

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

NO. 53.

A Matter of Taste.

We Want Your
Trade . . .
Consequently . . .
Our Prices are
Right . . .

In selecting a piece of jewelry as a present, considerable taste is required to choose something that is useful, fashionable, nice, and appropriate. You can make no mistake in buying a

Gold Lorgnette Chain.

This season they are about the most popular article worn, and at the same time they make a useful and pretty present.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Phone 675. JEWELLERS.

THE WESTSIDE

For High Class Dress Goods

Mantles . . .

Jackets . . .

Gloves . . .

Hosiery . . .

Domestics . . .

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

70 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Economy is Wealth.



There is nothing like saving the small amounts.

Your savings by buying your groceries from us will soon amount to a song—little sum.

QUAKER OATS . . .	2 pkgs for 25¢
BREAKFAST GEM . . .	2 pkgs for 25¢
GERMEA . . .	4 lb. pkg, 25¢
New American Rolled Oats. 7 lbs for 25¢	
FLAKE BIRLEY . . .	4 lbs for 25¢
CORNMEAL . . .	10 lbs for 25¢

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Demanding the Best . . .

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the price right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets,
Victoria, B.C.

Picture Frames
OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER
AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. MELLOR, - - - 76-78 FORT ST.

Broken
Sweet
Cakes

FOR A FEW DAYS
AT
M. R. SMITH & CO.'S
57 FORT STREET.

WILLIAM F. BEST
ASAYER AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Hofelberg and Leipzig). Late
analyst for the British Govt. of New
Brunswick. Office, 25 Broad street,
opposite Dr. Ward Hotel, Victoria.

Lee & Fraser,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents

\$3,200 WILL PURCHASE one of the finest cottages in James Bay—rooms, electric light, in splendid condition, lot 6x66.

\$2,200 NINE-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, with modern conveniences—a snap

9 and 11 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE--CHEAP--

500 ACRES in plots to suit. 100 acres under cultivation. Easy terms. Apply to A. GLENDENNING, on the premises, or B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

Several very cheap cottages, from \$450 up to \$1,000, on easy terms. One of the most modest residences in the city; fine situation; a bargain. Several cheap lots throughout the city.

**Best Coal, full weight, \$4.25 up.
Good Dry Wood, \$3.50, full cord**

Thousands of dollars to loan at low rates. Fire and Life Insurance.

When you require anything in the above line it pays to call on

P. C. MACGREGOR,
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1847

Canada's Oldest and Strongest Company

OFFERS
LOWEST PREMIUMS.
GREATEST PROFITS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

A. W. JONES, Agent.

F.G. Richards & Co

Real Estate, Financial and
Insurance Agents,

NO. 15 BROAD STREET

We are offering bargains in residences, residential sites, business buildings, properties, and farming lands. Prices low and terms easy. Inspect our lists before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you.

General agents Phoenix Fire of Hartford.

Money to loan in sums to suit, at low rates of interest.

Notaries Public and Conveyancers,

NEW VICTORIA COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

FOR FLOWER POT

"Here's
Tae Ye"

IN FINE
OLD

"GAELIC"

Hudson's
Bay
Company

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street.

J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,

Trounce Avenue. Yates and Store Sts.

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,

Cor. Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

Telephone Call 647.

Wharf—Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

—AUCTION—

W. JONES, AUCTIONEER,

44 Fort Street.

Telephone 617.

—WE MAKE—

HALL & CO.

Dispensing Chemists

Clarence Block,
Corner of Yates
and Douglas Sts.

—NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Washed Nuts, \$4.25

Sack and Lump, \$5.50

Delivered.

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street.

Telephone 617.

GOLF ! GOLF !

A large supply of Scotch and American Golf Clubs just received. Also

Boxing Gloves, Punching Bags,

Footballs, etc.

John Barnes & Co.,

11 Government Street.

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What Tarte Said

The Minister of Public Works
Discusses the Transvaal
War Question.

He Believes That Canada Should
Have a Voice in the
Matter.

Montreal, Oct. 29. Hon. J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, made his first appearance on the public platform since his services were yesterday afternoon at St. Vincent de Paul. The meeting took place in the hall of the Marist Brothers' College, and there were a large number of electors present from all parts of the County of Laval, including a large number of members of the Commons and local Legislature. The visitors were escorted from the station by a brass band, which opened the proceedings at the meeting by playing "God Save the Queen."

