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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900 VOLUME XLII—NO. 70

Expected To Resign

The Retirement of the Lieut-Governor Is Momentarily Expected.

Premier to Make No Move Until After the Opposition Caucus.

An Interesting Interview on the Situation With Mr. Higgins.

While it must be said that nothing—as far as could be ascertained—of a definite character occurred yesterday affecting the political crisis, the general consensus of opinion among local politicians is that the Lieutenant-Governor's resignation may be looked for at any moment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration in the House of Commons yesterday is taken to indicate that the federal authorities will not hesitate to accept His Honor's resignation immediately on the receipt at Ottawa of the official returns showing the result of the elections. It is not thought that Lieut.-Governor McInnes will wait for this action, but will anticipate it by as graceful a retirement as can be made under the circumstances.

Premier Martin returned from Vancouver last evening. Interviewed by a Colonist representative, he had nothing to say for publication. He heard nothing of the story that Mr. Brown would resign and take the position of collector of customs for the port of New Westminster.

The rumor gained credence last evening, on the authority of those who are alleged to be in the Premier's confidence, that Mr. Martin has determined to tender his resignation, but will not do so until after the result of the opposition caucus at Vancouver on Monday next is made known. He will then, it is argued, be in a better position than now to recommend who should be entrusted with the task of forming a government.

The Vancouver World, Mr. Martin's organ, has evidently made up its mind that the Lieutenant-Governor may be expected to resign. In its issue of yesterday it said, under the caption: "Governor May Resign": "His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnes may resign his position as occupant of the gubernatorial chair in this province. He has upon more than one occasion intimated his intention of doing so. The office to him for a couple of years back has been irksome and unpleasant. He has endeavored to do his duty by the people and the constitution. That he has done so goes without saying. But that he will be dismissed from office by the Liberal government is the veriest of nonsense."

Ex-Speaker Higgins, interviewed by the Times on the crisis, said that Mr. McInnes' chief offence (supposing his action towards the Turner government to have been condoned at Ottawa) lay in his permitting Mr. Martin to continue in office after it had been demonstrated that he couldn't form a government. His action in dismissing the Semlin government after they had been defeated by a vote of the house was highly commendable, but his duty was to have called in the leader of the opposition to form a ministry instead of Mr. Martin.

"You think then that his calling on Mr. Martin was unconstitutional?"

"Irregular, but not unconstitutional. There are precedents in support of that course. He may call on anyone whom he sees fit, whether a member of the house or not. He called on Mr. Beaven in 1898, when he should have asked Mr. Semlin to form a government. That course was irregular, but not at variance with precedent. Mr. Martin had no following in the house, but if the Governor thought he had his act of calling him in was justified."

"Then wherein does the Governor's offence lie?"

"In allowing Mr. Martin to continue in office after it had been shown that he couldn't form a government within a reasonable limit of time; in permitting him to delay the elections for more than three months instead of forcing him to face the country in thirty days, and in signing special warrants for the expenditure of public moneys; the very thing he refused to do for the Semlin and Turner ministries. Conduct like this cannot be justified or condoned."

"But suppose he refuses to call on Mr. Martin to resign before the house shall have met—is there authority for that?"

"Yes; our own province furnishes a precedent. Mr. Beaven's government was defeated at the general election in 1882—July, I think—and Governor Cornwall permitted him to continue in office till he was defeated by a vote of the house—two to one—in the following winter. When defeated at the general election in 1878, Mr. Mackenzie retired a month or so later without meeting parliament. In 1896 Lord Aberdeen dismissed Sir Charles Tupper before the meeting of parliament and called on Sir Wilfrid Laurier to form a government."

"Then you think Mr. McInnes would be acting constitutionally if he should await Mr. Martin's defeat in the house?"

"No; I do not for the reason that Mr. Martin has never formed a ministry within the meaning of the constitution. He has never given His Honor the benefit of the advice of a full cabinet. Mr. Martin will probably resign almost at once; if not voluntarily he should be made to do so."

"Would his remaining in power till the house meets be injurious to the country?"

