

Grand Duchess Marie
Anne of Braganza.

Princess Marie
Adelaide of Nassau.

Harriet Colenso
and her Zulu attendant.

Native Zulu
Chiefs.

The Netherlands disregarded the pact. Then Wilhelm III, last prince of Orange-Nassau, died, his daughter, queen Wilhelmina, succeeded to his throne in Luxembourg, when Wilhelm died, the treaty was null and void. Cause for rejoicing, for its observance entailed severance from the Dutch ruler, new sovereign of Luxembourg was Adolf, a German prince. The pact worked as those who framed intended, Duke Adolf would have

persecution of Dinizulu the British magistrats had things all their own way. Dinizulu was being driven, unrepresented; and, after his final conviction, was sent into exile in St. Helena. It was then that Harriet Colenso began to take an active interest in his case. At first employing a lawyer and a counsel, she went into all the papers and convinced herself that all Dinizulu's so-called crimes were trumped-up. She then set on foot a campaign of setting him out of Natal, where he leaves look up to him as their great chief and the direct descendant of the famous Cetewayo.

AS A STUMBLING BLOCK.

Dinizulu's influence in the country was always been a stumbling block to the British. It was therefore essential to remove him from his activities. After his liberation from St. Helena, Miss Colenso undertook his defence. She was numerous other charges brought

oppositin. In trying to get to Dinizulu on this occasion, she was refused passes through various parts of the country. Her efforts were proclaimed in order to hamper her movements. In addition to these official barriers, physical difficulties had to be overcome. The river of the great river had overflowed its banks and so much delayed her progress that she could not get to the case would be called before Dinizulu could be properly represented. However, she managed to ford the river, and appeared at the opening of the trial wearing her travelling-stained costume and huge rubber boots. Though utterly fatigued, she wore out the case by her arguments in court which brought about a stay of proceedings until she could be properly represented. On this occasion, her cost amounted to more than \$700, but she willingly advanced it for the cause of the black race.

THE TRIAL.

When the trial came off, Dinizulu was deprived of every advantage; and was only allowed such concessions as his lawyer and Miss Colenso were able to fight for. In the courtroom, Dinizulu was not allowed to see his counsel and so was placed that he could not see Miss Colenso while giving his evidence. During the whole trial, Miss Colenso was in the courtroom law had been proclaimed in Zululand in order to prevent Miss Colenso and her legal adviser from summoning witnesses on this point. On the other hand, the same application of martial law in the country permitted government officials to resort to all sorts of harsh measures in order to manufacture evidence. The witnesses were driven were rounded up into compounds and put through a species of "third degree." Evidence was obtained by

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"STRANGER PROVES A THIEF."

Staying here just now are two very pretty American girls who will be presently sent out to sea, but they have been robbed of much of the anticipation of their fun by an experience which happened to them this week. Judging by what is said, the fair pair made themselves conspicuous in the crowd in which they crossed owing to the free and easy way in which they cultivated the society of any man who addressed them. Altogether, their general "goings on" furnished plenty of food for thought for those who were "cats." Both girls had chaperones—have the mark—but they were so busy with their own "affairs" and playing cards that their charges did precisely as they liked. The "cats" were the girls exchanged cards with all and sundry and invited everyone to call on them at their hotel.

throwing an apparatus for drawing a life line from the shore to a stranded vessel from stranded vessels to the shore. The cannon is five feet in length and has thrown the line 2,700 feet, or a little over half a mile, in experimental tests. A crank attachment is used to compress the air in the chamber of the gun. When the required pressure is shown by the gauge the compressed air is unloosed. The line is coiled in a receptacle of the gun carriage just under the gun.

The Air-throwing appliance committee of the English board of trade, which is the body of that country having supervision of such matters, has shown great interest in it. The "cat" of the "cat" being compressed air, enables the gun to be operated in the closest proximity to the most combustible cargo of a vessel without fear of trouble.

Apparatus Devised to Throw Life

An English inventor has devised the air cannon as an apparatus for throwing a life line from the shore to stranded vessels or from stranded vessels to the shore. The line is 2,000 feet long and is thrown the line 2,000 feet, or a little over half a mile, in experimental tests. A crank attachment is used to compress the air in the chamber of the gun. When the required pressure is shown by the gauge the compressed air is unloosed. The line is coiled in the chamber of the gun carriage just under the gun.

The line throwing appliance committee of the English board of trade, which is in charge of the work of supervision of such matters, has shown great interest in the invention. The discharging force, being compressed air, enables the line to be thrown to a great proximity to the most combustible cargo of a vessel without fear of trouble.