Mr. Tarte, after speaking for a few minutes, took up the charge of disloyalty made by Sir Charles Tupper. He said: Sir Charles Tupper erred that the French-Canadians are disloyal to the empire; that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and particularly myself, are disloyal to the empire, and that in the matter of sending troops to the Transvaal French-Canadians gave proof of their disloyalty. Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was accused of speaking too roughly to Mr. Kruger, but he replied that the old diplomacy was used to conceal the thoughts of statesmen, and the new diplomacy was used to make clear what they thought. Mr. Tarte said he adopted the new diplomacy. Last session while he was absent in Europe, for reasons which were known to all, the House of Commons adopted unanimously a resolution of sympathy with regard to British citizens who were unjustly treated in the Transvaal. He called attention to the fact that not a single member of parliament suggested then the idea of sending troops to the Transvaal. Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues were there, but said nothing about sending troops. Well, war was declared. Before leaving England he (Mr. Tarte) gave an interview to two English journals, in which he declared that Mr. Kruger committed a grave fault in not giving the English equal rights with the citizens of the republic. The newspapers began to talk about a contingent, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an interview in the Globe said the volunteers could not legally be sent out of the country. On Oct. 4 Mr. Chamberlain sent a circular to the colonies, in which he intimated that the Imperial government was ready to receive the troops on condition that the colonies paid for their equipment and transportation until they reached Africa. In Africa the Imperial government desired to take charge. This dispatch was received on the fifth. Sir Wilfrid was in Chicago and the ministers were scattered. Sir Wilfrid came back on the 10th, a council meeting was called and the dispatch was signed on the 12th. That was not losing much time. Sir Charles Tupper declares that he was there he would have thanked him for the kind words he said about the French-Canadians in his book on the British Empire. Here English call themselves English, Scotch Scotch and Irish, French-Canadians had a right to call themselves French. When they could not say it, it would be wrong. The French institutions are not what they are. French-Canadians are loyal because they are free. (Applause.) They were proud to remain under the British flag because they are free.

DON'T TEAR DOWN-BUILD UP.

The old-fashioned theory of tearing down disease was entirely changed by the advent of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which cures by creating new rich blood and nerves. Through the medium of the circulation and the nervous system they strengthen and invigorate every organ in the human body.

MOLTKE GETS A DIVORCE.

(Associated Press) Berlin, Nov. 6.—A divorce has been granted to Count von Moltke, the Emperor's aide-de-camp. The decree places the entire suit on the wife. The case has caused a sensation in court circles.

The Saturday Review in an article in the Almanac dispenses reiterated the statement that Canada has always been willing to submit to imperial arbitration which it did weakly refuse by the United States.

United States transport Thomas with the 47th Regiment on board for Manila sailed from New York on Saturday. Twenty young women belonging to the United States Hospital Service were carried aboard the Thomas. Every one of the nurses is a graduate from a school of nurses.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable. Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

One dollar, all debts.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto.

to raise troops without the right to be consulted are sowing seeds of distrust which might be fatal to the empire some day. He quoted from the London Mail to the effect that after the next census provision should be made for the representation of the colonies. It was a very grave thing to say that Canada, without being consulted, must take part in European wars. This war is not serious, because the Transvaal and the Free State are small. When the Canadian troops arrive the war will be over. Some have probably said that Canada is able to aid England. We have shown ourselves ready; but this order-in-council will not be a precedent. (Applause.)

Question of Partnership.

I have no doubt of parliament was consulted—and the question submitted whether the colony should form a partnership with Britain. The reply might be in the affirmative, but to form a partnership it is necessary to consult both parties. If the mother country formed a partnership the colony might say, "All right, let us go hand in hand." The order-in-council is no precedent, because the words are there. Because he insisted upon this he was denounced as disloyal. Well, he is ready to stand or fall on that ground. (Applause.) He would give up his office to-morrow if the words are incompatible with it. His position is that of a British citizen who understands what is due to England and what is due to his country. He was not opposed to enlisting the men. Why should he be? What he objected to was the creation of a precedent that we might be called upon at any time for troops. He hoped that the next time the request was made he would have the right to be consulted. It had been sought to make a question of race out of this matter. Sir John Macdonald never sent troops, but he was not denounced. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a French-Canadian. Sir Charles Tupper never sent troops, and he was not denounced. We are denounced because we are French-Canadians. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been an Englishman nothing would have been heard of that matter. He regretted that Sir Charles Tupper had raised racial and religious bait in this country, and he asked him to reflect upon the attitude he took that a British colony should take part in a war without being consulted. Let Sir Charles decide his position like a man, for vague declarations are worth nothing. He defied Sir Charles Tupper to say in the House of Commons that Canada ought to take part in the wars of the empire without being represented. Mr. Tarte then pointed out that at the time of the Fashoda affair the Toronto Mail said it was dangerous to have a French-Canadian as premier. He also showed how certain papers had distorted the use he made of this French flag when visiting a French part of the province on his yacht, and pointed out that his explanation in parliament was applauded by the English Liberals. He was accused of disloyalty for saying at the banquet to Mr. Herbert that he would not be a loyal subject of the Queen if he was not permitted to be French. He did so, and would say it again, but he did not go farther. A man can be hanged on very little if the proof is limited. Here is what he said: "I should not be loyal to the Queen if I were not permitted to be French." Mr. Tarte went on to say that if Sir Charles Dilke was in London when he was there he would have thanked him for the kind words he said about the French-Canadians in his book on the British Empire. Here English call themselves English, Scotch Scotch and Irish, French-Canadians had a right to call themselves French. When they could not say it, it would be wrong. The French institutions are not what they are. French-Canadians are loyal because they are free. (Applause.) They were proud to remain under the British flag because they are free.