"Unquestionably. If he should resign now a new ministry can be formed, and the ministers re-elected before the house shall meet on the 5th July. If Mr. Martin should await an adverse vote of the house, the house must adjourn for at least three weeks to enable the elections to take place. This means a delay of a month at a time when the country is suffering for legislation and public works are at a standstill. The duty of the Governor is to insist upon Mr. Martin's retirement at once."

"What do you think of the proposition to call on Mr. Brown to form a government?"

"It would not be acceptable to the country. Mr. Brown's policy, or rather the policy he favors, has been rejected by the electors and he cannot find a sufficient number of members to support him. Now, the Governor, if he should remain in office long enough to call on any one, should call on a member-elect of the opposition. However distasteful to him, he has no other course open."

"You mentioned something about special warrants. Is there a precedent for the dismissal of a governor for illegally signing special warrants?"

"Yes; Sir Charles Darling, of one of the Australian colonies, was dismissed for doing that upon the advice of his ministry, but without the consent of parliament."

"When do you think this political crisis will end?"

"Soon, if the members will but lose sight of every other consideration save that of expediting the public business."

"Do you think that a strong ministry

"Yes; there is excellent material in the can be formed out of the new house?"

body without resorting to coalition with the members who were elected to support the Premier."

"Do you think the Governor will resign?"

"Certainly; have we not the statement of Hon. W. W. B. McInnes that His Honor has twice tendered his resignation, and the further statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir David Mills, that in calling on Mr. Martin Mr. McInnes took his official life in his hands?"

Laing's Nek and Majuba

General Buller Drives the Boers From Their Positions in Fine Style.

Dorsets Carry the Defile to Charleston Flats at the Bayonet Point.

London, June 12—(9:12 p.m.)—The war office has issued the following from Gen. Buller to the secretary of war:

"Joubert's Farm, June 12.—(12:50 p.m.)—Encamped four miles north of Volksrust. Laing's Nek and Majuba were completely evacuated by the Boers last night. Gen. Clery, from Ingogo, is now coming over the Nek. I have had to camp here for want of water. A correct list of yesterday's casualties will be sent as soon as secured."

London, June 12.—The war office posts the following despatch from Buller:

"Headquarters in Natal, June 11.—We forced Almonds Nek to-day. It is not marked on the map, but is the last defile to Charleston Flats. The enemy were in considerable force, with several guns in position. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the Second Dorsets, who carried the position at the point of the bayonet, and the Third Cavalry Brigade, who also heavily attacked on our right from very broken country around Ikutini mountain.

"I hope our casualties are less than 100, which, considering the length of the position, is much less than I expected.

"The whole attack was directed by Hildyard, whose dispositions were good. The artillery, Tenth Brigade and Third Cavalry Brigade did the most of the work."

London, June 12.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Kelly-Kenny:

"Bloemfontein, June 12.—Our troops from the north are at Honingspruit (south of Roodeval), where the Boers cut the British lines of communication. Having defeated the enemy, they will be at American Siding to-morrow at 8 a.m. Gen. Knox moved out from Kroonstad to intercept the enemy. Full particulars later."

The following despatch has been received at the war office from Gen. Forestier-Walker, in charge of the lines of communication in South Africa:

"Capetown, June 12.—The following is from Kelly-Kenny: 'June 11.—No communication from Methuen since June 7. He was fighting on June 6 to the north of Vetchkop. Steyn is near Reitz. The British prisoners sent to Vrede are well treated."

London, June 12.—A despatch from Lichtenburg, dated 11th, says sixty Johannesburg mounted policemen, with a Maxim gun, have surrendered to Gen. Hunter.

A probable explanation of the reports that a British force is moving through Swaziland comes in a despatch from Port Elizabeth, dated June 11, announcing the return of the British cruiser Doris from Koosi Bay, where she had taken a number of whale-boats with the object of landing an armed force, presumably part of a plan to penetrate in Swaziland. The Boers, however, got wind of the expedition, and the force was not landed.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Richard III Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District.

Where located:—At Mount Sicker.

Take notice that I, Lenora Richards, known as Mrs. S. A. Richards, Free Miners Certificate No. 48933B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of June, A. D., 1900.

