

# The Prince Menaced.

## Boy Anarchist at Brussels Fires Two Shots at Prince of Wales.

## His Royal Highness Travelling With Princess to Attend Birthday Party.

## No Injury Sustained on the Boy Secured—Effect on the Queen's Visit.

London, April 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales started for Copenhagen this morning for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday, which occurs on April 8th.

Brussels, April 4.—The Prince of Wales was shot at as the train was leaving the northern railroad station, but the shots missed His Royal Highness.

The would-be assassin is a tinsmith named Sipido, a resident of Brussels, 16 years of age. His pockets were found to be full of anarchist literature. He fired two shots at the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales and others were in the car but no one was touched. When examined by the railroad station officials Sipido declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, that he did not regret his act, and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so.

Hearing the noise the station master rushed to the scene and knocked down the would-be assassin's arm as he prepared to fire a third shot, and a number of persons threw themselves on the Prince's assailant. In the confusion a second man who was quite innocent was seized, roughly handled and beaten. After the Prince of Wales ascertained that the man who fired the shots had been arrested he declared himself satisfied. The Princess uninjured and the train started.

Intense excitement prevailed for the moment, as it was feared the Prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was expressed when Sipido himself appeared at the window unhurt. Both the Prince and the Princess, however, had a very narrow escape. The policeman on duty took Sipido in charge. The latter appeared proud of his exploit, and seemed quite satisfied with the manner in which he had lived down the name of the assassin.

An eye witness says the train was in motion and when the engineer heard the pistol shots, he shut off steam, applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train re-started, after Sipido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the Prince who acknowledged the demonstration from the car window.

An examination of Sipido's revolver showed that four cartridges had been discharged but that two of the cartridges had missed fire. The weapons in the charge chamber were described as such as is usually sold here for three and a half francs.

At the examination before the magistrate it was ascertained that Sipido had purchased a penny ticket in order to reach the departure platform, where he walked up and down a while at the same time that the Prince was promenading. Persons who attended the Maison du Prince yesterday declared that they had seen Sipido at the Prince of Wales came to Brussels he ought to have a bullet in his head, and that he would fire if he were to be five francs that he would fire at the Prince. According to Le Patroze, some news of the views expressed at the meeting referred to by the station master, who had taken what he thought were extra precautions. Sipido appeared at the station in his own clothes, having explained to his father that he was going to seek employment.

The Prince of Wales appeared unaffected by the incident. He suggested that the culprit might not be treated so severely. Sipido said he wanted to kill the Prince of Wales "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa."

London, April 4.—A dispatch announcing the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was posted at the Mansion House this evening and attracted immense crowds, who expressed their feelings in alternately anathematizing the assassin and cheering the Prince. The Marquis of Salisbury on receipt of the news immediately telegraphed to the Prince of Wales congratulations on his escape, while the U. S. charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White, who was calling on the British minister, congratulated the foreign affairs at the time, promptly repaired to Marlborough House and left his card there. At Marlborough House General Sir Dighton M. Probyn, controller of the household of the Prince of Wales, said to a representative of the Associated Press that nothing had been received there beyond the mere statement of fact that an attempt had been made on the life of the Prince of Wales.

All the officials were greatly disturbed by the occurrence and the general view was that it must be connected in some way with the Transvaal, especially as the Prince of Wales has always heretofore been such a favorite on the Continent and never before has been molested in the slightest degree.

A high official remarked: "That settles the question of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Paris exposition."

Some fears are expressed as to the effect which the occurrence may have in Dublin. It was pointed out that such

# The Queen At Dublin

## Her Majesty Makes Touching Reply to Mayor's Address of Welcome.

## Much Affected by the Warmth of Welcome by the Irish Populace.

## Citizens Wild With Delight Over the Success of Their Demonstration.

Dublin, April 4.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in 39 years. The debarcation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cadogan, and staff greeted Her Majesty on her arrival at Kingstown. The journey from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before a huge, good-natured crowd. The Queen's progress from Kingstown to the vice-regal lodge was marked with great enthusiasm. There were no untoward incidents. At the entrance to the city she received an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and a reply, in which she said she had come to Ireland for rest and quiet, and that it gave her great gladness to return to the land of so many happy associations, whose soldiers had recently fought so gallantly. The following is Her Majesty's reply in full:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish domains. I come to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who have recently distinguished themselves in the defence of my crown and empire, with cheerful valor, as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow citizens."

The Queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the former city sword-bearer, took the place of Mr. James Egan, the sword-bearer who had refused to officiate, but the Lord Mayor himself handed the sword and keys to Her Majesty, who was marred for the moment by the prospect of the day. But it was soon over and the Queen returned to the vice-regal lodge and lunched there as she drove out again to Phoenix Park, being accompanied by herself as wonderfully pleased with the reception, and as having suffered no fatigue. Dublin went wild with delight over the excellence with which all the arrangements were carried out. The British flag or disjunct object marked the line of march, and the popular enthusiasm buried all political feelings for the time.

Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. These were secured, and throughout the day she wore them on her breast.

The Duke of Abercorn, premier Peer of Ireland, with the rest of the Castle party, went to the vice-regal lodge, where the representations which had been made, and when Roberts and Kitchener arrived, they took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of so much of the impression.

It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich should have been almost from the beginning of the seige, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss. Almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple civilian. On his part, Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of military routine, a little too inclined to expressing his opinions bluntly and brusquely. Still the fact remains that the harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers company were absolutely essential to the smooth cooperation of the military staff with the civil population. They were barely on speaking terms till the seige was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after General French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene.

Col. Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the General about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: "Then you had better arrest me, for I agree with you to go to prison together. This led to a lively passage, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Col. Kekewich to leave the house."

Subsequently Mr. Rhodes explained to the General about the article in the Diamond Fields Advertiser, which was quite satisfied, and declined point blank to act upon Col. Kekewich's suggestion. Since this incident Lord Methuen has arrived at Kimberley and taken over the post of administrator, while Col. Kekewich now commands the local troops.

## MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, April 4.—(Special)—The Manitoba legislature unanimously adopted a resolution to-day addressed to the Dominion government, requesting that in legislation now before parliament relating to the railways, provision should be made looking to provincial ownership of a significant century play. Then from

# The Queen At Dublin

## Her Majesty Makes Touching Reply to Mayor's Address of Welcome.

## Much Affected by the Warmth of Welcome by the Irish Populace.

## Citizens Wild With Delight Over the Success of Their Demonstration.

Dublin, April 4.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in 39 years. The debarcation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cadogan, and staff greeted Her Majesty on her arrival at Kingstown. The journey from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before a huge, good-natured crowd. The Queen's progress from Kingstown to the vice-regal lodge was marked with great enthusiasm. There were no untoward incidents. At the entrance to the city she received an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and a reply, in which she said she had come to Ireland for rest and quiet, and that it gave her great gladness to return to the land of so many happy associations, whose soldiers had recently fought so gallantly. The following is Her Majesty's reply in full:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish domains. I come to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who have recently distinguished themselves in the defence of my crown and empire, with cheerful valor, as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow citizens."

The Queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the former city sword-bearer, took the place of Mr. James Egan, the sword-bearer who had refused to officiate, but the Lord Mayor himself handed the sword and keys to Her Majesty, who was marred for the moment by the prospect of the day. But it was soon over and the Queen returned to the vice-regal lodge and lunched there as she drove out again to Phoenix Park, being accompanied by herself as wonderfully pleased with the reception, and as having suffered no fatigue. Dublin went wild with delight over the excellence with which all the arrangements were carried out. The British flag or disjunct object marked the line of march, and the popular enthusiasm buried all political feelings for the time.

Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. These were secured, and throughout the day she wore them on her breast.

The Duke of Abercorn, premier Peer of Ireland, with the rest of the Castle party, went to the vice-regal lodge, where the representations which had been made, and when Roberts and Kitchener arrived, they took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of so much of the impression.

It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich should have been almost from the beginning of the seige, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss. Almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple civilian. On his part, Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of military routine, a little too inclined to expressing his opinions bluntly and brusquely. Still the fact remains that the harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers company were absolutely essential to the smooth cooperation of the military staff with the civil population. They were barely on speaking terms till the seige was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after General French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene.

Col. Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the General about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: "Then you had better arrest me, for I agree with you to go to prison together. This led to a lively passage, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Col. Kekewich to leave the house."

Subsequently Mr. Rhodes explained to the General about the article in the Diamond Fields Advertiser, which was quite satisfied, and declined point blank to act upon Col. Kekewich's suggestion. Since this incident Lord Methuen has arrived at Kimberley and taken over the post of administrator, while Col. Kekewich now commands the local troops.

## MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, April 4.—(Special)—The Manitoba legislature unanimously adopted a resolution to-day addressed to the Dominion government, requesting that in legislation now before parliament relating to the railways, provision should be made looking to provincial ownership of a significant century play. Then from

# The Queen At Dublin

## Her Majesty Makes Touching Reply to Mayor's Address of Welcome.

## Much Affected by the Warmth of Welcome by the Irish Populace.

## Citizens Wild With Delight Over the Success of Their Demonstration.

Dublin, April 4.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in 39 years. The debarcation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cadogan, and staff greeted Her Majesty on her arrival at Kingstown. The journey from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before a huge, good-natured crowd. The Queen's progress from Kingstown to the vice-regal lodge was marked with great enthusiasm. There were no untoward incidents. At the entrance to the city she received an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and a reply, in which she said she had come to Ireland for rest and quiet, and that it gave her great gladness to return to the land of so many happy associations, whose soldiers had recently fought so gallantly. The following is Her Majesty's reply in full:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish domains. I come to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who have recently distinguished themselves in the defence of my crown and empire, with cheerful valor, as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow citizens."

The Queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the former city sword-bearer, took the place of Mr. James Egan, the sword-bearer who had refused to officiate, but the Lord Mayor himself handed the sword and keys to Her Majesty, who was marred for the moment by the prospect of the day. But it was soon over and the Queen returned to the vice-regal lodge and lunched there as she drove out again to Phoenix Park, being accompanied by herself as wonderfully pleased with the reception, and as having suffered no fatigue. Dublin went wild with delight over the excellence with which all the arrangements were carried out. The British flag or disjunct object marked the line of march, and the popular enthusiasm buried all political feelings for the time.

Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. These were secured, and throughout the day she wore them on her breast.

The Duke of Abercorn, premier Peer of Ireland, with the rest of the Castle party, went to the vice-regal lodge, where the representations which had been made, and when Roberts and Kitchener arrived, they took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of so much of the impression.

It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich should have been almost from the beginning of the seige, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss. Almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple civilian. On his part, Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of military routine, a little too inclined to expressing his opinions bluntly and brusquely. Still the fact remains that the harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers company were absolutely essential to the smooth cooperation of the military staff with the civil population. They were barely on speaking terms till the seige was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after General French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene.

Col. Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the General about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: "Then you had better arrest me, for I agree with you to go to prison together. This led to a lively passage, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Col. Kekewich to leave the house."

Subsequently Mr. Rhodes explained to the General about the article in the Diamond Fields Advertiser, which was quite satisfied, and declined point blank to act upon Col. Kekewich's suggestion. Since this incident Lord Methuen has arrived at Kimberley and taken over the post of administrator, while Col. Kekewich now commands the local troops.

## MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, April 4.—(Special)—The Manitoba legislature unanimously adopted a resolution to-day addressed to the Dominion government, requesting that in legislation now before parliament relating to the railways, provision should be made looking to provincial ownership of a significant century play. Then from

# The Queen At Dublin

## Her Majesty Makes Touching Reply to Mayor's Address of Welcome.

## Much Affected by the Warmth of Welcome by the Irish Populace.

## Citizens Wild With Delight Over the Success of Their Demonstration.

Dublin, April 4.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in 39 years. The debarcation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cadogan, and staff greeted Her Majesty on her arrival at Kingstown. The journey from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before a huge, good-natured crowd. The Queen's progress from Kingstown to the vice-regal lodge was marked with great enthusiasm. There were no untoward incidents. At the entrance to the city she received an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and a reply, in which she said she had come to Ireland for rest and quiet, and that it gave her great gladness to return to the land of so many happy associations, whose soldiers had recently fought so gallantly. The following is Her Majesty's reply in full:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish domains. I come to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who have recently distinguished themselves in the defence of my crown and empire, with cheerful valor, as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow citizens."

The Queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the former city sword-bearer, took the place of Mr. James Egan, the sword-bearer who had refused to officiate, but the Lord Mayor himself handed the sword and keys to Her Majesty, who was marred for the moment by the prospect of the day. But it was soon over and the Queen returned to the vice-regal lodge and lunched there as she drove out again to Phoenix Park, being accompanied by herself as wonderfully pleased with the reception, and as having suffered no fatigue. Dublin went wild with delight over the excellence with which all the arrangements were carried out. The British flag or disjunct object marked the line of march, and the popular enthusiasm buried all political feelings for the time.

Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. These were secured, and throughout the day she wore them on her breast.

The Duke of Abercorn, premier Peer of Ireland, with the rest of the Castle party, went to the vice-regal lodge, where the representations which had been made, and when Roberts and Kitchener arrived, they took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of so much of the impression.

It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich should have been almost from the beginning of the seige, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss. Almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple civilian. On his part, Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of military routine, a little too inclined to expressing his opinions bluntly and brusquely. Still the fact remains that the harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers company were absolutely essential to the smooth cooperation of the military staff with the civil population. They were barely on speaking terms till the seige was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after General French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene.

Col. Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the General about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: "Then you had better arrest me, for I agree with you to go to prison together. This led to a lively passage, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Col. Kekewich to leave the house."

Subsequently Mr. Rhodes explained to the General about the article in the Diamond Fields Advertiser, which was quite satisfied, and declined point blank to act upon Col. Kekewich's suggestion. Since this incident Lord Methuen has arrived at Kimberley and taken over the post of administrator, while Col. Kekewich now commands the local troops.

## MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, April 4.—(Special)—The Manitoba legislature unanimously adopted a resolution to-day addressed to the Dominion government, requesting that in legislation now before parliament relating to the railways, provision should be made looking to provincial ownership of a significant century play. Then from



Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the true friend of all the people, rich and poor alike. It supplies a pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

The foremost baking powder in all the world.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

# Slowly Killing The Emperor

## Latest Rumors of Efforts to Remove Nominal Ruler of China.

## Empress Dowager Orders the Assassination of Many Reformers.

There are several new phases in the Chinese puzzle at Peking, the chief of which is described by a correspondent of the China Mail at the capital in the following telegram: "The Emperor is very ill. Several members of the Imperial College of Physicians were hastily called to the palace recently, His Majesty being ill again. It is common belief that he is continually under the influence of drugs administered by his arch-enemy the Empress Dowager, which will before long take him out of the disturbed arena of his country's politics."

In consequence of the many reports to the effect that he had been made away with, and of the Empress' proclamation of his suicide, it was considered wise to have Kwang Hsu attend at the audience granted on March 9 to diplomatic representatives, thus setting at ease the reports of his being made away with, and the Emperor appeared continually dazed, as though suffering from a powerful drug.

The Empress Dowager has been accused by a correspondent close to the court of returning to the policy of bloodshed, which she abandoned in 1898 on the advice of the late prime minister, Jong Lu. She then announced a determination to incline towards mercy, and after executing six leaders of the reform party, said she would go no further. The sturdy opposition offered by the country to her proposed de-throning of Kwang Hsu greatly surprised her, and she has now set at defiance the advice of her minister, and in rage returned to her natural policy. Jong Lu not long ago incurred her everlasting enmity by striking her favorite cousin. She has now prepared a list of Reformers, whom she says must be made away with before the end of April. Among them are Weng Tung Ho, the Imperial tutor Shen Sing Feng; Wen Ting Shih, the ex-censor; Chang Cho, secretary of the board of rites; Shung Peh-li, another ex-censor; Tso Yen Thi, Kin Lien Shan, ex-manager of telegraphs at Shanghai; Kwang Yu Wei, and thirteen others, including prominent reform agitators in Victoria, Vancouver and San Francisco, making 30 in all. A longer limit of time "to live" is allowed other reformers, but it is stated authoritatively that a list of 200 has been prepared for the assassination department. Friends of reform in China are now making energetic appeals to Great Britain and the United States for assistance in their crusade. They claim to have many illustrious converts from the Emperor Kwang Hsu and the younger princes of the Imperial house, and they are not strong enough yet to match themselves against the Empress Dowager without promise of foreign assistance.

The prominence given the reform movement by the English papers of the treaty ports has recently induced the Empress Dowager to order the viceroy of Nanking to report fully upon the attitude and own-

# Pretoria's Defences.

## Prominent American Who Has Viewed Them Gives an Interesting Opinion.

New York, April 4.—Interviewed by the correspondent of the Herald, ex-Assistant Secretary Webster Davis said in part, with reference to his visit to Pretoria: "I viewed the defences of Pretoria and consider them impregnable. The line of hills surrounding the town bristle with high power Krupp and Cremona guns. Pretoria lies in a basin surrounded by ridges of rugged hills, affording most favorable opportunities of defence. While there I learned enough to show that the city is one vast storehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition."

# The Alpha Away.

## Pioneer Vessel For Nome Sails Thronged With Passengers—The Agents' Announcement.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, April 4.—The steamer Alpha sailed from here to-night, crowded with passengers and freight. Her agents gave out that the Alpha was bound for St. Michael's. The passengers said they were going to Nome. The vessel carried the United States mails for Nome and had a customs officer aboard.

# Died From Fever.

Another Casualty in The Canadian Contingent in Africa. Ottawa, April 4.—The militia department received a cable from Bloemfontein this morning announcing the death from enteric fever of Private H. Forrest, of the 61st Battalion (Montagny) and left 31st, add eleven missing and one wounded, making a total thus far of 32.

# Casualties in Officers' List.

London, April 4.—A further list of casualties sustained by the British officers at Koon (Karee) Spruit, March 31st, add eleven missing and one wounded, making a total thus far of 32.