Defence of the Empire

The Government's Position and That of the Opposition Compared.

What the Tory Leaders and Papers Hope to Gain by the Disloyalty Cry.

defence of the Empire. He expressed his full concurrence of the views of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and proceeded to point out the various ways in which the Dominion could assist the Mother Country.

A long time ago Sir Charles Tupper addressed the meeting. Everybody expected the leader of the opposition to follow in the patriotic key at which the meeting had been pitched by the opening address of President Dewson. But he had hardly got started speaking before he launched into a vigorous and emphatic criticism of Col. Denison for endorsing Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's views. It looked then as if there was to be a very stormy session. Sir Charles denounced Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, challenged him to the proof of his criticism, took vigorous exception to Col. Denison's suggestion that the views that Sir Michael had put forward, and spoke in this strain for about an hour. He repudiated the idea that Canada should be called upon to contribute more to the defence of the Empire than she was then doing, and said that Canada had done enough in the assumption of Imperial burdens by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was in part a work of Imperial proportions and Imperial utility. Nothing could be more clear and pronounced on the part of Sir Charles than the repudiation of the idea that we should be called on to assist in any other way in the general defence of the Empire.

SLATERTOWN.

VISITING VOLUNTEERS.

Five Companies of Filipino Fighters Pass Through Victoria.

Steamer Queen arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco. She had on board Major Canton and 275 of the First Washington volunteers bound home to Seattle after many months campaigning in the Philippines. The soldiers, who wandered about down

around the city during the steamer's stay, were a fine lot of men—but the clothes. In comparison with the well-uniformed men of "ours" the blue-coated volunteers looked rather shabby, to say the least. Their appearance was somewhat like the army that walked across the continent to Washington some years ago—but then, of course, they have had a year of jungle fighting or wading through rains soaked swamp grasses in pursuit of an elusive enemy. Everyone is familiar with the U. S. uniform, the cadet blues with its white facings and the slouchy wide-awakes. The visitors of yesterday were attired in this manner—that is, with variations. Some wore the service big coats, while others wore civilian top coats. Others discarded their uniforms in part, in fact, with both bristles stuck in their hats and medallions—those secured by popcorn purchases, not service—planned to their hearts they were akin to that army raised by Falstaff in Henry's time.

Since this correspondence has taken place between the leaders of the two parties in Canada, a cable has been received from Lord Lansdowne, in answer to an earnest appeal from Canada, consenting to the contingents going as a Canadian brigade. This, therefore, dispenses of the principal criticism of Sir Charles Tupper. Then, in regard to the pay off the contingent on the field, Lord Lansdowne cables that New Zealand had offered to do this, but the British government refused on the ground that all the colonies should be placed on exactly the same footing.

What the colonies now do is to pay on the equipment and deliver the troops free of charge at Capetown, in South Africa. But, although this other grievance has been fully explained and laid at the door of the government, there is no likelihood of the criticism of the opposition to cease, because, if present indications prove anything, the next general election in Canada will be fought on the loyalty cry just as it was in 1885. This time the cry will be principally directed against the French-Canadians, and particularly the Premier. It will be contended that the race is not loyal.

The way the Conservative opposition look at it is this: There are 65 constituencies in the province of Quebec. With Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the head of affairs, the very best that the opposition could do would be to carry about six of these, as is therefore thought to be good tactics to throw overboard, politically speaking, the whole province and make a campaign against the government on the cry that it is controlled by the French, who will be declared to be disloyal to the British Empire, the proof being shown in the opposition that is shown in some parts of Quebec to Canada taking part in foreign wars in which Britain is engaged.

