotten that that colsuccess of state socialism in New Zealand, that he was a supporter of the Government at the last general election. If the pubuch of its state socialism has not vet advanced beyond the experimental stage. This is particularly true about the attempt of the state in New Zealand to form labor col-

onies. The Government there, in order to

prevail upon men to settle upon the soil, has given settlers land on perpetual lease, 999 years, at what is now considered a low rent, and has also made advances to them in order to enable them to get easily over the hardships of the first years of settlement. What the result of this system, if it is made general, will be no one can yet tell. So far, these fostered settlements have not been an unqualified success. The Earl of Onslow, in a very interesting address which he delivered a short time ago before the Royal Colonial Institute on "State Socialism and Labor Government in Antipodean Britain," thus describes the condition in which he found two of these settlements, "one formed by a voluntary association of earnest, industrious men, under a capable leader, the other by a mixed band of unemployed-settlers rather from necessity than choice—who met for the first time in the steamer which took them from the town to see the settlement. The latter were making a living indeed, out of the settlement, but had expended much of the money advanced by the Government at the nearest store in articles, most of which they could quite well have more than two practices should be atmost of which they could quite well have more than two practices should be atgrown themselves, and were clamoring to tempted in the whole drill season. Physical drill should always be performed in hole they had brought them to. The voluntary association on the other hand.

purchase 'for their very own,' as the children say."

The weak place in the scheme is indicated by this last complaint. When the time for paying rent comes, which is 4 per cent. on the value of the land, the demand for the power to get the land which they have improved for their "very own" will become urgent. Settlers who redeem the land from the wilderness feel that it is theirs by right, and they will never be content to pay rent.

Montreal Gazette says: "From a cursory glance the instructors will have harder work than formerly, especially in the manual, for not only have they to teach the men the names of all parts of the rifle (Snider), but at the same time the men have to commit to memory the names of the different parts and answer questions in regard to the same. One strong point, and it is a good one, is that the men are under this new book, taught far more than in the old days about using a rifle for shooting and target practice." and they will never be content to pay ren

same in New Zealand as it in North Amer reach of every human being. The good ica, and both in the New England States things of the world are evenly distributed, and Canada there have been revolts against paying rent for land which the settlers have edeemed from the wilderness.

With such examples of the success of in dividualism in the settlement and improvement of land as are to be found in Canada people in these days should resort to state socialism. The whole of Eastern Canada have been made what they are by the energy and the industry of men who received no other aid from the state than liberty to clear and improve the land and have it for their "very own" to leave to their children after their work was done. Will the coddled settlers in New Zealand and Australia do more, produce greater and better results, than have the men who cleared the forests and built the cities, towns and villages of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario in Canada, and nearly the whole of the United States? We think not. The settlers made mistakes of different kinds, yet in spite of their blunders they have managed the land better, and have made stronger and more healthy commonwealths than if Government had insisted upon being sole proprietor of the soil, keeping those who cultivated it and improved it in other ways as their tenants. The success of the United States and Canada is proof of the most convincing kind of the wisdom of making the cultivators of the soil its pro-

COMMON SENSE ON PARADE.

Used by the Canadian Militia.

The Soldier to Be Treated on Friendly Basis and Not as an Automaton.

army, in the drill and exercises of which there have been within the past few years very radical changes, all in the direction of simplifying the movements. It is evidently the intention of General Herbert that while under his command the Canadian militia shall be kept as nearly up to date as possisimplifying the drill and the condition of the command the canadian militia appeared much excited and told me to order an immediate retreat to our camp of the previous night, some eight miles distant. I

here. It proceeds:

2. In placing this book in the hands of the militia, the Major General Commanding desires to draw attention to the army order dated the 1st June, 1893, which is to be

third paragraph of that order.

3. This paragraph lays down the necessity

section and company's drill.

4. The Major General Commanding dewhich his remarks on the militia training are given as follows, viz.: "The drill of the company individually, as a company or as a squad, has been neglected. as a squad, has been neglected. * * * *
It is then seen that the significance of the appreciated, and still less so that of the nor units, half companies and sections." He trusts that officers will do their utmost

5. In order that the time available for drill may be utilized to the utmost, in a practical manner, the following rules will be (a.) Part IX, "Ceremonial," will not be

nciuded in course of training of the militia.

(b.) The sizing of companies, part X, sect. 222, will not be carried out. Companies are to be sized roughly from flanks to centre, but as cohesion within the section is of more importance than accurate sizing, brothers, relations or "chums" are to be placed in the same section without reference

to size.

(c) Special attention is drawn to part II,

"Company organization," sect. 58, general
rules. It will be borne in mind, that the full strength of a company of Canadian militia should be 32 files (i.e. 64 rank and file exclusive of sergeants and supernumeraries), and thus that the section should con-

(d.) Companies of a less strength than that given in (c) are invariably to parade in single rank, and are to be drilled in single rank, in order that all ranks may bec accustomed to working with the full com-pany front of 24 yards.

pany front of 24 yards.

(c.) Companies will parade as shown in plate VII, figure 2, with an interval of two paces between sections. The formation given in plate VI will not be adopted un-

A book on "Manual, firing and bayonet A book on "Manual, firing and bayonet exercises, with the order of guard mounting, for the use of the Canadian militia," has been authorized and issued, and it is ordered that the exercises therein described are to be adhered to by all infantry units without exception. Copies of the book have nound, and their only complaints were that the rain played havo with the roads, while they had no chance to have their plots by purchase 'for their very own,' as the children say."

A book on "Manual, firing and bayonet exercises, with the order of guard mounting, for the use of the Canadian militia," has been authorized and issued, and it is ordered that the exercises therein described are to be adhered to by all infantry units without exception. Copies of the book have not yet been distributed here, but a disappointing feature is that it appears to deal with the Snider rifle, which would indicate that that arm is not to disappear so soon as had been expected by many. The Montreal Gazette says: "From a cursory glance the instructors will have harder work

either to a proprietor or to the Government.

They want the land for their "very own," and, what is more, sooner or later, they will become its owners. Human nature is the become its owners. Human nature is the content to pay rent of Toronto, Feb. 10. — Several Toronto houses are interested in the failure of Ogle, Campbell & Co., the clothing and dry goods firm of New Westminster, whose liabilities are supposed to be about \$25,000.

A MILITARY EPISODE.

Why the Canadian Forces Did Not. Retire Without Taking Possession of Batoche

General Middleton's Officers Success fully Resisted an Order of

Batoche, the central point of the Northwest rebellion of 1885, is being revived in the minds of the newspaper readers of the East in consequence of a magazine article by Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, in which this passage occurs :

" Most, if not all, of my senior office were of opinion that we were not strong enough and ought to retire to our last camp and await reinforcements. I differed from strong enough as we were, and a few days' delay before actually forcing the enemy's position would only render our men more fit and anxious for it, and we could afford to ht and anxious for it, and we could afford to expend more ammunition than the enemy. Moreover, even if reinforcements were found to be necessary we could await them more advantageously where we were, for I felt certain that should we retire we would felt certain that should we retire we would be followed up and our retirement might chance to become a rout. Even if we fell back unmolested, the fact of our retiring would be made the most of all over the Northwest Territories and a general rising would probably take place. So I deter-mined to hold on at all hazards where we were, even to keeping with us the wounded, whom I at one time thought of sending

back."

This account is warmly contradicted in a letter to the Montreal Gazette by Lt. (col. Houghton, D. A.G., formerly of this city, who was the second in command of the North West field force. He imputes the General's statements to failing memory, and as he considers them disparaging to the officers of the win. In the first half the home team played a hard, aggressive game, scoring two

"Common sense on parade" bids fair to become the guiding motto of Her Majesty's army, in the drill and exercises of which there have been within the past few years shall be kept as nearly up to date as possible, and a general order just issued provides that the book of infantry drill as revised by Her Majesty's command in 1893 will henceforth be used in the Canadian militia. As infantry drill forms an important part of the accomplishments of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery, the order above referred to will be read with interest here. It proceeds: effect upon the enemy. I suggested to him that this would be doubtless claimed as a victory by them, and reported by signals for hundreds of miles in every direction over the country before morning, and that in all probability it would have the immediate effect of turning thousands of the then neutral Indians into "hostiles." I had some considerable knowledge of the feelings entertained by the Indian warriors of the Northwest Territory, which had been part of my command for the last four years, during which time I had been a close observer of them, as he was well aware from certain reports which I had furnished him for the information of the Government several months before the outbreak of the rebellion months before the outbreak of the rebellion He exhibited the greatest impatience dur-ing this conversation, and at length flew ining this conversation, and at length new in-to a towering passion and said: "I did not call you here, sir, to ask your advice or opinion. I have already consulted with all my officers with whom I desire to consult.

You have got my orders, and I insist upon your carrying them out directly." To this I replied: "General Middleton. before doing so I desire to say that, as Deputy Adjutant-General and second in command, I disapprove of and protest against this action, as I feel confident it will result in disaster, not only to this force, but also, unfortunately, to the others acting in concert with us, and to the settlers generally throughout the country, and I desire to wash my hands of all blame which may

I then galloped away to convey his orders to the proper quarters. In less than ten minutes the force was in motion, and the half of Boulton's mounted infantry ordered to cover the front of the retreat (the other half being directed to cover the rear), were fully half a mile from the main body, and in full and orderly retreat. As 1 passed the transport corps, I had given orders to Mr. Sinclair. who was in charge that day, to send twenty ceams to the church at once for the conveyance of the wounded, of whom there were then some ten or twelve being attended to there by Brigade Surgeon Orton and the other surgeons of the force. 1 had ordered these spare teams, feeling confident there would be a considerable increase to our casualty list ere we should reach our destination. As I returned, & overtook and passed them, arriving at the church a few hundred yards ahead of them. I did not dismount, but called out at the door for Brigade Surgeon Orton, who responded immediately, and to whom I then delivered the General's and to whom I then delivered the General's orders, telling him to lose no time in getting the wounded ready for removal to the wagons, which would arrive directly for their conveyance. He seemed quite thunderstruck, and asked me what I thought of such a movement. I thought of such a movement.

General.

He urged me to again try remonstrance with him, but I positively declined to do so, relating to him my recent conversation with the General on the subject, and telling him that I would not lay myself open to a repetition of such gross insult as I had then a received from him, for any consideration whatever, adding the words "Not to save the whole force—myself included—from an iniliation. Dr. Orton then stated that he did not see his way to moving the wounded over the terrible cordurory road lying between us and the last camp, especially in the rough, springless freight wagons, which were all that were at his disposal for the purpose; and declared that he did not believe that one-half of them would live to reach their destination. The wagons by this time were just arriving at the church door, and Dr. Orton, looking at the onlined, "No, sir! my professional reputation is at stake, and I positively refuse to murder the patients under my charge by carrying out this order; so you may send the wagons sway, and tell the General that I have decided upon remaining here with the wounded and taking my chances with the enemy in preference to so doing." I suggested that as the General was close by, it might be better that he should interview him personally upon the He urged me to again try remonstra

subject, adding that it would be absolutely impossible for him to continue the retreat under such circumstances. 'To this Dr. Orton immediately consented, and walked up to where the General was still sitting on his horse—about fifty yards away—and told him his decision. I did not join in this colloquy, but could see and hear all that passed, as their dialogue was carried on in no undertone. The General was very angry, and spoke of the consequences of "disobedience of orders in front of the enemy," etc., but Orton stood firm and repeated what he had previously said to me upon the subject, adding that he had fully determined upon keeping the wounded where they were and remaining with them himself; also that he had no fear of ill-treatment at the hands of the enemy for either himself or them.

"That simple was a still is treatment at the hands of the enemy for either himself or them."

In this Dr. The bishers' block. This being toom No. 1, Five Sisters' block. This being the first annual meeting of this already popular club, and being called at such as tit is when the "amalgamation and it is expected will, turn the canoeists out in full force next Wednesday evening.

SCHAEFER DEFEATS IVES.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The billiard match to-night resulted: Schaefer, 271; Ives, 144. Averages: Schaefer, 33\(\frac{1}{3}\); Ives, 24 1-17. subject, adding that it would be absolutely

treatment at the hands of the enemy for either himself or them.

"That simply means then," cried the General, "that I must stay here," and turning to me, he continued: "Colonel Houghton, stop the retreat at once and order all back to the positions which they occupied before the order to retreat was given." This, I need not say, was carried out with the greating est pleasure and alacrity, and in less than iffteen minutes afterwards all were back in their places just as though the retreat had.

SWIMMING.

BOYS' BACES AT THE LEANDER.

There was excellent sport at the Leander swimming baths last evening, when the races place from the preceding Saturday took place. Before they started there was a fine exhibition of staying power by Fletcher, jr., who swam fifty lengths of the tank without stopping, this being about half a mile. For the races the youngsters were divided into seniors and juniors and again into heats. The junior race resulted in

last six months the weak part of the Westimprovement was made for to-day when Lewis went in as half-back, and his fast the force he gives the following version of what did occur:

On the day in question, May 9, 1885, or the first day of the attack upon the rebels' position at Batoche, at about 2:30 p.m., I rode up to General Middleton, who was on Though the Westminsters did their utmost the description of the desc to increase their score, they could not do so, the match ending with the home team a

THE JUNIORS AT THE HILL Teams captained respectively by Messrs.
Johnson and Scholefield opposed each other
yesterday, and, although they were weakened by the absence of several who at the
last moment were selected to play with the played was in many respects a good one. Mr. Wrigglesworth acted as referee. and to the casual observer, from the neutral ground back of the touch line, his life at times appeared in danger. The score, 9 to 8, best peared in danger. The score, 9 to 8, best describes the game. It was open and fast throughout and the backs had plenty to do. The winning team—Mr. Johnson's—owed the victory to their rapid rushes in the first half, scoring thereby two tries, though in the second, owing to the splendid work of the backs of Scholefield's team, headed by Smith of the sanion alph the first results. Smith, of the senior club, the final result appeared doubtful. Messrs. Byrne and Johnson for the winners, and Smith, Trimen and Scholefield deserve special mention, as well as several of the forwards, though the scrimmages were not so well farmed as they might have been.

ASSOCIATION VICTOMA AND MANGERS DRAW

NANAIMO, Feb. 10. -The Association match this afternoon between the Rangers and the Victoria team resulted in a draw, after a hotly contested game. In the first half the Rangers had slightly the best of appeared to have the advantage, although until a few minutes before time was called Reden by a clever kick sent the ball between the poles, making the sides equal. Goward and Begg scored the previous goals ors were entertained at a dinner at the Grand hotel to-night. A return match will be played on March 3 at Victoria.

LACROSSE

THE TEAM FOR SAN PRANCISCO The committee of the Victoria Lacrosse Club have definitely decided to accept the invitation of the Midwinter Fair directors to send a team to San Francisco, and an in timation to that effect has been forwarded A meeting to choose the team will be held

A CHALLENGE FROM LILLOOFT. NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 9. - (Special)

ing challenge to parsmen : "I hereby challenge any amateur oarsma born in the Province of British Columbia t row a one or two mile race in shell-bottomed out-rigged skiffs, for a trophy valued at \$50; the race to be rowed on the Fraser river, at Westminster or Burrard Inlet at Vancouver, or such other place as may be mutually agreed upon. This challenge will remain open for one week, and the race to take place within 21 days from signing of

articles." Brown will stay at the Colonial hotel here for a week to receive any acceptances. He never rowed against a real good oarsman, but is anxious to meet one and see first what he can occomplish.

VACHTING The first of March being the date of the annual meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club I will also be about the date of the opening yachting season. Prospects for better yachting season. Prospects for better
yachting races this year have prompted two
local yachtsmen to prepare plans for two
new and fast craft to enter in this season's

ing for Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at room No. 1, Five Sisters' block. This being the first annual meeting of this already popular club, and being called at such a time as it is when the "amalgamation scheme" is being so freely discussed should,

their places just as though the retreat had never been thought of, and, happily, without its having been perceived by the enemy.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

New Westminster, Feb. 10.—The Victoria Rugby football club sent a "good enough" team in place of their first to play Westminster and the consequence was that the home players scored their first victory for many months. The result was a surprise to those who witnessed the game at the Queen's park for it had been a lorg time into beats. The junior race resulted in Walker, major, Prevost, minor, and Walker, minor, trying conclusions in a fifty yards dash, Walker, major, winning easily seconded by his younger brother. The senior race, after two 100-yards heats, was contested by W. McB. Smith and Charlie McNeill, Smith winning. McNeill handicapped himself at the beginning with a poor start, over-leaping himself for a plunge. For the junior diving competition there were six entries. It was easily won by the neat and effective plunging of Prevost, minor. In the senior diving competition there were eleven entries, Prevost, minor, again entering and winning with several points. Owing to the lack of prizes, no other competitions took prise to those who witnessed the game at the Queen's park for it had been a lorg time lack of prizes, no other competitions took place. The boys entered with keen interest. Mr. Mesher feels encouraged to have ast six months the weak part of the West-ninster team has been the backs, but an improvement was made for to day when as master of ceremonies

BILLEARDS

ROBERTS MAKES AN EXHIBITION OF PEALL. London, Feb. 10. - John Roberts, jr., and W. J. Peall, the billiard champions, ended to-day a spot barred game of 24,000 points. Roberts gave Peall 9,000 points and won with an exciting finish. Score—Roberts 24,000, Peall 23,701.

CANADIAN NEWS.

PERTH. Feb. 10.—The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in the Legislature for South Lanark was held yesterday. ture for South Lanark was held yesterday. The Liberals nominated James H. Clark, of Smith's Falls, and the Conservatives Wm. Less, of Fall Brook. The Pations of Industry brought out James Ferguson, of Montague, Andrew Burrow, of Smith's Falls, being nominated as an Independent Farmers' candidate. All four will run,

QUEBEC, Feb. 10.-Jeannette, the mail carrier, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for robbing money letters.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The Press Association concluded its annual meeting by electing officers as follows: President, T. H. Preston, Brantford; Vice-Presidents, L. W. Shannon, Kingston; J. S. Brierly, St. Thomas; Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Mc-Lan Toronto.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From our own Corres OTTAWA, reb. 10.-At to day a meeth of the cabinet it was decided to call Parlia

of the cabinet it was decided to call Parliament for March 15.

The Government has decided to impose the same tolls through the canals as were in force last season viz, ten cents a bushel. Gilbert's claim against the Government for \$300,000 in connection with the Galops channel on the St. Lawrence will come up in the Exchequer Court shortly.

BELLEFONTAINE, Pa., Feb. 10.—The roll ing mills of the Valentine iron start up on Monday and run full time. They have been idle all winter. It is believed that this is but the beginning of the re-sumption of the company's entire plant. As it is, a large number of men who have been

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—On Leatherwood Creek, Cumberland County, on Wednesday, three men entered the house of James Clayton, who does not believe in banks, and, after gagging the family, proceeded to compel him to tell where his money was hidden. They fired pistols close to his head, choked him, burned him with hot stones, and finally stuck his feet into the fire, holding them till they were burned into a crisp. They finally con-quered Clayton, who told where the money was. The robbers got \$1,800 and then escaped on three of Clayton's horses. Clay-

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The Cumberland river has reached danger point. The low lands are flooded and hundreds of families are moving to higher grounds. The water has invaded the pesthouse, and a number of smallpox patients have had to be removed.



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, "When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong,"—T. D. M., Noreatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you AGAINST BLOO

The Ex Queen's Ailege Demands Said to Have Her Prospec

Diplomatic Contempt for

Day-The Situation U Foreign Labor Com

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Honolulu, Feb. 3.—(Per tralia)-The diplomatic corre lating to Abrogation day w advisory council on the 27th. published, but it is learned to Minister of Foreign Affairs a asking the various diplomats v to respond, if they had receive tions to the reception on the plies of the representatives Portugal, Messrs. Aujii Fuj arra, are friendly in tone, earn ing regret that they had failed and take part in the celebration The British and French reg Messrs. Wodehouse and Vivague explanations that they by the aspect of existing of The Government will not pure by the aspect of existing ci The Government will not pure ject further. Its object is ga making the neglected invitati ledged and put on record.

An extremely violent sensat duced in Honolulu among both the disclosures made of the (tude in Minister Willis' despa which was received by late mail desire to "behead" the leaders rising against her was a sensat her was desire to "behead" the leaders rising against her was a severe a parties. A similar feeling was her insisting on December 16 at the children of her enemies. The are united in expressing condesuch extreme views and strong disappointment that she should responded to President Clevelar for clemency.

for elemency.

The Star at once denounced the sense "Dyaks" and "head hun latter retorted on the annexation vindictive and violent expression have been made by them, establed conspiracy last July to the Queen, Spreckels and Bidleading men of both parties agreed that the extreme views of pressed by the Queen to Mr. Wi at all reflect the sentiments of native or foreign adherents. It is tain that their publication has metremely unpopular among her own.

The pure Hawaiians, especial.

tremely unpopular among her ow.

The pure Hawaiians, especial strong dislike of sanguinary proces are deeply displeased with the insisting on such a thing. In an a very intelligent royalist said utterances of the Queen had put have tion out of the question. He belied a compromise might be hoped for lani. On the other hand the angular by the Queen's language has interthoroughly bitter opposition to the tion of the monarchy in any shape.

A still further sensation of a difference was produced by the lists show.

was produced by the lists show Willis by ex-Marshal Wilson of the Willis by ex-Marshal Wilson of the selected to advise and assist in care the severe measures proposed by crush out the other party. Under circumstances such a list become list. Consequently a large number whose names are on it have to declare in the papers the were not consulted in the their names and have no swith Wilson s views. Several of pudiate the cause of royalty in strong the selection of the several of provided in the series of the serie pudiate the cause of royalty in stron Consul Schajer and Judge Robertse them are well known sympathisers Provisional Government. Paul Neu pudiates all sympathy with Wilso eral of the names are those of pi office holders such as Bickerton ar who denounce Wilson's use of their Among the queer situations cause

abortive attempt to restore the that of Mr. Verley, now in Honoi arrived here last week with crede French Commissioner and Consulwhich are addressed not to the exist ernment, but to Queen Liliuokal had been waiting for a long time in a salary, for the Government to cl name, and left for Honolulu at o name, and left for Honolulu at o the receipt, by the French Foreign (an official telegrem from Washin nouncing that the Queen had been Mr. Verley has now to wait for cre to the Provisional Government. H "I find here only what you call a Pr Government. It is nothing." He dently neglected, on his way across tinent, to read the news from Honol

tinent, to read the news from Honol
On the 3rd inst., at 11 a.m., as
Castle, editor of the Advertiser, ar
the door of his office on a bicycl
Neumann demanded of him an apo
his editorial utterances. On Ca
fusing, Neumann struck him on the
before he was clear of his wheel. made for him, but was seized from by W. H. Cornwell, while Neuman several blows on his head with a car he could throw Cornwell off, all t calling them cowards. Castle was slightly injured and does not processed to be trying to s

The offensive editorial was as a "There is trouble in the royalist Chief law adviser Neumann is up against that pillar of the state and le man of Mrs. Dominis, ex Marshal There is an issue of veracity between the state and the two gentlemen, and outsiders are which to believe. It is such a strai confusing thing to have to believe et them that judgment lies down quite he is no wonder that Neumann d like the way in which Wilso drawn him into complicity with barbarous schemes of the ex-Queen just now claims to be an annexation as such is in Just now claims to be an annexation Just now claims to be an annexation as such is in duty bound to look ask the charge. Wilson does not believ ever, that the feud will last. W week Paul will have persuaded Charthis is merely a case of the count quarrelsome and not the lie. The anarthis the second country of the second c part of the chapter of irritations p by Willis' awkward disclosures N Willis' awkward disclosures. is, moreover, just now seedy and contrary to his usual genial treophilus Davies is pointing that the only safe course get back under the constitution 1887. Nowhere else can ground or st 1887. Nowhere else can ground or sibe found. That, of course, is the rethe menarchy and means Kaiulani. gives up the Queen. He shudders words about beheading, but insists the

It seems to have been reliably ascertiated that over 1,000 of the Portuguese with grated hence to California are now at the return to Hawaii and engage a labor upon the sugar plantations planters and the Government hearticeme the prospect of securing the securing t

not worse than the treachery of givi