# Still a Mystery.

No Further News Regarding the Whereabouts of Assistant Paymaster Clarke. The whereabouts of Assistant Paymaster Thomas B. Clarke of H. M. S. Leander, who disappeared so mysteriously on Sunday evening last, as told first in the columns of the Colonist yesterday, is still to be numbered among the things mysterious.

The torpedo boat destroyer Virago, which left Esquimaux yesterday on Tuesday morning, had not returned up to a late hour last evening, so the theory that she has gone to overland search the steam whaler Jeannette, which sailed from Victoria Sunday evening, is given credence in some quarters. The statement that the missing man had misappropriated some of the funds of the ship or money which may have been entrusted to his charge, is indignantly denied by his brother officers. The books are straight in every particular and not one cent is missing.

One feature of the strange disappearance is causing the missing officer's friends some alarm—it is naturally very near-sighted and mislaid his glasses on Saturday evening or Sunday. The loss of them would prove very inconvenient, and the question suggests itself: May not he have fallen over the wharf at Esquimaux upon returning there late on Sunday evening?

ed appealingly at Jack... to tell you fellows all... he became you... ere old friends of hers... interested. It's Margaret... et Marsten, seeing the... appeared on his hearer's... ved her ever since I can... last month I proposed... you did," said Jack sharp... feet down and the hand... n went on eagerly: "I... worthy of her, but some... kind to me always that... that perhaps she might... me—in time, you know... I me."

awful blow." Brown said... she was just as sweet... it as she could be. She... et forget her, and that in... meet some one else whom I... for. That made me wild... I never could do that. I... I would go away to A... as though I could not... for all I believed it would... to see her and so I stay... met her for weeks until... came in just as she start... never heard her sing that... and somehow it seemed to... the were just singing it all... for when I looked into her... she was sorry, almost... about our trouble, and... really loved me after all... me into the boy's eyes, and... ed.

posses you fellows noticed,"... but I love her so, I can... nge in her voice, and when... she smiled in a sad sort of... I broke me all up, and I... of the room, or she shou... ht there before them all... meeting in heaven, you... were running down the... cheeks, "and I couldn't... t and came out here. When... down a bit I'm going to... n, waiting about somewhere... tle thing, but she's never... He drew his hand... and smiled. "I came out... that I guess I must have... two who were here, they... left in such a hurry." He... "I hope you won't think... speaking of this," he went... nding his head. Then as... said anything he looked... the other in surprise.

tered oath Jack arose from... He went to the other end... n, quickly down the steps... garden. Douglas turned... his arms still folded on his... d stood back to the ball... stood as in a dream until... at of a blue dress approach... of the dearest voice in the... some one whom he could... to the other verandah... treme boy."

The Swiss valleys the inhabit... afflicted with gouts or "rick... of regarding this as a de... seem to think it a natural... physical development, and tour... through the valleys are... of the grotto inhabitants, be... without this offensive swe... form of disease may become... at it is regarded as a natural... condition of life. The... with what are called dis... men. Ever woman suffers... from irregularity, menstrua... rns, or female weakness, and... is so common and so much... woman accept it as a condi... necessary to their health... condition as unnatural as it is... the use of Dr. Pierce's... strengthens the delicate... and regulates the womanly... that woman is practically... the path, and misery which... of her life is thereby... and worthy. "Favorite... makes weak women strong... en well."

# ALVERT'S

# ie Tooth Powder

s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. tins, or... ic Tooth Paste

1s., and 1s. 6d. Pats.,... ing the teeth and strengthening... the gums.

prepared with Colvert's purest... best dental preservative. They... breathe and prevent infection... tations which are numerous and...

ton Crane, Esq., late United... Manchester. "Your Carbolic... is the best I ever used. In... I am joined by all the members... sal sales of any Dentrificers.

ERT & CO., MANCHESTER. 50... Gold and Silver Medal, etc... AGENTS: BRON BROS., DRUGGISTS, VICTORIA.

# SS COCOA

UL COMFORTING... nished every where for... of Flavour Superior... and Highly Nutritive... es. Specially grate... i comforting to the... and dyspeptic. Sold... 1-L. tins, labelled... opathic Chemists, London England.

# OL & STEEL Ladies' PILLS

BY FOR IRREGULARITIES... ing Bitter Apple, Pin Cocain, Peppermint, etc. All Chemists, or post free to... EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, British Columbia.

# nd Ornamental Trees

drons, Roses, Fancy Evergreens, Bulbs, new crop of Grass Seeds for sowing planting, the most complete stock in Western Canada and make your selections or catalogue. Address at Nursery house. M. J. HENRY, Minister Road, Vancouver, B.C.

# The Queen In Ireland

### Her Majesty Arrives Ahead of Time But Has Magnificent Reception.

### Kingstown Greets the Sovereign With Demonstrations of Marked Affection.

### Dublin Presents a Scene Only Rivalled by the Jubilee in England.

Dublin, April 4.—(12.20 a.m.)—In spite of the rain that was falling and puddles of water under foot, the arrival of the Queen in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Kingstown was the occasion for much enthusiasm, although this took the organized form, owing to the fact that Her Majesty came several hours ahead of schedule time. The passage of the channel was smooth and the Queen suffered no discomfort, although she expressed regret that the premature departure for Holyhead, owing to the threatening weather conditions, should cause her Irish subjects disappointment. It had been officially announced that she would reach Kingstown at 5.30 p.m. Tuesday instead of 2 p.m., but at the latter hour the Victoria and Albert loomed up through the haze and rain and was greeted by the thunder of twenty-one guns from each ship of the British Channel Squadron. Thousands had poured in to Kingstown regardless of the pelting rain, which luckily ceased about 5 o'clock and they braved the cold winds and mud until midnight. The celebrations were confined to illumination of the war vessels and to fireworks there and there on the quays clustered on the decks of the squadron came strains of "God Save the Queen," which were taken up with a will by the patriotic crowds on shore, and when "Soldiers of the Queen" hoisted across the quiet waters, the spectators on Kingstown pier joined in with equal fervor.

Although all political conditions are represented in Kingstown, there was no attempt at a counter-demonstration. In fact the evening's fireworks, singing and cheering were not marred by any howling or shouting. The Queen's arrival in Dublin to-day (Wednesday) will probably be a repetition of similar friendly conditions. In Dublin, however, there are three Kingstown epithets—"Dirty Dublin" was never before presumably better justified than yesterday. Dublin was draped and its flags and bunting, London's Jubilee decorations, drooped sadly from the steady rain, which according to the weather prophets, will be repeated to-day. However, last evening when the showers ceased illuminations such as Ireland had never seen lit up the streets, and were viewed by crowds dense that in several thoroughfares travel was impossible. The Castle was gay with a dinner party of the Queen and Irish nobility and a spirit of good natured rivalry prevailed over every quarter of Ireland's capital.

By the exche of tact political considerations have been either kept entirely in the background or banished entirely. Mr. John Redmond's presence at the morning: "While deprecating any manifestation of disrespect it must be known that the Queen's visit, in honor of the Queen's visit, are not in any way whatever Irish Nationalist and do not represent Irish Nationalist sentiment."

### HOLDING THE WATERWORKS.

### Though Shelled by the British the Boers Keep to Their Position—Roberts on Acts of Gallantry.

London, April 3.—The war office has posted a despatch from Lord Roberts reading as follows:

Bloemfontein, April 2.—(2.30 p.m.)—In continuation of my telegram of the 31st there has been considerable delay in getting accurate returns of the casualties, as the action took place 22 miles from the town. The weather has been interrupted several times, cloud weather has interfered with signalling, and although there has been no engagement since, the fighting is continually in touch with the enemy.

There were many acts of conspicuous gallantry during the fighting. One battery remained in action under a cross fire at 1,200 yards for some hours, the officers serving the guns as the casualties reduced the detachments. Several gallant attempts were made to bring in two guns, the teams of which had been killed, but at each attempt the horses were shot down.

The Essex, Munster, Shropshire, and Northumberland Mounted Infantry and Roberts' Horse covered the retirement of the guns from that position to the crossing of the drift found by the cavalry two miles further south, and withstood the determined attack of the enemy, who in some cases advanced within 100 yards, but the final result of the fighting is not known here. The Federal loss was nine killed and wounded.

Reports from Branderford state that 2,000 Federals attacked 3,000 British successfully, but that 13,000 British reinforcements arrived and the Federals were compelled to retire. The Federal loss, according to reports, was slight.

### BARRACKS FOR MILITIA

### Marine Hospital to Be Utilized—Colonel McKay Here.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph McKay, who is to be captain of the B.C. Company of Militia raised as a part of the provincial battalion, but who has been posted to garrison duty at Esquimaux, arrived last evening from Brockville, Ont. According to information received yesterday by Major Benson, D.O.C., from Ottawa, an arrangement has been made between the militia and marine departments, whereby the marine hospital on the Indian reserve will be utilized as a barracks for the B.C. company, and the men of the militia will be accommodated in the hospital building. The equipment is expected daily from Ottawa.