The resignation of Henry Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle, has had the effect of making the Canadian press approach the question of taking part in the wars of the Empire in a more rational spirit than they have been doing for some time past. Mr. Bourassa is a grandson of Louis Pasteur, who, along with William Lyon Mackenzie, figured in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and gave to this country responsible government, very much sooner at all events than it otherwise could have been obtained. He is a young man of good ability, of great popularity—in his country, well known in the province of Quebec, and a general favorite in the House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had a particular liking for him, as was shown in the appointment of Bourassa to the secretariat of the Joint High Commission, which met at Quebec and afterwards at Washington. Indeed, he was spoken of for the next vacant portfolio in the government of Quebec, and was mentioned as successor to Sir Henri Joly, minister of inland revenue. A young man who throws aside preference and political attachment in this rude way, and in this particular age, is certainly a man possessing some of the heroic qualities of his ancestors, and it required more than nerve to do battle with the family compact, which misgoverned and tyrannized that Dominion prior to the uprising of 1837.

As Sir Charles Tupper is the strongest advocate of a Canadian contingent to be paid for at the expense of Canada and to raise any British side, it is worth while to inquire when the leader of the opposition came to this way of thinking. During the session of 1898, about 18 months ago, Sir Charles Tupper expressed very different sentiments at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League in the railway committee room in the House of Commons. Col. Denison, of Toronto, presided at the meeting, and from a carefully prepared manuscript referred to the great improvement that had taken place in the equipment and standing of the militia-service in recent years. He gave a very graphic and humorous description of the condition in which things were at the time of the Fenian raid, when the force was sent to the front ill provided as to clothing, ammunition, accoutrements and supplies of every kind. He then referred to the criticisms that had been made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the backwardness of the colonies in coming to aid in

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Steam Gas... Coal

of the following grades:

Double Screened Lump,
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West.

NEWS OF THE BATTLE.

Further information received from the
Cape shows that the position of White
at Ladysmith is not quite so bad as first
reports declared. He is amply provisioned
for a lengthy siege; there are numerous
wells in the town, and the facilities
for throwing up entrenchments on the
outskirts are excellent. It is known, of
course, that White has had men
busy at this work constantly and that
the British position is now well-covered
by these works. The public may be
sure that the dash made by General
French, who is one of the best cavalry
officers in the British army, will not be
the only one by any means. It is in this
kind of attack that the British excel.

The artillery practice now being made
by the British guns is having its effect
upon the Boers. It is sad to note the
death of a promising young officer who
did gallant service in the field. Gunner
Lieutenant Egerton, of H.M.S. Powerful,
who was wounded at the battle of
Farquhar's Farm, or Nicholson's Neck
last Monday, and subsequently underwent
amputation of both legs. It was
undoubtedly due to the heroic exertions
of the force of which this fine young
officer was by no means the least
distinguished member, that the affair was
not more serious for us; the lucky ad-
vent of the Naval Brigade unquestionably
turned the tide. Lieutenant Egerton
received deserved promotion on the
field of battle by being raised to the
rank of commander; it is sad that he was
not spared to achieve further glory.

A circumstance that is causing a good
deal of speculation amongst military
men is the action of thousands of the
Cape Dutch in crossing the line to join
the Boer armies in the field. Those
recruits are armed with light, but long
range, rifles, and as a people they have
long been known as enthusiastic shots.
It is not improbable that those men will
be able to render important service to
the Boer cause by means of their good
shooting, but the point is—how many
more of them are going to leave? The
question is a serious one, for in the
aggregate they comprise a very large pro-
portion of the population of the Colony,
and if they flock in thousands to the
standard of the republics, it is easy to
see where this war is going to be pro-
longed far beyond the limit set by the
most conservative calculations. It will
be practically impossible to prevent
those men from crossing the border to
join the enemy, and if the movement be-
comes general it simply means that
Great Britain must increase the force
now in South Africa, on the way, and
orderly. This will result in the call-
ing out of the largest army that ever
crossed the seas to war in a foreign
land. It is reported that those addi-
tions to the Boer army have raised that
force to the very respectable total
of fifty thousand men, a force with which

great things can be done under the
guidance of a good general.

By January first it is expected that our
army in the field will be not less than
sixty thousand men, with more on the
way from Britain and elsewhere; that is, if General Butler has not by that
time settled the matter by one or two hard blows. Thus the magnitude of this
campaign becomes daily more apparent.
Much depends on White's ability to hold
off the enemy for a fortnight. That time gained, at no great sacrifice, the
situation will be greatly improved for the
British side.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

John T. MacCutcheon, the special
correspondent and artist of the Chicago
Record, has secured permission of the
Americans in the Philippines in a
lengthy private letter to a friend in
Chicago, who has made it public. To
show the heart-breaking conditions under
which the brave American troops worked he cites the following facts:

Pasig has been captured three times and abandoned twice.