Communication Is Restored

Methuen Gains a Complete Victory Over Dewet Scattering Boer Forces.

General Roberts Drives Botha Back After a Stubborn Opposition.

London, June 13.—A lengthy despatch forwarded to the war office by Major-General Knox from Kroonstad, presumably sent by messenger, reads as follows:

"Kroonstad, June 12.—We have been requested to forward you from Lord Roberts the following despatch from Pretoria residency at 8:08 a.m. to-day:

"Pretoria, June 12.—Pretoria and Johannesburg are quiet, and several of the inhabitants have expressed gratitude for the peace and order which prevail.

"After surrendering the city, Botha retired to a place about 15 miles east of the Middleburg road. He had a small force at first, but during the last few days his numbers have increased, and his being so near the town kept up the excitement in the country, prevented the burghers from laying down their arms, and interfered with the collection of supplies. It therefore became necessary to attack him. This I did yesterday.

"He held a very strong position, practically unassailable in front, which enabled him to place the main portion of his troops on his flanks, which he knew from former experiences were his vulnerable parts.

"I sent French with Porter's and Dixon's cavalry brigades and Hutton's mounted infantry round by our left, and Ian Hamilton with Broadwood's, Gordon's cavalry brigade, Ridley's mounted infantry, and Bruce Hamilton's infantry brigade round by our right. Both columns met with opposition.

"About 3 in the afternoon I saw two of Hamilton's infantry battalions advancing to what appeared to be the key of the enemy's defence on their left flank. This was almost gained before dark, and I ordered the force to bivouac on the ground they had won.

"Pole-Carew, with his division, occupied our centre. As I have explained, he could not attack, but he gradually advanced so as to support Ian Hamilton, and when I left the field he was on the line held by the enemy's outposts in the morning.

"I hurried back to get news of Methuen's movements. On hearing that the Free Staters had taken advantage of our crossing the Vaal to interrupt our line of communication, I sent Kitchener with such troops as I could then spare to Ver (Vredfold) with orders to push south and communicate with Methuen, who I knew had not a very compact force in the vicinity of Heilbron. I also despatched a special messenger to Methuen instructing him to push on at all speed to the main line of the railway.

"These two officers met at Vredfold road station in the evening of June 10. They marched yesterday to Rhenoster river, where Methuen gained a complete victory over Dewet and took possession of his camp and scattered his troops in all directions. He and Kitchener marched to-day towards Kroonstad."

London, June 13.—The following despatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Katsbosch, June 12.—In yesterday's engagement Methuen had one killed and 18 wounded. Among the latter is Lieut. Cearle, of the 12th battalion of Yeomanry.

"On June 7 the Derbyshire militia lost 36 killed and 104 wounded, all of whom were in the Yeomanry hospital, which was captured by the Boers and re-taken by Methuen."

London, June 13.—A despatch from Joubert's Farm, under to-day's date, announced the continuation of Buller's successful march, the occupation of Volksrust without opposition, and the capture of a number of prisoners, while the Boer casualties yesterday are reported to have been very heavy.

A special despatch from Capetown reports that the Boers recently captured a train at Smaldael and destroyed two miles of the line, but subsequent despatches show that Gen. Hunter routed all the Boers in that neighborhood.

Toronto, June 13.—A special cable to the Evening Telegram announces the death of Trooper Mullins, of Edmonton, N. W. T., at Kroonstad, of enteric fever. He was a member of the Canadian contingent.

VANCOUVER RECOUNT.

Gilmour Gains a Little, But Results Remain Practically the Same.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 13.—The result of the official count of ballots at Vancouver has been to increase Gilmour's majority over that of Wilson from 6 to 22. The official figures are:

Garden	1,788
Martin	1,737
Tatlow	1,645
Gilmour	1,463
Wilson	1,441
Macpherson	1,435
McQueen	1,391
Wood	1,344
Dixon	853
Cotton	822
Williams	716
MacClain	683

The total vote polled was 4,218.