Under the new arrangement the militia hospital is to be used as barracks for all cases which would usually be treated at the marine hospital. They will be sent to the marine hospital and the expense of treating them will be borne by the militia department.

One advantage of choosing the old marine hospital as quarters for the men is that it is handy to Esquimaux. This would not be the case had the Agricultural hall been selected.

### Methuen Too Kept Busy.

### Guerilla Warfare by the Boers Opening New Feature of the Campaign.

### Cape Premier's Protest Against Transport of Prisoners Not Effectual.

London, April 3.—(4.15 a.m.)—The latest news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convy disaster. No credence is given to the report that the Boers numbered 8,000 and 10,000. The general belief is that there could not have been more than half that number.

Lord Roberts' own despatch, dated two hours later than the Daily Chronicle's, says nothing about the guns being recaptured. The story therefore looks doubtful.

Little news has arrived from other points. Kenhardt was formally re-occupied Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taung and Klip Dam is confirmed.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, confirmed the statement that the Cape Premier had expressed an objection to the removal of the Boer prisoners to St. Helena. The government, he added, had fully considered the objection, and was of opinion that its policy of sending a certain number of the prisoners to St. Helena. He explained that his policy was specially dictated by military considerations.

### TWO OFFICERS' ADVENTURE.

### Escaped from Prisoners' Camp at Pretoria and Made Their Way to the Coast.

London, April 2.—A despatch from Lorenzo Marques dated to-day, announces the arrival of Capt. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut. Mesurier, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped from Pretoria after perilous adventures. It appears that after Winston Churchill's escape, the sentries were doubled, electric light was installed, additional barricades were constructed, and the officers were confined in the Model school after 8.30 p.m.

Capt. Haldane says that after several unsuccessful attempts they succeeded in cutting off the electric light, but even the street lamps precluded an attempt to escape. It was agreed that after Winston Churchill's escape, the sentries were doubled, electric light was installed, additional barricades were constructed, and the officers were confined in the Model school after 8.30 p.m.

It had been announced that the officers would be removed elsewhere in a few days, but the removal of the prisoners to St. Helena, and the fact that the camp dwelling, began to despair, and commenced digging in different directions in the hope of finding a suitable exit. The work was most arduous as they had only a screwdriver and a skewer with which to dig the ground, which was very hard. The prisoners were ordered to dig a hole, and to dig somebody above say the officers would be removed the following day. After several days of this kind of work, the officers were removed to a cramped position and subsisting on a little food and water supplied by some of the prisoners who were their friends. Their confidence, their delight at the good news was indescribable.

The following morning they heard the officers above leaving, and all day long the room was filled with curious visitors looking at the clever caricatures on the walls drawn by the prisoners. When evening came the noise ceased and they crept to the trap door. They were so weak that they could hardly walk. Gradually recovering they made their way to the courtyard, got over the railings and reached the street.

The despatch ends, but more is expected.

### VICE CONSUL ASSASSINATED.

### Young Englishman Victim of Cowardly Crime in Venezuela.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 26.—The royal mail steamer Don brought news here yesterday of the assassination of the British vice-consul at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, February 15. The victim was an Englishman and 22 years of age, was serving the consulate when he was fatally stabbed as he went into the street. The murderer, who was arrested in prison, is said to have confessed the crime, but added that he was merely the agent of others in the commission of the deed.

### KILLED FOR FEW CENTS.

### Robbers Commit Murder in What Proves a Profitless Operation.

Winfield, Kas., April 3.—Robbers last night riddled the Santa Fe depot here and held up and killed D. C. Coates, the night operator. The secured only a few cents, and the killing was evidently committed to prevent identification.

# Guns Lost To Boers

### Mounted Outposts of Roberts' Column Ambushed With Serious Results.

### Casualties Total Three Hundred and Fifty—All Baggage Also Captured.

### Enemy Now Controlling Bloemfontein Water Supply and in Strong Position.

London, April 2.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 1:

On the morning of last yesterday afternoon from Col. Broadwood, who was at Thaba Nchu, 38 miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces from the north and east. He stated that if the reports proved true he would retire towards the Waterworks, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have a detachment of the mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the Ninth Division with Martlet's Mounted Infantry would march at daylight to-day to support him, and that if he considered it necessary he should retire from the Waterworks. He moved there during the night and bivouacked.

"At dawn to-day he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked on three sides. He immediately despatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage towards Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry.

"The Waterworks, which is a deep nullah or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. Several were hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the Boers showed themselves and opened fire.

"The drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range, and several of the guns were captured. The enemy by Roberts' Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Chester Masters, of the mounted infantry, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred.

"Broadwood's report, which has just reached me and which contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns and his baggage. He estimated the prospect of the recapture of the guns.

"The Daily Chronicle, whose Capetown correspondent joyfully predicts the war will be over in three months, says: 'The Boers are steadily making progress. The Free State we need a brilliant success won on the scene of our latest reverse.'"

It is announced from Springfontein that the censorship has again curtailed the despatches. Therefore important details must be impending.

There is little news from other points. Mafeking was still besieged on March 30, and there are rumors that Gen. Buller is preparing to attempt the recapture of the town.

The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "It is reported here that all the Rand mines closed last Thursday. British workmen and their countrymen in other parts of the Rand are being expelled from Transvaal."

"On the other hand, the Boers are so demoralized that it is impossible to induce many now on furlough to return to the front. They are generally averse to defending Biggarsburg, and are divided with reference to the wisdom of continuing the war. President Kruger has prevailed on Steyn to make one big stand before surrendering."

New York, April 3.—The next issue of Harper's Weekly will contain a poem by Rudyard Kipling on Gen. Joubert, which was sent by cable from South Africa. Two of the three verses follow.

(Copyright 1900 by Harper Bros.)

With those that bred, with those that loosed the strife,  
He had no part, whose hands were clean of gain;  
But subtle, strong, and stubborn, gave his  
To a lost cause and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people sane and great,  
Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one;  
Telling old battles over without hate,  
Nobler his name shall pass from sire to son.

London, April 3.—The remains of Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, whose death was announced March 30, were interred to-day at Aberdeen. Many wreaths were sent by American and other friends of the deceased.

Bushmanskop, Sunday, April 1.—The Boers were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday were commanded by Reichman, a German American.

The receipt of this despatch settles the disputed point arising from the discrepancy in the time of engagement between the British and Boers occurred, which is now shown to be Saturday, and not Sunday, as the Boers had been judged by the message of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Boers retired this morning when they learned that British scouts, leaving two Dutch military attaches, were following them. They were all wounded, and the British, all the wounded are doing better.

Everyone agrees that but for Colonel Broadwood's splendid handling of his force, the Boers would have escaped. The Boers are still holding the Waterworks and the line of hills behind them.

London, April 3.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard says that the Boers are in charge of the transport, but is safe.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Sunday, says that the Boers are in charge of the transport, but is safe.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Sunday, says that the Boers are in charge of the transport, but is safe.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Sunday, says that the Boers are in charge of the transport, but is safe.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Sunday, says that the Boers are in charge of the transport, but is safe.

# WALL PAPERS.

### The most Comprehensive assortment of WALL HANGINGS

### ever imported to the province

### Write for samples and prices. Give us an idea of whatkindof a room you wish to use it on and leave us to us.

# WEILER BROS., . Victoria, B. C.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ing their teams and it was impossible for our men to hit the hidden enemy. Our gunners fought bravely, trying to save the guns, but our people were greatly hampered by the Kafirs, who ran hither and thither, looking for cover on the fearful fire that poured in on all sides. Meanwhile the enemy were hotly pressing Col. Broadwood, whose mounted troops were completely surrounded.

"The British showed magnificent bravery. The officers were quite cool and composedly directed operations. The opportune arrival of reinforcements saved Col. Broadwood from annihilation. It is reported that two guns had been recaptured. The whole force is retiring on Bloemfontein."

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

"The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy says: 'The whole affair was a dash intended to frighten Free State troops and was a serious surrendering to Lord Roberts.'

# The Queen Travels.

### Her Majesty Sets Out From London on Her Gracious Visit to Ireland.

### Elaborate Precautions to Guard Venerable Monarch Against Any Accident.

### Dublin Prepares a Royal Welcome—Futile Attempt at Hostile Parade.

London, April 3.—(2.10 a. m.)—Queen Victoria left Windsor at 9.30 last evening en route to Ireland. Her Majesty is accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and is attended by the Countess of Antrim, Don Harrier Phipps, Sir Arthur Phipps, private secretary to the Queen, Sir Fleetwood Edward, keeper of Her Majesty's private purse, and Capt. Pensoy.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore during the afternoon, amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople, and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd had assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

### Imperial Acceptance of Contingent Withheld From British Columbia—Dismissal of Engineer McInnes.

Ottawa, April 2.—Col. Prior in the house to-day called attention to the Imperial reply to British Columbia's offer to send a separate contingent, and criticized the course of the government in not notifying the province of the conditions imposed by the war office, which British Columbia had been prepared to accept.