Guadalupe has been captured four times and abandoned three times.

Marikina has been captured six times and abandoned six times.

Canla has been captured twice and abandoned twice.

Morong has been captured twice and abandoned twice.

Santa Cruz has been captured once and abandoned.

Pasigan has been captured once and abandoned.

Longos has been captured once and abandoned.

Pasig has been captured once and abandoned.

Novaliches has been captured twice and abandoned.

San Mateo has been captured once and abandoned.

San Jose has been captured once and abandoned.

Norzagaray has been captured once and abandoned.

Anzor has been captured once and abandoned.

San Miguel de Maymaya has been captured once and abandoned.

Mexico has been captured twice and abandoned once.

Bacoor has been captured twice and abandoned once.

China will remain for a time, at least, a sort of common ground where the civilized nations will exercise simultaneously their economic activity, as in the case of Turkey, with this difference, that the Middle Empire is more vast, has more wealth and has a greater density of population. Railroads in China will be the best missionaries of civilization."

Vancouver Province advocates a public subscription for the benefit of Mr. George R. Maxwell, M. P., who is recovering from a long and dangerous illness. It is pointed out that Mr. Maxwell is not very well provided with this world's goods, and that the severe drain imposed upon his slender resources during the illness has left him and his family in very reduced circumstances. His services to Vancouver, the Province further points out, are worthy of public recognition, and a public subscription for him now would be the best means of showing appreciation.

Sir Redvers Henry Buller has served,

and always with distinction, in the Chinese war (1890); Riel Insurrection (1870); Ashante war (1874); Kaffir war (1878), and the Zulu war (1878-79). In nearly every one of those hard campaigns he saved the lives of officers and men at the risk of his own. Archibald Forbes' famous description of him is said to be photographic: "He is a silent, blood-thirsty man, as resolute a fighter as ever drew breath." He commands the largest British force since the Crimean war.

This correspondent thinks the general's anxiety to save the government's money has caused a good deal of the waste of life and treasure. MacCutcheon flatly charges General Otis with incapacity, and says he has any amount of evidence to convict him over and over.

What is in the minds of the American people apart altogether from individual opinions from the Islands, is that the war, which was begun many months ago, is apparently no nearer an end than when it started, and what they want to know is why this is so, and whether there is no prospect of settling that question by force of arms. The American people are by no means united on the question of this war, in shore there is a large and rapidly increasing anti-war party making its influence felt in and out of Congress. The position of the administration is not enviable.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

As late as 1896 China had only one railroad, 175 miles long, running from

Tientsin to Hankow-Kwan; that is from Li Hung Chang's coal mines at

Kai-pang to the nearest navigable river,

the Peiping. To-day China has 2,400 miles of railway in operation and 4,200 under construction, or projected.

Immediately after the signing of the

treaty of Shimonoseki the Chinese govern-

ment granted concessions right and

left, some to the Russians, some to the

French, others to the Germans, and

French-Belgian syndicates. Russia has

for four years been making a network

of railways in northern Manchuria, all

built by Russian labor and of Russian

material. Britain has pushed on the lines

for which it obtained concessions

in Southern China, and through the rich

provinces of Honan and Shan-si, where

some of the greatest coal beds in the

world are situated; and surveying has

been carried on vigorously upon the pro-

posed British line through to Burma,

from Hong Kong and Canton. Its com-

mercial importance is small, but the

British will hold it for strategic rea-

sons.

The difficulties in the way of con-

structing those lines are best under-

stood by the reader who knows some-

thing of the intensely superstitious char-

acter of the Chinese. But Western per-

sistence has prevailed, both over the

cunning intrigues of the Tsung-li Yamun

and the ignorant hostility of the people.

We have opened up some fine dinner

and tea sets in Crown Derby and other

styles; also a line of cutlery, plated ware

and fancy goods. Weider Bros.

An hour's industry will do more to pro-

duce cheerfulness, suppress evil humors

and retrieve one's affairs than a month's

moaning. It sweetens enjoyments and

enriches our attainments with a delight-

ful relish.—Barrow.

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CHAINS AND SLAVERY.

Charles Neufeld, the Khalifa's White Prisoner
Tells of His Experiences While Im-
prisoned at Omdurman.