By the official count Gilmour gains 1 and Wilson loses 15. Martin remains the same, Tatlow loses 14, Garden loses 22, Cotton loses 7, Wood loses 10 or 12 and Williams 10, while MacClain and Dixon also lose ground. Macpherson and McQueen remain about the same.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

IT RESTS WITH THE PEOPLE

Col. Prior in the house to-day asked whether any instructions had been sent to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes to guide him in dealing with the government, which was defeated last week.

Sir Wilfrid Lourier—"The Lieutenant-Governor has seen fit to appeal to the people and the answer rests with them."

Col. Prior—"But the answer has been given."

Mr. Clarke Wallace reminded the Premier of his own statement, that the consequences to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes would be serious if his actions were condemned by the people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the case was too important to be dealt with carelessly. The government could not act on newspaper statements. They must have something official before them.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—"Lord Aberdeen had nothing official before him when he acted."

A Letter From Kumassi

Major Morris With a Native Force Has Reached the Town.

Provisions and Ammunition Being Husbanded to Withstand a Siege.

London, June 13.—The following despatch has been received at the colonial office from Col. Wilcocks, in command of the Ashanti relief expedition:

"Prahsu, June 12.—A letter has just been received from the governor of the Gold Coast, Sir F. H. Hodgson, dated Kumassi, June 4. It is as brief as possible. The following is its substance. On several occasions unsuccessful attempts have been made to get off letters. He informs me that he inclosed a copy of another of May 9, which I have not received.

"Kumassi is garrisoned by 700 native troops under the command of Major Morris, acting commissioner and commandant of the Northern territory, who has succeeded in entering the place from the north.

"The Europeans and other troops are on short rations. The supplies of ammunition at Kumassi are not sufficient to allow of offensive measures, and must be husbanded in case of reinforcements not arriving.

"The march for the relief of Kumassi will be met by a great number of rebels, who have constructed stockades and put impediments in the way, such as trees. There are stockades surrounding Kumassi, offering the rebels good shelter. The rebels have places built up in trees and have used them to open fire from.

"The state of the health of the Kumassi force is good, but 3,000 persons of the native community are in a state of destitution. Immediate assistance is required.

"The reinforcements which have reached the Gold Coast, most of which have crossed the Prah, comprise 100 of the Lagos (Hausas) force, 50 of the Sierra Leone frontier police, with Maxims and field guns. These are in addition to the Gold Coast constabulary and Gold Coast police. Further reinforcements amounting to 900 men, are being sent from Sierra Leone and Northern and Southern Nigeria, and will reach Cape Coast in the course of a few days.

"The advance of the relieving force has been delayed by heavy rains, the difficulty of obtaining carriers, of whom 2,000 have arrived from Cape Coast, and proceeded up the country on June 11." Col. Willcocks was at Prashu on June 12.

London, June 14.—Five river gunboats have been ordered to the West African coast to assist the operations of the Ashanti relief expedition.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

White Horse Mine Sold For a Large Sum.

Vancouver, June 13.—(Special)—A. W. White arrived from Dawson to-day with the news that the ten copper claims belonging to the Palmer brothers, situated above White Horse, have been sold to an English syndicate for two million dollars. For the two days White was at White Horse the town was very lively. Choice lots advanced in a day from $1,000 o $2,000 and $2,500.

FOUR MINUTES.

Joly Was Convicted by the Jury Very Quickly.

Montreal, June 13.—Joly was found guilty in the Court of Queen's Bench this afternoon of stealing an express package containing $7,000 from the C. P. R. station at Joliet. Part of the stolen money was in new Dominion $1 notes. The clue to the robbery was obtained through these, and on Joly's house being searched more of the missing notes were found. The jury were only out about four minutes.

A Woman in the Wild, Wild West.

(By David Daiziel.)

A story by a local author of a woman's experience in a mining town. For sale by all Booksellers in Coast cities. Secure a copy. Price 50 cents.

Chinese Are Waxing Bolder

Preparing to Contest the Advance of International Relief Column.

Guns in Pekin Trained on British and United States Legations.

London, June 14.—(4:20 a. m.)—The Chinese are entrenching outside of Pekin, to oppose the advance of the international column. A despatch from Tien Tsin, dated Tuesday, June 12, says:

"I learn that the Chinese have guns trained on the American mission and the British legation.