Mr. McInnes was informed that Kenneth McInnes, dismissed from the position of engineer of the dredge Madrak owing to using violent, abusive and profane language to the government engineer.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the government have never received Col. Otter's resignation as a consultant at the Paardeberg fight. This gives color to the current rumor that by those who believe that Col. Otter's report got to the Toronto Globe.

HUGH JOHN'S INTENTIONS.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the report that he will take a hand in the British Columbia elections.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Premier Macdonald does not confirm the



The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

THE WAR.

The transport of troops across Portuguese territory from Beira is quite as important now as it was a short time ago. It is rather surprising that advantage was not taken of this route some time ago so as to send a relief force to Mafeking.

Very little news has come through during the last two days, and everyone is a great deal at sea as to what is going on. The withdrawal of Gen. Colville and Col. French from the country east of Bloemfontein cannot be understood as an abandonment of any determined plan.

No word has come from the western border for several days, and we have not been told what has become of Col. Drummond's 3,000 men, with the penton train, who started apparently for Mafeking about ten days ago, nor that other force which set out for Orangeburg some two weeks ago, and the movements of which the despatches said would be worth watching.

The several columns that were moving northward through the Free State to join Gen. Roberts have not been reported for several days. Perhaps the most significant piece of news is that Lady Roberts is going to Bloemfontein. This indicates that the way is perfectly clear and that her husband is in no wise disturbed by Kruger's threats, and also that he has too important work in hand to permit him to leave the front.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales will evoke expressions of sympathy and indignation from everyone, except the comparatively few ill-conditioned people who are inspired by hatred for everything approaching to royalty. It is difficult to believe that even among such there will be any other feeling than one of gratification that the would-be assassin's bullet missed its mark.

It is a barren week that does not bring forth something to send the so-called metropolitan newspapers of the United States into hysterics. The cause belli at present is the fact that Gen. Cronje has been sent to St. Helena. This is described as something quite monstrous. It affords one more reason why the British Empire should be wiped off the face of the earth. Why should this good and great person be sent to St. Helena? ask the hysterical folk in a variety of language and with much passion.

It is a barren week that does not bring forth something to send the so-called metropolitan newspapers of the United States into hysterics. The cause belli at present is the fact that Gen. Cronje has been sent to St. Helena. This is described as something quite monstrous. It affords one more reason why the British Empire should be wiped off the face of the earth. Why should this good and great person be sent to St. Helena? ask the hysterical folk in a variety of language and with much passion.

It is a barren week that does not bring forth something to send the so-called metropolitan newspapers of the United States into hysterics. The cause belli at present is the fact that Gen. Cronje has been sent to St. Helena. This is described as something quite monstrous. It affords one more reason why the British Empire should be wiped off the face of the earth. Why should this good and great person be sent to St. Helena? ask the hysterical folk in a variety of language and with much passion.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

The visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty to Ireland is an event of much interest. Nearly forty years have rolled away since she last met her Irish subjects in their own home, forty years, to herself as well as to the nation. Her reception has been hearty; and we are confident that her presence in the Emerald Isle will do much good. There were those who thought that a visit to Dublin at this time might be attended with some measure of personal danger; but this we never believed. Even if it were, Her Majesty would not for such a reason shrink from doing her duty. She is known to possess pre-eminently that most regal of all qualities, courage, which is indeed a characteristic of the family from which she is descended.

This visit to Dublin has and is intended to have only one meaning. It is the highest recognition which the Empress Queen can give of the loyal devotion of the Irish soldiers to the flag and Empire. When after story after story came from South Africa of how the Irish regiments were nobly sustaining their traditions for dauntless valor and splendid loyalty, it came into the mind of the Queen that she would go to Ireland and there give the thanks of herself and people for the heroism of those to whom she had graciously given permission to wear the Shamrock. It was a woman's thought; for in all things the womanly side of

Her Majesty's character stands out pre-eminently. There is something extremely touching about it. We read in the stories of chivalry how, when the fighting men came home from many a bloody field, the chieftain's wife and her maidens came out to meet them if taken of their thoughtfulness. Many an artist has chosen such a scene for his skill, and depicted womanly youth and beauty greeting the battle-stained veterans from the castle gate. But the Queen does not wait for the heroes to come to her. She could not go to them, but she could go to their mothers, their wives, their sisters, their sweethearts and tell them how she, and how her people everywhere, esteem the noble work done by their loved ones on velvet and kopje, womanly deed, and unless the world has all gone wrong, that simple deed will accomplish more than the eloquence of statesmen or the wisdom of legislators.

Really the matter has assumed a very serious aspect. For several months the money of this province is to be subject to the control of a man who would find it difficult to secure employment with any firm for which he has recently worked, not because he is morally perverted, but simply because of his utter lack of capacity. What can the Lieutenant-Governor be thinking of to permit such a thing?

We must ask the Vancouver Province to correct its statement in regard to the effect of the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company. Our contemporary says that if the Coal Company's title is set aside the property will go to the Railway Company. This is so very inaccurate that even allowing for the characteristic recklessness of the Province, the statement must have been made in ignorance of the facts. Following are the salient facts in this connection, which we state briefly, so that they can be readily grasped:

A CABINET OF CURIOS.

No. 1. Martin, Joseph; came from Manitoba, remarkable for his belligerence, being always in a row with some original; served the people, so he says, in his original habit; until he became obnoxious to the powers that be, when he was paid \$15,000 or so, and then came to clear out and let the dear people fight their own battles; has a marvellous faculty for putting his foot in it; can make more blunders in a given space of time than any other public man in Canada.

No. 2. Yates, J. Stuart; born in Ontario; remarkable for nothing in particular; No. 3. Curtis, Smith; came from Manitoba; deaf; never did anything worth talking about.

No. 4. Beebe, George Washington; imported from the United States; deaf; cantankerous; has had no experience whatever in public life; ran for the office of reeve and was defeated; chief characteristic, lack of popularity.

No. 5. Ryder, Colin S.; imported from Ontario; calls himself "Cheap John"; ran for Mayor of Cumberland and was badly defeated; has been a clerk in a grocery store; ran a little shop, sold it and came down looking for a job; has had no public experience that anybody knows of.

In all seriousness, the infliction of such a cabinet upon the people of British Columbia is the grossest kind of an outrage. And had the truth about it been told.

MORE HYSTERICS.

It is a barren week that does not bring forth something to send the so-called metropolitan newspapers of the United States into hysterics. The cause belli at present is the fact that Gen. Cronje has been sent to St. Helena. This is described as something quite monstrous. It affords one more reason why the British Empire should be wiped off the face of the earth. Why should this good and great person be sent to St. Helena? ask the hysterical folk in a variety of language and with much passion.

It is a barren week that does not bring forth something to send the so-called metropolitan newspapers of the United States into hysterics. The cause belli at present is the fact that Gen. Cronje has been sent to St. Helena. This is described as something quite monstrous. It affords one more reason why the British Empire should be wiped off the face of the earth. Why should this good and great person be sent to St. Helena? ask the hysterical folk in a variety of language and with much passion.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The appointment of Mr. Ryder to the post of finance minister of this province cannot be justified by any conceivable reason. In all seriousness it raises a very grave question in everyone's mind. Taken in connection with his astonishing blunder about the British Columbia Southern grant, his absurd attack upon certain newspaper men who have opposed him, and his very extraordinary conduct ever since he has been in public life in this province, it presents a problem that is perfectly inexplicable. If we credit Mr. Martin with ordinary intelligence, to-day he is going to ask the Liberal party of this province to recognize him as their leader; and he expects them to accept as a minister to take charge of the finances of this province.

Mr. Martin's not for anything that the Semlin government did; but solely and wholly because the Turner government protected the rights of the people and took care that the railway subsidies should be given under the general act of the province, and therefore be subject to all reservations of a royalty. Mr. Martin's blunder has borne an unexpected fruit, for it has demonstrated that but for the care and foresight of the Turner ministry this possible asset of \$500,000,000 would have been lost to the province.

THE LATEST SELECTION. (From Wednesday's Daily Colonist.) Mr. Martin has discovered another minister. He is a Mr. Ryder. He is said to live up in Cumberland, which is near the Union coal mines. He used to keep a store there, and he is not known in any other capacity. We presume that he is one of the "strong men" for whom Mr. Martin has been searching high and low for the past four weeks. We venture to say that out of his immediate neighborhood, not twenty-five men in British Columbia ever heard of him. This is not to say that he is not eminently respectable and virtuous. We do not know anything on this point. But it does prove that he is not a proper selection for the responsible position of finance minister. If Mr. Martin ever had good judgment he is fast losing it. Things look as though he were about to demonstrate anew that "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."

Mr. Martin, distrustful at Ottawa of the Liberal leaders, is turning down at the province, is going to the Liberal convention at Vancouver to-morrow for the purpose of stampeding that body into supporting him as the leader of the Liberal party. Will he take with him Mr. Yates, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Beebe and Mr. Ryder, and say to the assembled delegates: "These are my gods, O House of Israel!" We think we see him doing it. He would have to label them in order that the delegates would know who they are. We think we see the Liberal party of British Columbia accepting the leadership of such a collection of political nondescripts.