With some portion of Mr. Charles Neufeld's twelve years' captivity at Omdurman, which has just been published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, many of our readers say the Westminster Gazette, may already be familiar. The full story is set forth in the portly, handsome volume before us. Mr. Neufeld, who is a German, started from Cairo on a trading expedition to Kordofan in 1887, was betrayed by his guides into the hands of the Khalifa's forces, and compelled to serve the Khalifa at Omdurman. There he remained for twelve long years—in prison—subjected to every kind of torture and subjected to treatment which would have killed most men. Although he made several daring attempts to escape he was always unsuccessful, and it was not till the British army reached Khartoum that he was finally restored to liberty by the Sirdar. Truth is stranger than fiction, and often more exciting, and readers of Mr. Neufeld's narrative will hardly need to be reminded of the fact. The book gives an exceedingly graphic picture of the horrors of the Khalifa's headquarters.

When the author was taken prisoner to Omdurman he scarcely expected to escape a speedy death. First he was told that the Khalifa had decided to behead him; then that his head was not to be cut off, but that he was to be crucified; next he was placed under a gallows with the noose dangling just above his head, and finally, he was sent back to prison. Slatin, it is said, having suggested the latter course to the Khalifa, using as an argument that he could there be converted to the Mahomedan religion.

The Black Hole of Omdurman.

When Neufeld entered the prison he found himself in the company of a hundred poor wretches, Soudanese and Egyptians, and all chained. Some idea of the sufferings endured may be gathered from the following:

"I was assigned a place at the wall farthest from the door, and between two men—in chains—dying of smallpox. There were about 30 other prisoners in the room, some lying down ill, to whom not the slightest attention had been paid for days, as sickening visible evidences proved. . . . The stench in the room was sickening, overpowering. . . . Mingled with the clanking of chains, the groans of the sick, the moans of the dying, and their half-uttered prayers to Allah to relieve them of their sufferings, were the most fearful imprecations and curses as the prisoners fought and struggled for a place near the walls or the pillar against which they could rest their backs. No sleep was to be had. . . . It is out of my question to try to describe my first night; it is a confused horrid dream to me."

Neufeld's first spell in prison was one of four years. After nine months, he tells us, the rings and chains were removed from his neck, but the fetters he wore continuously—with the exception of thirteen days—during his whole captivity. So closely guarded was Neufeld that escape was out of the question. But he attempted it more than once, without, however, any success. Father Ohrlweder and Slatin were more fortunate, but the fact that they got clear away only made Neufeld's position more hopeless. For a short time, however, he enjoyed the position of a prisoner at large, and was engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre. Later he was transferred to the Khartoum arsenal, which he describes as in "a perfect working order as when Gordon made it into a model Woolwich workshop." But on hearing that Slatin had got clear away the Khalifa again ordered him to prison. Once again he was liberated, and set to try and extract gold and silver from certain stones which had been discovered in the neighborhood, but that, of course, was not a success, and so the time passed.

The English at Last.

By-and-by came news of the approach of the Sirdar's army, and the latter portion of Mr. Neufeld's book, in which he tells of this and of the final arrival of the relieving forces, is the most interesting. The local excitement, of course, was tremendous. Councils of war were the order of the day and night. Never, we are told, was a general letter served with intelligence than was the Khalifa; his messengers arrived every few hours in the early days and hourly towards the end. Says Mr. Neufeld:

"We in prison heard that the gunboats were approaching, and then we heard the distant boom of the guns gradually nearing and growing louder. Before we had time to speculate as to whether the great fight had commenced or not, a boy whom I had stationed on the roof of a garrison's house came running down to say that the 'devils' were passing Hafayef. At the same moment we were smothered in dust and smoke; a shell had struck the top of the prison wall, and exploded without exploding on the prison itself. The air was now filled with what to us chained wretches appeared to be the yeats and screeches of legions of the damned—let loose. We shuddered and looked helplessly from the one to the other. Then I noticed that the shells were all flying high over us. Getting to my feet, I rushed as far as my shackles allowed—stumbling to the middle of the open space, tried to dance and jump, called on all to come and join me. . . . Yes, we had gone mad; reason had left me, and I was . . . throwing open my arms and leaping up to embrace the shell which a second later was to gather in to death twenty-seven, then bursting in the mosque."

When they heard the shrill cries of the women they knew that someone was being welcomed, and guessed correctly that it was the English at last.

The Sirdar's Welcome.

By-and-by the gazer appeared, "frightened out of his life, as we could tell by his voice," to tell Neufeld that the place was filled by his English "brothers," that a big tall man, who he was told was the dread Sirdar, had asked for him, and that he was to go at once.