"Two thousand Russian cavalry and infantry, with artillery, have landed at Taku."

The Shanghai correspondents report that United States Minister Conger, by a courier, asks for 2,000 United States troops to protect American citizens.

The question of provisioning the relief force is already difficult, and it is predicted at Shanghai that it will become acute.

The leading members of the reform party, representing 15 out of 18 provinces, are at Shanghai. A despatch to the Daily Mail, dated yesterday, says:

"They were sending a petition to the United States, Great Britain and Japan, praying these powers to take joint action against any attempt on the part of other powers to partition the Empire, and they implore the powers thus addressed to rescue the Emperor."

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the ships of the Russian Pacific squadron on the active list, as well as those at Vladivostock, have been ordered to proceed with all haste to Chinese waters.

Definite official information was received this afternoon from the foreign office of one of the most important continental powers, stating that the Tsung Li Yamen had notified the minister of that power at Pekin that the Dowager Empress would not object to the presence of foreign troops in Chinese territory.

Vague unofficial rumors to this effect had been current, but the information received here to-day was from such a high official source as to leave no doubt that the Dowager Empress, who practically constitutes the government of China, had made known this determination not to object to the presence of the foreign troops. This change of front came as a distinct surprise to officials and diplomats, as all reports up to this time had pictured the Empress as intensely hostile to the foreigners, and as the real spirit of the Boxers' anti-foreign uprising.

The Empress Dowager's acquiescence in the plans of the powers is felt to remove a threatened complication, and at the same time to give evidence that the Empress Dowager is no longer yielding to the anti-foreign clamor.

In official Russian quarters the rumor that the Empress Dowager has sought a refuge at the Russian legation in Pekin is discredited, and it is presented as a bit of inspired intrigue, designed to create the impression that Russian sympathy is with the anti-foreign element. It is pointed out that the Russians' course has been marked by the utmost reserve, for while it would have been possible at any time to land large forces in China, the Russian force actually landed has been comparatively insignificant, mainly for the reason that Russia desires to be wholly free from any imputation of ulterior designs.

London, June 13.—The murder of the secretary of the Japanese legation at Pekin is regarded as likely to lead to serious complications, but no decision has been reached by Japan as to what political measures will be necessary to meet the situation. Relative to the reports that the Japanese minister at Pekin is pressing for the recognition of a Japanese sphere of influence, to include the provinces of Cho Kiang, Fo Kien and Kiange Si, it is pointed out that Japan has already obtained a promise that the provinces of Fo Kien should not be alienated, while Kiang, situated at the mouth of the Yang Tse river, is in the British sphere. Japan, therefore, is not likely to take a step which might be distasteful to Great Britain, whose interests in China are similar to those of Japan.

Washington, June 13.—The state department has heard nothing officially about the reported killing of the American missionary and the Japanese secretary of the legation at Pekin. In fact, nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger since his cablegram of last night up to the close of office hours. The news of the killing of the first American missionary caused a shock at the department, where it is realized that this adds greatly to the gravity of the problem awaiting settlement by the department.

DOMINION DAY.

Vancouver Aiming at a Big Celebration On July 2 and 3.

Vancouver will this year celebrate the 2nd and 3rd days of July as the anniversary of the Canadian Confederation, and from the enthusiasm of the organization meeting the celebration will be a grand success. "It transpired at the meeting," says the Province, "that there still is danger that the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, may go to Victoria on that date, and the meeting instructed the secretary to wire the authorities at Ottawa, strongly urging them to postpone the mobilization of forces in Victoria if it could possibly be done. It was pointed out by several that Dominion Day was Vancouver's holiday in British Columbia, and that she was the first to fittingly celebrate it, and that it was rather hard to spoil the affair in the manner spoken of. Mayor Garden stated that he as well would, under instructions from the city council, also wire."

The Colonist's Vancouver correspondent wires that, replies to the telegrams which were sent as above, that Lord Seymour of Halifax must be appealed to. Thereupon Mayor Garden forwarded a message to Lord Seymour.