Mr. Martin's selection of ministers is an insult to the intelligence of the province. It seems inconceivable that a man with a fragment of political acumen would attempt to appeal to the voters with such a cabinet. The Lieutenant-Governor is a wonderful genius to whom each new name is presented to him.

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We must ask the Vancouver Province to correct its statement in regard to the effect of the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company. Our contemporary says that if the Coal Company's title is set aside the property will go to the Railway Company. This is so very inaccurate that even allowing for the characteristic recklessness of the Province, the statement must have been made in ignorance of the facts. Following are the salient facts in this connection, which we state briefly, so that they can be readily grasped:

The land which the government has attempted to convey by the letters patent to the New Vancouver Coal Company consists of several thousands of acres. The Railway Company claims only about 200 acres. The claim in the suit against the Coal Company is that the land under the harbor belongs to the Province; the Railway Company claims that the 200 acres belonged to the Dominion.

If Mr. Martin's contention is right and the land belongs to the Province, then it never belonged to the Dominion, and if it never belonged to the Dominion, the Railway Company never had any title to it. If the government succeeds in its suit against the Coal Company, the claim of the Railway Company to the 200 acres will be jeopardized, if not wholly cut away.

If the Province will ask any lawyer, or if it will simply look up the matter for itself, it will see that it is wholly wrong in saying that, if the Coal Company loses, the Railway Company will get the land.

MR. MARTIN'S CONFESSION.

It is said that an honest confession is good for the soul, but there is not much soul in politics, and so Mr. Martin's confession of ignorance in regard to the Crown's Nest Pass grant will not help him at all. In saying, "It was a blunder, not a crime, it was a blunder," is a more appropriate quotation. People forgive crimes, they never forgive blunders.

The grant to the Crown's Nest Pass railway was the piece de resistance of the Martin banquet. People were invited from far and near to partake of it. It looked very beautiful when it was first served up, adorned with all the flowers of Martinque rhetoric. Truly it was a dainty dish to set before the king. But alas, alack and well-a-day! At the first touch the whole thing collapsed like the wonderful things told in other fairy tales. As the darkey said of the flea, "When you came to look where it was, it was your dar'." Just try and appreciate this fact. This grant was Mr. Martin's great argument, and he never took the trouble to look at the document would have shown him the truth; yet he did not think it necessary to make this two minutes' inspection. Perhaps he did not want the truth. He went blindly on. He wanted to be a certain way; therefore it must be that way. Day after day he thought about it, and yet he never deemed it worth while to go down stairs from the Attorney-General's office into the Lands and Works office and ask some one to show him the grant. This, he it remembered, is the general note of Mr. Martin and Mr. Cotton's platitudes: "Now and then we hear some one exclaim: 'What we need is party lines.' But suppose we are forced into party lines, what then? At most 'party lines' is a scheme for carrying constituencies. It is not a policy. It promises to redress nothing that is wrong or secure anything that is good. Meanwhile the province is drifting along between the Scylla of the New Westminster platform and the Charybdis or Martinism."

Just here a word as to the duty of public journals in a crisis like the present. There are some people who think that a newspaper is an organ to be played upon by certain politicians and that when they do not play it should remain quiet. Our view of the matter is quite the contrary. Compared to an established paper any political combination that can be arranged is ephemeral. The politician accepts office and passes off the scene; but the newspaper goes on, defending his rights and those of his neighbors day after day, while he is enjoying the fruits of his brief political labors. Or he drops out of the picture, either because he has had enough of it or his constituents have had enough of him, but the newspaper goes on, fighting the battles of the people according to its lights. Take the Colonist for example. Its history is the political history of British Columbia. One generation of politicians after another has come along, and each has been a short-lived power for politics as such, but it has gone on from year to year doing its part in shaping the destiny of this province. And so it hopes it will go on, ever fighting the battle of the people, ever striving for what it believes to be good government, ever protesting against the wrongs of the province as a whole, to that of any section.

THE LITTLE PLAIN TALK. The Colonist has borne the burden and heat of the day in the contest for control of the government. The overthrow of Mr. Martin and the restoration of settled conditions in this province. Day after day, and week after week we have kept up the fight, accepting the abuse of opponents and the criticisms of others with complete equanimity. We have waited through all these weeks for a single word of encouragement from those whom we recommended to the first place, but we have heard nothing. We have waited to hear some one say a word indicating that what we have endeavored to advance in these columns would be crystallized into action. We have waited to hear some one, who aspires to leadership, point out the line which ought to be followed. Not a word has been spoken. Mr. Martin and the Colonist have had a lively contest, but the men who hope to be elected to the legislature, the men who hope to fill cabinet offices if he is defeated, are silent. So far as the Colonist is concerned it makes very little difference whether they keep silence or take the lead. We have a duty to perform to the country and shall try to discharge it as we understand it; but so far as the public is concerned it makes a good deal of difference. The people are growing heartily tired of the inaction of those who expect to receive their suffrages by and by. What are the people to expect? What are the would-be leaders waiting for? Has no one any better message for the people of British Columbia than the New Westminster vagaries, the revolutionary note of Mr. Martin and Mr. Cotton's platitudes? Now and then we hear some one exclaim: "What we need is party lines." But suppose we are forced into party lines, what then? At most "party lines" is a scheme for carrying constituencies. It is not a policy. It promises to redress nothing that is wrong or secure anything that is good. Meanwhile the province is drifting along between the Scylla of the New Westminster platform and the Charybdis or Martinism."

Why is it that the province of British Columbia is entitled to a royalty of 5 cents per ton upon the coal in the Crown's Nest Pass grant, which Mr. Joseph Martin says will amount to \$500,000,000? Not for anything that

A POLITICAL WRIGGLER.

(From Tuesday's Daily Edition.) Mr. Joseph Martin, in an interview which we print this morning, no longer pretends that the Crown's Nest Pass coal lands are not subject to a royalty, and admits that he did not know they were so subject, but endeavors to wriggle out of the hole into which he has got himself. With his characteristic style of dealing with public questions he says that he cannot understand why the Colonist defends "the nefarious transaction," namely, the grant to the British Columbia Southern. Here again Mr. Martin is wrong. The Colonist in so many words declined to defend the grant. On March 29, and in the same article in which we pointed out Mr. Martin's blunder about the royalty, we said:

"We have not the data necessary for the full discussion of this question, and must decline to express any opinion upon the validity of the grant. Just now the case calls for study that we have been able to give it, but we may admit for argument's sake that Mr. Martin was right in holding that the question should have been adjudicated on the merits. It is no part of the business of the Colonist to defend the action of the Semlin government in this matter. When the question was first mooted in the House as to whom or to what certain land grants to railways had been forfeited, the Colonist expressed the opinion that the point ought not to be evaded, but should be promptly met and settled. Mr. Martin can pummel Messrs. Semlin and Cotton to his heart's content for their action in this matter and we will not have a word to say in protest." Later in the same article we said: "We make no claim that it is sub judice, and so prevent Mr. Martin's opponents from showing up in the clearest and most convincing manner the false statements which he has so cunningly circulated through the press—without committing himself to them—in regard to this subject."

We desire in the first place to state in the most unqualified manner and upon the authority of Mr. James Dunsmuir that no political partnership nor any political agreement or arrangement of any kind whatever exists between him and Mr. Martin. We wish this denial to be taken as being as definite and positive as words can make it, and to add that there is no mental or other reservation in what has just been said. We shall now take up the News-Advertiser's article in detail. Five uses are stated by Mr. Cotton's paper as likely to be served by the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company for the avoidance of the letters patent recently issued. The first is that it makes a show of protecting the rights of the province, and secondly that it will cast a reflection upon the late government. If the suit results favorably to the province, it will certainly protect a valuable public interest and will reflect very seriously indeed upon the late government. The third point is that the suit is an act of revenge upon the part of Mr. Martin. We do not feel called upon to make any observations upon this point. The fourth point is the only one with which we are concerned at present. We state this by itself.

"Fourthly, by attacking the coal company the government relieves Mr. Dunsmuir of the expense of continuing his suit which he had begun to harass a competitor, and thereby gives him a quid pro quo for the substantial assistance which he is expected to afford for Mr. Dunsmuir's electoral campaign. Lastly, but by no means least, the suit in the shape it is to be brought will make it impossible to discuss the merits of the suit, and so prevent Mr. Martin's opponents from showing up in the clearest and most convincing manner the false statements which he has so cunningly circulated through the press—without committing himself to them—in regard to this subject."

We desire in the first place to state in the most unqualified manner and upon the authority of Mr. James Dunsmuir that no political partnership nor any political agreement or arrangement of any kind whatever exists between him and Mr. Martin. We wish this denial to be taken as being as definite and positive as words can make it, and to add that there is no mental or other reservation in what has just been said. We shall now take up the News-Advertiser's article in detail. Five uses are stated by Mr. Cotton's paper as likely to be served by the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company for the avoidance of the letters patent recently issued. The first is that it makes a show of protecting the rights of the province, and secondly that it will cast a reflection upon the late government. If the suit results favorably to the province, it will certainly protect a valuable public interest and will reflect very seriously indeed upon the late government. The third point is that the suit is an act of revenge upon the part of Mr. Martin. We do not feel called upon to make any observations upon this point. The fourth point is the only one with which we are concerned at present. We state this by itself.