"It seemed an age while the chain was being slipped from my shoulders, and then led by Idris, I made my way to the gate of the Saler. I was crying dry-eyed; I could see a blured group, and then I was startled out of my senses by hearing English spoken; the only words of a European language I had heard for seven long years. From that blured group and through the gloom came a voice. 'Are you Neufeld? Are you well?' And then a tall figure

*As the winner of the West, wears
the Blue Ribbon of the Surf.
So is Blue Ribbon Ceylon,
the champion of all seas.*

steered towards me and gave my hand as a DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.

The term "gentleman" always represents the sum total of a few qualifications which experience has proved to be most useful in the actual state-of-social life, and to-day it represents qualifications that, upon the whole, are not natural artistic qualifications. There are those who will refuse to admit that the conception of what a gentleman is varies with different epochs and conditions. They will assert that the gentleman of a thousand years ago, of a hundred years ago, is a gentleman to-day and will be one to-morrow. As to larger matters of ethics and conduct, yes; as to minor matters of behavior, no. We decide that a man is a gentleman by the manner in which he "wears" in daily existence; in its hap-hazard and promiscuous companionship and situations. And social life at present is an international affair. Its interests are not confined to the limited stages where they would formerly have been localized, but move over extended surfaces. The gentleman of to-day, therefore, is the individual who best adapts himself to prevailing circumstances by not stopping the general flow of things with an intrusion when not strictly necessary, of his own personality. He is the individual who puts no over-sensitive valuation on his personal standards, interferes little with others, has the silent courage of his own conduct, but no itch to explain it, or himself, or to impose either on a preoccupied world that has no time to attend and less patience. This, in any case, may pass as a definition of the social side of what the Anglo-Saxon calls a gentleman; and as the Anglo-Saxon race has spread over the face of the globe more extensively than any other has been brought in contact with the greatest number of peoples under the greatest diversity of circumstances, it may fairly be considered that the smallest friction. We of the English tongue, in short, believe at present that man most acceptable to his fellows, all round, who least obtrudes in personal intercourse, the insistent personal note.

From "American Society and the Artist," by Aline Gorren, in the November Scribner's.

THE NEW YORK STAGE.

From an article by Mr. William Archibald in the Pad Mall Magazine for November:

New York is without doubt the chief metropolis of America. It is the producing centre, the "booming" centre. Theatrical news all emanates from New York. New York criticism strikes the key-note for the rest of the country. Not that all plays are first produced in New York; on the contrary, it is becoming more and more common to give a play its first hearing in some other city. But this is merely "trying it on the dog." A play has no recognised status until New York has pronounced upon it. Chicago is a business centre for the minor touring companies of the West, but it is in no sense a producing centre. A few American plays, such as *In Mizoura*, by Mr. Augustus Thomas, and *Nathan Hale*, by Mr. Clyde Fitch, have been first acted in Chicago, but merely as a preliminary to their New York production. Many cities, indeed, plume themselves on their independence of judgment, and insist on revising the verdict of New York. It will sometimes happen that a play which has been a great success on Broadway proves less attractive, or not at all, "on the road." But such instances are quite exceptional, and there is certainly no city or which one can say, as a general rule, that its taste is better than that of New York. It is stated that The Sign of the Cross was less popular in New York than anywhere else; while, on the other hand, New York having "endorsed" The Christian, even Boston, the headquarters of the domestic economy of the island was simplicity itself. The fashions of Paris did not affect the inhabitants; each dressed according to his own taste. Although there was no doctor, the people were all healthy, and the children were all beautiful. There was about forty-five souls on the island all told. The adults were mostly from the mainland of South America. One lady there, from Chile, who made a flying-jib for the Spy, taking her pay in tailow, would be entitled a belle at Newport. Blessed is she of Juan Fernandez! Why Alexander Selkirk ever left you was more than I could make out.

Juan Fernandez, as a place of call, is a lovely spot. The hills are well wooded, the valleys fertile, and pouring down through many ravines are streams of pure water. There are no serpents on the island, and no wild beasts other than pigs and goats, of which I saw number, with possibly a dog or two. The people lived without the use of ruin or beef of any sort. There was not a police officer or a lawyer among them. The domestic economy of the island was simplicity itself. The fashions of Paris did not affect the inhabitants; each dressed according to his own taste. Although there was no doctor, the people were all healthy, and the children were all beautiful. There was about forty-five souls on the island all told. The adults were mostly from the mainland of South America. One lady there, from Chile, who made a flying-jib for the Spy, taking her pay in tailow, would be entitled a belle at Newport. Blessed is she of Juan Fernandez!