At the meeting it was suggested that the Johnson-Hackett race would be a most attractive feature for the celebration programme, could be rowed here on July 2 or 3, instead of July 10. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the sports committee.

The feature of the evenings is to be an illuminated procession. Among the bands available to take part in the event are the battalion band, the Fort Simpson Indian band, already secured, the Mount Pleasant band, and probably the New Westminster City band.

AN INSTRUCTIVE TRIP.

Manitoba Teachers Will Be Able to Visit British Columbia This Summer.

Winnipeg, June 13.—The C. P. R. have definitely arranged a cheap excursion to the Pacific Coast for the teachers of Manitoba. Tickets will be good during the summer holidays.

PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION.

Rev. Principal Pollock Elected Moderator.

Halifax, June 13.—Rev. Principal Pollock was elected moderator.

GRAND DUKE OF OLDENBURG

Passes Away at a Ripe Old Age.

Oldenburg, June 13.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg (Nicholas Frederick Peter) died at noon to-day at his summer residence at Rastede. He was born in 1827.

The Boers In Retreat

Botha's Men Driven From Their Positions During the Night.

Success of Buller Results In Submission of Wakkerstroom District.

London, June 14.—The war office has issued the following report from Roberts, dated Pretoria, June 13, afternoon:

"The enemy evacuated their position during the night and retired eastward.

"Buller's force and mine have afforded each other mutual assistance. Our occupation of Pretoria caused numbers of the Boers to withdraw from Laing's Nek, and Buller's advance to Volksrust made them feel that their rear would shortly be endangered."

Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, June 13, as follows:

"Methuen advanced to Koningspruit yesterday and found all quiet. Kroonstad is strongly held. Methuen returned to-day to Rhenoster River, where the railway is being repaired.

"We were engaged all yesterday with Botha's army. The enemy fought with determination and held our cavalry on both flanks; but Ian Hamilton, assisted by the Guards Brigade of Pole-Carew's division, pushing forward, took the hill in his front, which caused the enemy to fall back on their second position to the eastward. This they are still holding. It is slightly higher than the one we captured. The great extent of country which has been covered under modern conditions of warfare renders progress very slow.

"Details of the casualties have not reached me, but I understand they are moderate in numbers. The only further casualties reported to-day are two officers wounded."

The press despatches say Charleston was destroyed previous to its evacuation by the Boers, but that no damage was done at Volksrust.

In the Orange River Colony affairs seem to be returning to the same status as obtained previous to the cutting of the line of British communications.

Mr. Schreiner appears determined to adhere to his resignation of the premiership, in spite of the pressure brought to bear on him by Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, and it is announced from Capetown that Milner has sent for Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former premier, who is understood to be trying to form a cabinet.

A despatch from Capetown says: "At the opening of parliament Mr. Schreiner will explain that he resigned because he was unwilling to remain in office supported by the opposition, believing his influence greater with the moderate Afrikanders when a private member than as premier by the grace of the Progressives. Nevertheless the leaders of the Afrikander extremists are said to consider Mr. Schreiner a traitor to the cause."

London, June 14.—Gen. Buller reports as follows:

"Headquarters at Laing's Nek, June 14, morning.—Gen. Lyttleton yesterday received the formal submission of the town and district of Wakkerstroom. The enemy is believed to have completely evacuated."

Toronto, June 14.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent cables that the Standard correspondent at Pretoria says the Canadians figured prominently in forcing Commandant Botha to evacuate his position, as referred to in the war office despatches this morning.

MRS. GLADSTONE DEAD.

Widow of the Great British Statesman Passes Away.

London, June 14.—Mrs. Gladstone, widow of the late William E. Gladstone, the English statesman, died at 5 p.m. to-day.

That tired, lassitude feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Repairing The Line

Laing's Nek Tunnel Can Be Re-Opened In a Few Days.

Free Staters to Save Their Farms Must Surrender by Friday.

Resignations of Premier and His Colleagues Are Accepted.

London, June 14.—(3:50 a.m.)—The despatch from Lord Roberts clearing up the situation at Pretoria and along the communications stands alone. Military observers, noting that no mention is made of prisoners, assume that Gen. Dewet got away with his forces practically intact.