A CHARGE REFUTED.

The following extract appeared in the News-Advertiser of Saturday. We reproduce it in full, so that no one may be able to say that we have in any way misstated our contemporary's claim:

"If anyone has any doubts as to the existence of a political partnership between Mr. Martin and Mr. Dunsmuir, they must be dispelled by the government's legal action in regard to the New Vancouver Coal Company. The suit which Mr. Martin announces will be commenced to-day against the late government. Thirdly, should it be possible on some legal technicality to embarrass temporarily—for there is no question that neither the coal company nor the people will permanently what would be nothing more or less than an act of spoliation and confiscation—it would throw hundreds of miners out of employment and enable Mr. Martin to wreak vengeance upon the people of Nanaimo who policy condemned his action in opposing the Coal Mines Regulation bill, a measure designed to protect white miners against the dangers to which they are subjected by the employment of Chinese underground. Fourthly, by attacking the coal company the government relieves Mr. Dunsmuir of the expense of continuing the suit which he had begun to harass a competitor, and thereby gives him a quid pro quo for the substantial assistance which he is expected to afford for Mr. Dunsmuir's electoral campaign. Lastly, but by no means least, the suit in the shape it is to be brought will make it impossible to discuss the merits of the suit, and so prevent Mr. Martin's opponents from showing up in the clearest and most convincing manner the false statements which he has so cunningly circulated through the press—without committing himself to them—in regard to this subject."

We desire in the first place to state in the most unqualified manner and upon the authority of Mr. James Dunsmuir that no political partnership nor any political agreement or arrangement of any kind whatever exists between him and Mr. Martin. We wish this denial to be taken as being as definite and positive as words can make it, and to add that there is no mental or other reservation in what has just been said. We shall now take up the News-Advertiser's article in detail. Five uses are stated by Mr. Cotton's paper as likely to be served by the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company for the avoidance of the letters patent recently issued. The first is that it makes a show of protecting the rights of the province, and secondly that it will cast a reflection upon the late government. If the suit results favorably to the province, it will certainly protect a valuable public interest and will reflect very seriously indeed upon the late government. The third point is that the suit is an act of revenge upon the part of Mr. Martin. We do not feel called upon to make any observations upon this point. The fourth point is the only one with which we are concerned at present. We state this by itself.

"Fourthly, by attacking the coal company the government relieves Mr. Dunsmuir of the expense of continuing his suit which he had begun to harass a competitor, and thereby gives him a quid pro quo for the substantial assistance which he is expected to afford for Mr. Dunsmuir's electoral campaign."

At the risk of being a little tedious, we shall explain the status of the litigation between the E. & N. Railway Company and the New Vancouver Coal Company and the nature of their respective claims. As the matter will necessarily be referred to frequently during the coming campaign, it is well that it should be understood correctly.

In the first place we wish to state that the institution of the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company does not affect the railway company's suit in any way. That suit was instituted for the purpose of trying the title to a portion of the land which the late government attempted to give to the coal company by the recent letters patent, and the presentation of the suit was stopped by an injunction issued at the instance of the late provincial government, which intervened in the suit for the purpose of assisting the coal company. The government has since withdrawn from the suit and therefore the litigation will go on, for it is important to the railway company to have its claim to the land in dispute settled. The land in dispute is the first portion of a small portion of the suit is only a small portion of the tract described in the letters patent. It only embraces about 200 acres under the north part of Nanaimo harbor, while the letters patent were intended to convey to the coal company all the lands under the harbor, which amount to several thousand acres.

The claim of the railway company is derived from section 5 of chapter 6 of the acts of parliament passed in the session of 1884. It is not necessary to quote the language of the section, the meaning of which is that the railway company was given the title to certain land on the shore and the right to mine coal under the sea opposite to its land on the shore. If the Dominion government had the right to convey this land to the railway company, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the company have the right to mine under the sea over the 200-acre area. "This is not disputed by anyone. The language of the act is definite and explicit. Everyone concedes that if the Dominion government had the right to grant to the railway company the right to mine under the sea, it did so by the act referred to. The railway company does not claim by title from the province. On the contrary, if the province establishes its claim to the coal under Nanaimo Harbor, the railway company's claim to take a portion of that coal must fall to the ground. Hence the suit against the coal

"THE CLAIM OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY IS DERIVED FROM SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER 6 OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE SESSION OF 1884. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO QUOTE THE LANGUAGE OF THE SECTION, THE MEANING OF WHICH IS THAT THE RAILWAY COMPANY WAS GIVEN THE TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND ON THE SHORE AND THE RIGHT TO MINE COAL UNDER THE SEA OPPOSITE TO ITS LAND ON THE SHORE. IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO CONVEY THIS LAND TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY, THERE IS NOT THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT THE COMPANY HAVE THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA OVER THE 200-ACRE AREA. 'THIS IS NOT DISPUTED BY ANYONE. THE LANGUAGE OF THE ACT IS DEFINITE AND EXPLICIT. EVERYONE CONCEDES THAT IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO GRANT TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA, IT DID SO BY THE ACT REFERRED TO. THE RAILWAY COMPANY DOES NOT CLAIM BY TITLE FROM THE PROVINCE. ON THE CONTRARY, IF THE PROVINCE ESTABLISHES ITS CLAIM TO THE COAL UNDER NANAIMO HARBOR, THE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CLAIM TO TAKE A PORTION OF THAT COAL MUST FALL TO THE GROUND. HENCE THE SUIT AGAINST THE COAL

"THE CLAIM OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY IS DERIVED FROM SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER 6 OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE SESSION OF 1884. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO QUOTE THE LANGUAGE OF THE SECTION, THE MEANING OF WHICH IS THAT THE RAILWAY COMPANY WAS GIVEN THE TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND ON THE SHORE AND THE RIGHT TO MINE COAL UNDER THE SEA OPPOSITE TO ITS LAND ON THE SHORE. IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO CONVEY THIS LAND TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY, THERE IS NOT THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT THE COMPANY HAVE THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA OVER THE 200-ACRE AREA. 'THIS IS NOT DISPUTED BY ANYONE. THE LANGUAGE OF THE ACT IS DEFINITE AND EXPLICIT. EVERYONE CONCEDES THAT IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO GRANT TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA, IT DID SO BY THE ACT REFERRED TO. THE RAILWAY COMPANY DOES NOT CLAIM BY TITLE FROM THE PROVINCE. ON THE CONTRARY, IF THE PROVINCE ESTABLISHES ITS CLAIM TO THE COAL UNDER NANAIMO HARBOR, THE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CLAIM TO TAKE A PORTION OF THAT COAL MUST FALL TO THE GROUND. HENCE THE SUIT AGAINST THE COAL

"THE CLAIM OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY IS DERIVED FROM SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER 6 OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE SESSION OF 1884. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO QUOTE THE LANGUAGE OF THE SECTION, THE MEANING OF WHICH IS THAT THE RAILWAY COMPANY WAS GIVEN THE TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND ON THE SHORE AND THE RIGHT TO MINE COAL UNDER THE SEA OPPOSITE TO ITS LAND ON THE SHORE. IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO CONVEY THIS LAND TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY, THERE IS NOT THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT THE COMPANY HAVE THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA OVER THE 200-ACRE AREA. 'THIS IS NOT DISPUTED BY ANYONE. THE LANGUAGE OF THE ACT IS DEFINITE AND EXPLICIT. EVERYONE CONCEDES THAT IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO GRANT TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA, IT DID SO BY THE ACT REFERRED TO. THE RAILWAY COMPANY DOES NOT CLAIM BY TITLE FROM THE PROVINCE. ON THE CONTRARY, IF THE PROVINCE ESTABLISHES ITS CLAIM TO THE COAL UNDER NANAIMO HARBOR, THE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CLAIM TO TAKE A PORTION OF THAT COAL MUST FALL TO THE GROUND. HENCE THE SUIT AGAINST THE COAL

A CHARGE REFUTED.

The following extract appeared in the News-Advertiser of Saturday. We reproduce it in full, so that no one may be able to say that we have in any way misstated our contemporary's claim:

"If anyone has any doubts as to the existence of a political partnership between Mr. Martin and Mr. Dunsmuir, they must be dispelled by the government's legal action in regard to the New Vancouver Coal Company. The suit which Mr. Martin announces will be commenced to-day against the late government. Thirdly, should it be possible on some legal technicality to embarrass temporarily—for there is no question that neither the coal company nor the people will permanently what would be nothing more or less than an act of spoliation and confiscation—it would throw hundreds of miners out of employment and enable Mr. Martin to wreak vengeance upon the people of Nanaimo who policy condemned his action in opposing the Coal Mines Regulation bill, a measure designed to protect white miners against the dangers to which they are subjected by the employment of Chinese underground. Fourthly, by attacking the coal company the government relieves Mr. Dunsmuir of the expense of continuing the suit which he had begun to harass a competitor, and thereby gives him a quid pro quo for the substantial assistance which he is expected to afford for Mr. Dunsmuir's electoral campaign. Lastly, but by no means least, the suit in the shape it is to be brought will make it impossible to discuss the merits of the suit, and so prevent Mr. Martin's opponents from showing up in the clearest and most convincing manner the false statements which he has so cunningly circulated through the press—without committing himself to them—in regard to this subject."