"Dirigo" and "Rosalie"

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For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 84 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

For further particulars call on or address DODWELL & CO., Ltd., 64 Government street. Telephone No. 588.

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Steamer Victorian

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Arrive Port Townsend 1:45 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend 2:00 a.m.
Arrive Victoria 4:45 a.m.

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The Police Vacancies

Something About the Various Candidates for the Sergeant's Position.

The Material From Which Commissioners Will Have to Choose.

When the Police Commissioners meet in the course of a day or two, they will be required not only to select from the host of applicants two additional men for the force, but to make a promotion to the rank of sergeant. The post of senior sergeant will in the natural order of things be taken by the present junior non-com., Sergt. Hawton. To take his position again, a promotion will have to be made from the ranks.

There is naturally a great deal of speculation indulged in among the members of the force as to whom will fall the step in rank, and in pay. This latter feature of the promotion is perhaps what is most coveted for the two non-coms, draw \$17.50 a month more than the highest paid constable. These go on the strength at \$52.50 per month, and the pay is ultimately advanced to \$62.50, the highest possible to the ordinary member of the staff of men whom the city employs to repress crime, and to enforce its laws.

While the commissioners gave no intimation of what course they intended following in filling the place of junior sergeant, it seems to have been taken for granted by the men that applications would be in order, and that from these the selection would be made. Five of them acted on this presumption, although some of them affirm that they did so merely because those junior to them in length of service had not put in applications. Certain it is that in any well-disciplined force where the chief enjoys the confidence of the commissioners his recommendation would be sufficient to insure the appointment of any of his men, unless notoriously unfair. A very usual course to be followed is for the chief to submit to the board the names of a number who by general efficiency or length of service, or both, have qualified for promotion, and from these the commissioners after duly examining the men, make a choice.

Of those who have applied for the position, the senior is Jailer Mitten. He is an old army man, and for twenty-one years was a member of the Royal Horse Artillery, finally retiring with the rank of sergt.-major, having completed his term of service. Having put aside the sword, he took up the baton of a police officer, and for five years was a member of the Montreal and C.P.R. staffs. In November, 1887, he joined the Victoria force, during the latter part of his term holding the position of jailer, a post in which his army training has made him a "crank" on the subject of cleanliness and tidiness. Barring his increasing portliness, he carries his fifty-eight years like a stripling.

His colleague, Jailer Allen, ranks next in seniority among the applicants, although he is but forty-nine years of age. He joined in November, 1888, having previously lived in Plymouth. He also is a crank upon neatness, but his cleanliness runs in different lines to that of Jailer Mitten. The latter keeps the station itself as neat as a barbershop, his colleague's care is bestowed on the official records. His clerical work is a model of neatness.

Constable Stroud L. Redgrave is a ten-year man. He joined in August, 1889, and ranks next to Jailer Allen in seniority, with the exception of Officer Carter. He is still in his prime, being only thirty-eight years of age, and has been constantly on outside work ever since he "took on the strength." He has seen some of the best work of the department and is at present engaged with others of the force in a semi-detective capacity, being engaged in unravelling the mysteries of the Blags and Pivers' murder case.

Constable Abbott, while a comparatively new man on the local force (he joined in 1897) is by no means new to police work, having been for a number of years on the metropolitan police force in London, Eng. He was on duty throughout the period covered by the Whitechapel horrors of Jack the Ripper, though in another portion of the city. Officer Abbott is thirty years of age and is regarded as a smart and promising officer.

Special Constable Cameron, who is also an applicant, was on the strength from March, 1891, to February, 1898. He then left the city's department and joined the provincial police, going to Glenora, where he remained in the provincial employ until last summer, when the government withdrew the police officers from most of the Stikine posts.

While only five formal applications have reached a deadlock, Germany does not consider that the Gilts and Solomons Islands would adequately compensate her for waiving the German claims. An agreement, however, would easily be arranged if Great Britain would cede, in addition, portions of New Guinea."

Just now, when the force is receiving more criticism than commendation, a pension fund is suggested as one of the most effective systems that could be suggested to improve the morale of the force.

SAD ACCIDENT AT VANCOUVER

Man Crushed in an Elevator Shaft—Lamp Explosion at Ladner.

Special to the Times.

Vancouver, Nov. 6.—Mrs. William Gandy, living near Ladner, was severely burned last night by the explosion of a lamp while she was going upstairs. She sprang to her feet, dropped to the floor, and was well known in Victoria, where her sisters reside.

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