Gen. Buller entered Volksrust Wednesday, passed through Carleston and encamped near Laing's Nek. The tunnel was not much damaged. Both ends were blown up, but the engineers think that repairs can be effected in about four days. The advance troops of Gen. Buller saw the Boer rear-guard four miles distant yesterday. It was estimated that 8,000 Boers were withdrawn. The townspeople at Ermelow counted 15 guns. Three hundred Free Staters released from guarding Van Reenen Pass, have gone to join President Steyn's force in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony. Gen. Rundle has sent notice to the Free Staters that unless they surrender by June 15 their farms and other possessions will be confiscated.

President Kruger, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, keeps a locomotive, with steam up, attached to the car in which he concentrates the executive office of the government, and he intends to leave Machadodorp soon and to establish the Transvaal capital at Nelspruit, in the mountains, a fine defensive region.

The state printing press is operating at Machadodorp, producing leaflets containing war news for distribution among the Boers.

It is again reported at Lorenzo Marques that the Boers are advancing through Swaziland. Lord Roberts, it appears, however, countermanded the order given to the Strathcona Horse to land on the coast and to penetrate to the Transvaal through the Swazi country.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, and his colleagues resigned last evening, Sir Alfred Milner accepting their resignations.

Gen. Buller's casualties on June 10 have been issued by the war office. They were 26 killed, 125 wounded and missing.

A meeting of women who object to the war was held at Queen's Hall last evening. Mrs. Howard Courtney presided, and Mrs. James Bryce moved a resolution that the war resulted from the "bad policy of the government." This and other anti-war resolutions were adopted. The meeting hissed Mr. Chamberlain's name vigorously.

Mr. Donolme, the Daily Mail's correspondent, insists that President Kruger took £3,500,000 in gold in his flight.

A despatch from Lisbon says: The Portuguese government is again reported fearing the Boers will enter Delagoa Bay territory when forced to retreat from Lydenburg. The Portuguese have only 1,500 troops in East Africa and would be powerless to prevent an incursion.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

Thirty Thousand Chinese Troops Stationed Outside Pekin.

London, June 14.—A special from Shanghai says the position of the legations at Pekin is most critical.

According to the despatch, 30,000 Chinese troops are drawn up outside the gates of the city to oppose the relief force, and have guns trained on the American, British and Japanese legations.

Tien Tsin, June 14.—The international expedition is now at Lang Fang, half way to Pekin. The troops found the station destroyed and 200 yards of the track torn up. Upon approaching the station they found the Boxers carrying on the work of destruction, but the latter bolted into the village upon the approach of the advance party. A shell from a six-pounder was dropped into the village, and the Boxers fled up the line.

Above the station a small party was discovered engaged in tearing up the track, but a few long-range shells drove them off. The patrol returned this morning, and reports that a mile and a quarter of the track has been destroyed. The expedition will remain for the present at Lang Fang.

A courier who arrived this morning from Pekin reported that it was said that 2,000 Boxers were in the immediate neighborhood of Lang Fang.

Owing to the extensive damage to the railroad, it is now feared the international troops cannot reach Pekin before Sunday. The Japanese cruiser Suma has arrived at Taku.

The international force, under Admiral Seymour, includes the following: British, 915; German, 250; Russian, 300; French, 128; American, 104; Japanese, 52; Italian, 49; Austrian, 25. It left Tien Tsin on June 10.

LOYAL BELLA COOLA.

Queen's Birthday Celebrated With Enthusiasm by the Settlers.

Bella Coola, May 25.—The Queen's Birthday was celebrated here yesterday with grand success. The morning started in with what is called not very nice weather, but cleared up later in the day. At 11 o'clock most of the people were gathered. The celebration was held at the schoolhouse.

The programme included speeches by Mr. McKinnon, Rev. E. A. Hoge and H. B. Christenson, and the choir sang several songs, and some of the members of the Sunday school gave recitations.

The afternoon was devoted to sports, the most interesting being a tug-of-war between five gentlemen and ten ladies, the ladies being victorious.