We desire in the first place to state in the most unqualified manner and upon the authority of Mr. James Dunsmuir that no political partnership nor any political agreement or arrangement of any kind whatever exists between him and Mr. Martin. We wish this denial to be taken as being as definite and positive as words can make it, and to add that there is no mental or other reservation in what has just been said. We shall now take up the News-Advertiser's article in detail. Five uses are stated by Mr. Cotton's paper as likely to be served by the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company for the avoidance of the letters patent recently issued. The first is that it makes a show of protecting the rights of the province, and secondly that it will cast a reflection upon the late government. If the suit results favorably to the province, it will certainly protect a valuable public interest and will reflect very seriously indeed upon the late government. The third point is that the suit is an act of revenge upon the part of Mr. Martin. We do not feel called upon to make any observations upon this point. The fourth point is the only one with which we are concerned at present. We state this by itself.

"Fourthly, by attacking the coal company the government relieves Mr. Dunsmuir of the expense of continuing his suit which he had begun to harass a competitor, and thereby gives him a quid pro quo for the substantial assistance which he is expected to afford for Mr. Dunsmuir's electoral campaign."

A CHARGE REFUTED.

The following extract appeared in the News-Advertiser of Saturday. We reproduce it in full, so that no one may be able to say that we have in any way misstated our contemporary's claim:

"If anyone has any doubts as to the existence of a political partnership between Mr. Martin and Mr. Dunsmuir, they must be dispelled by the government's legal action in regard to the New Vancouver Coal Company. The suit which Mr. Martin announces will be commenced to-day against the late government. Thirdly, should it be possible on some legal technicality to embarrass temporarily—for there is no question that neither the coal company nor the people will permanently what would be nothing more or less than an act of spoliation and confiscation—it would throw hundreds of miners out of employment and enable Mr. Martin to wreak vengeance upon the people of Nanaimo who policy condemned his action in opposing the Coal Mines Regulation bill, a measure designed to protect white miners against the dangers to which they are subjected by the employment of Chinese underground. Fourthly, by attacking the coal company the government relieves Mr. Dunsmuir of the expense of continuing the suit which he had begun to harass a competitor, and thereby gives him a quid pro quo for the substantial assistance which he is expected to afford for Mr. Dunsmuir's electoral campaign. Lastly, but by no means least, the suit in the shape it is to be brought will make it impossible to discuss the merits of the suit, and so prevent Mr. Martin's opponents from showing up in the clearest and most convincing manner the false statements which he has so cunningly circulated through the press—without committing himself to them—in regard to this subject."

We desire in the first place to state in the most unqualified manner and upon the authority of Mr. James Dunsmuir that no political partnership nor any political agreement or arrangement of any kind whatever exists between him and Mr. Martin. We wish this denial to be taken as being as definite and positive as words can make it, and to add that there is no mental or other reservation in what has just been said. We shall now take up the News-Advertiser's article in detail. Five uses are stated by Mr. Cotton's paper as likely to be served by the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company for the avoidance of the letters patent recently issued. The first is that it makes a show of protecting the rights of the province, and secondly that it will cast a reflection upon the late government. If the suit results favorably to the province, it will certainly protect a valuable public interest and will reflect very seriously indeed upon the late government. The third point is that the suit is an act of revenge upon the part of Mr. Martin. We do not feel called upon to make any observations upon this point. The fourth point is the only one with which we are concerned at present. We state this by itself.

"Fourthly, by attacking the coal company the government relieves Mr. Dunsmuir of the expense of continuing his suit which he had begun to harass a competitor, and thereby gives him a quid pro quo for the substantial assistance which he is expected to afford for Mr. Dunsmuir's electoral campaign."

At the risk of being a little tedious, we shall explain the status of the litigation between the E. & N. Railway Company and the New Vancouver Coal Company and the nature of their respective claims. As the matter will necessarily be referred to frequently during the coming campaign, it is well that it should be understood correctly.

In the first place we wish to state that the institution of the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company does not affect the railway company's suit in any way. That suit was instituted for the purpose of trying the title to a portion of the land which the late government attempted to give to the coal company by the recent letters patent, and the presentation of the suit was stopped by an injunction issued at the instance of the late provincial government, which intervened in the suit for the purpose of assisting the coal company. The government has since withdrawn from the suit and therefore the litigation will go on, for it is important to the railway company to have its claim to the land in dispute settled. The land in dispute is the first portion of a small portion of the suit is only a small portion of the tract described in the letters patent. It only embraces about 200 acres under the north part of Nanaimo harbor, while the letters patent were intended to convey to the coal company all the lands under the harbor, which amount to several thousand acres.

The claim of the railway company is derived from section 5 of chapter 6 of the acts of parliament passed in the session of 1884. It is not necessary to quote the language of the section, the meaning of which is that the railway company was given the title to certain land on the shore and the right to mine coal under the sea opposite to its land on the shore. If the Dominion government had the right to convey this land to the railway company, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the company have the right to mine under the sea over the 200-acre area. "This is not disputed by anyone. The language of the act is definite and explicit. Everyone concedes that if the Dominion government had the right to grant to the railway company the right to mine under the sea, it did so by the act referred to. The railway company does not claim by title from the province. On the contrary, if the province establishes its claim to the coal under Nanaimo Harbor, the railway company's claim to take a portion of that coal must fall to the ground. Hence the suit against the coal

"THE CLAIM OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY IS DERIVED FROM SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER 6 OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE SESSION OF 1884. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO QUOTE THE LANGUAGE OF THE SECTION, THE MEANING OF WHICH IS THAT THE RAILWAY COMPANY WAS GIVEN THE TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND ON THE SHORE AND THE RIGHT TO MINE COAL UNDER THE SEA OPPOSITE TO ITS LAND ON THE SHORE. IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO CONVEY THIS LAND TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY, THERE IS NOT THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT THE COMPANY HAVE THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA OVER THE 200-ACRE AREA. 'THIS IS NOT DISPUTED BY ANYONE. THE LANGUAGE OF THE ACT IS DEFINITE AND EXPLICIT. EVERYONE CONCEDES THAT IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO GRANT TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA, IT DID SO BY THE ACT REFERRED TO. THE RAILWAY COMPANY DOES NOT CLAIM BY TITLE FROM THE PROVINCE. ON THE CONTRARY, IF THE PROVINCE ESTABLISHES ITS CLAIM TO THE COAL UNDER NANAIMO HARBOR, THE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CLAIM TO TAKE A PORTION OF THAT COAL MUST FALL TO THE GROUND. HENCE THE SUIT AGAINST THE COAL

"THE CLAIM OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY IS DERIVED FROM SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER 6 OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE SESSION OF 1884. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO QUOTE THE LANGUAGE OF THE SECTION, THE MEANING OF WHICH IS THAT THE RAILWAY COMPANY WAS GIVEN THE TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND ON THE SHORE AND THE RIGHT TO MINE COAL UNDER THE SEA OPPOSITE TO ITS LAND ON THE SHORE. IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO CONVEY THIS LAND TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY, THERE IS NOT THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT THE COMPANY HAVE THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA OVER THE 200-ACRE AREA. 'THIS IS NOT DISPUTED BY ANYONE. THE LANGUAGE OF THE ACT IS DEFINITE AND EXPLICIT. EVERYONE CONCEDES THAT IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO GRANT TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA, IT DID SO BY THE ACT REFERRED TO. THE RAILWAY COMPANY DOES NOT CLAIM BY TITLE FROM THE PROVINCE. ON THE CONTRARY, IF THE PROVINCE ESTABLISHES ITS CLAIM TO THE COAL UNDER NANAIMO HARBOR, THE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CLAIM TO TAKE A PORTION OF THAT COAL MUST FALL TO THE GROUND. HENCE THE SUIT AGAINST THE COAL

"THE CLAIM OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY IS DERIVED FROM SECTION 5 OF CHAPTER 6 OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE SESSION OF 1884. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO QUOTE THE LANGUAGE OF THE SECTION, THE MEANING OF WHICH IS THAT THE RAILWAY COMPANY WAS GIVEN THE TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND ON THE SHORE AND THE RIGHT TO MINE COAL UNDER THE SEA OPPOSITE TO ITS LAND ON THE SHORE. IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO CONVEY THIS LAND TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY, THERE IS NOT THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT THE COMPANY HAVE THE RIGHT TO MINE UNDER THE SEA OVER THE 200-ACRE AREA. 'THIS IS NOT DISPUTED BY ANYONE. THE LANGUAGE OF THE ACT IS DEFINITE AND EXPLICIT. EVERYONE CONCEDES THAT IF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT







