

Europe's Most Hated Man

London, Jan. 25. — The most hated man in Europe! What a distinction! Napoleon I. bore this honor a hundred years ago with imperial indifference. After him came Bismarck, who cultivated the enmity of his foes rather than the adulation of his position. The succession to this enviable or unenviable position—it has its merits or demerits—has now come to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., his majesty's minister for the colonies.

There is not a single country in Europe in which the name of Chamberlain is not detested beyond imagination. In France he is regarded as the incarnation of evil, for was he not the man who humbled the Gallic pride in the Fashoda affair by brusquely admonishing Jean Crapaud to observe better manners in future? Fashoda has been graven side by side with Sedan, on the hearts of Frenchmen, who can never be brought to believe otherwise than that but for Mr. Chamberlain they would now be safely entrenched on the branch of the Nile, to the discomfiture of the Union Jack and the consequent glorification of the Tricolor.

In Spain Mr. Chamberlain is regarded as the power that persuaded the British cabinet to take sides with the United States in the Cuban war and, though the Spaniard has already reconciled himself to the inevitable, he does not easily forget the man whom he rightly, or wrongly, looks upon as the one person in the world whose aid at the proper time could have prevented the disintegration of the great Spanish empire.

In Austria Mr. Chamberlain is looked upon with horror because of his supposedly anti-papal proclivities. He is known to be an ardent nonconformist and, therefore, naturally presumed to be the enemy of all priests of the holy Roman church; and those who know their Austria can easily understand the unfeigned detestation which every true Catholic under Francis Joseph has for the British statesman.

The Italians, who have long since given up their dreams of colonial expansion since their memorable overthrow in Abyssinia, have, somehow or other, confused Mr. Chamberlain with the causes of their downfall, forgetting, of course, that it was their own lack of statesmanship and military prowess which contributed to this state of affairs. There is not a single Italian who can tell you how Mr. Chamberlain could have saved Italy from the disgrace of Adowa, yet they all dislike him for some mysterious reason and talk of him as the peace disturber of the world, just as they formerly did of Bismarck.

But it is to Germany where one must go to see the real simon pure anti-Chamberlainite. There the cult has reached a high state of perfection. It is considered unfashionable and unpatriotic to even suggest the defense of the arch-demon "Shamperlain." Little children are frightened by their elder brothers and sisters with the spook of the "English Kinderfresser" (English Chile-eater), the reference having its origin, of course, in the child mortality of the South African concentration camps, for which the colonial secretary seems to be held solely responsible. The caricaturists have seized upon his striking physiognomy, the unflinching eye, the ever-present monocle, the straight nose, the lightly shut mouth, the aggressive poise of the head and the never-falling orchid, and dish him up daily in dozens of guises, always ridiculous and hostile, to the delectation of their countrymen in all walks of life. To the German, "Shamperlain" is merely a vulgar adventurer, cold-blooded, brutal, vindictive and impatient of interference, a common provincial fly-by-night. Their dearest term of reproach is "this swaggering screwmaker of Birmingham."

If a British success is scored in Africa the anti-Chamberlain flame leaps high in indignation and the

caricaturists and music hall singers pile on more inflammable material; if on the other hand, there happens to be a British reverse, no matter how insignificant, the jubilant exclamations of Chamberlain are heard up and down the land just the same.

Not a single word is there against other English statesmen. The whole anti-English sentiment on the continent seems to have concentrated itself upon this one solitary, immovable man. And how does he take it? A journalistic colleague of mine had occasion the other day to observe him at his home at Highbury, near Birmingham. There, among his books and his orchids, was the ogre, the blood-thirsty slayer of women and children, the successor of Napoleon and Bismarck in the evil thoughts of Europe. He did not look the part at all.

I remember my first glimpse of Mr. Chamberlain in the house of commons thirteen years ago, says Ralph D. Blumenfeld in the Brooklyn Eagle. Even then I had come here with a preconceived notion of this terrible man, for I had heard all about his breach with his former colleagues on the home rule side and was ready to believe all that was then said of him. But I found, instead, a calm, self-possessed man of the world, a quick thinker, a splendid debater, with a voice so full and resonant and healthy and sympathetic that it was impossible not to admire him—almost like him, at a distance. His is not a lovable, magnetic personality, like that of the late Mr. Gladstone, or Lord Rosebery, or even Mr. Balfour. He is too much a man of business to give himself time to study the niceties of social and political amenity. He is generally short, sharp and to the point, and every word he utters shows a pre-eminent possession of common sense, real horse sense, on the part of the speaker. He does not allow himself to be interviewed by the newspapers, but seldom fails to receive the representative of those journals which he knows he can trust or those with whom he has a personal acquaintance. Then the interview resolves itself into a conversation, which the newspaper gives to the world the next day as "information which we have received from an undoubted source."

So my friend's recent interview with Mr. Chamberlain was not connected with a newspaper, and as I am not bound to secrecy in this one case I may be permitted to say that he did not in the least feel disturbed at the recent onslaught on him in the German newspapers.

"They must have some one to rail at," he said simply, "and I suppose it suits them to pick me out as the most convenient hook on which to hang their wares. Well, well"—and this in a musing tone touched with a strain of weariness—"I've stood that sort of thing for many years now, and I do not think I have lost much sleep over it. I am sure I could not look with equanimity upon a universal effort to hold me up to the world as the personification of all the vices, for if such a thing occurred I should certainly feel alarmed."

Mr. Chamberlain walked up and down the long spacious hall of Highbury as he talked. At one end, suspended from a gallery, was a huge banner, the Stars and Stripes, a graceful concession to the nationality of the mistress of the house. This short walk in the hall is, perhaps, the only physical exercise that the great minister ever takes, and yet, with his 69 odd years, he looks scarcely more than 40, for he has all the fire and vigor of a man more than twenty years his junior, and his face does not bear the pallor of the indoor-keeping man, who goes without fresh air or exercises. At Birmingham and in London he works from early until late sending and receiving endless dispatches all connected with the business of the government, for he has long since severed his connection with the great manufacturing business of Nettleford & Co. He is now at the zenith of his power.

The Charm That Failed

The skull of a white monkey, which for years she had carried with her constantly and which she believed a magic charm against evil and misfortune, failed to protect the Princess Brandea, the beautiful young Hindoo snake charmer, from the poisonous effects of a bite of a venomous moccasin. Her invulnerability to the bite of serpents, on which she has so long prided herself, is apparently exhausted. The little monkey's skull is still intact, white and glistening. It is in the pocket of the Princess' frock. But its mysterious power had fled. For

she was seriously poisoned and only her own quickwittedness and the conscientious care of Dr. Silas Hibbard Ayer saved her from almost instant death.

On the afternoon of Dec. 24 the Princess Brandea, as she is known, was performing in Bostock's Animal Arena, on Tremont street. She was at the very climax of her performance. A monster python was coiled about her neck and waist. About her arms and ankles lay dozens of squirming reptiles. Brandea stood smiling and bowing. She showed not

the slightest fear. This was her "act" repeated every day of her life. It meant no more to her to handle a python than to fondle a sleepy tabby. Her fearlessness was genuine. So she stood there, serene, confident, bowing to the applause.

Then the Princess turned to the box where a two-foot moccasin lay. She had been warned against the ugly fellow. But she was ambitious to dominate him as she did the others. Perhaps it was on this account that she seized him more firmly than was her custom. Her grip was a little too far back on the neck, and the viper turned and bit her between the thumb and forefinger.

In a twinkling the snake charmer realized the injury that had been done her. This was not like other bites she had had. This produced an instant pain that terrified her. What had become of her charm? Where was her immunity?

Ghastly fears sped through her brain. Yet all the time the Hindoo girl bowed and smiled and smiled again, before turning her back to the audience that she might raise the wounded spot to her mouth and suck out the fatal juices. Then, still with the most remarkable composure, the wounded woman took the moccasin by the tail and dropped him back in his box, shutting the cover.

With her usual deftness she then tried to dispose of some of the other serpents, but a number of the attendants who had watched the occurrence in desperate alarm, called to the Princess that the deadly bite must be treated instantly. So gracefully, smilingly, with the python still coiled about her body the Princess Brandea left the stage.

It was perhaps 15 minutes before she reached Dr. Ayer's house, No. 318 Shawmut avenue, and by that time she was delirious, talking in her native tongue, and the arm had so swollen that it was with difficulty that her silver bracelets could be taken off. She had been thoughtful enough to push them up her arm as far as possible, to act as a tourniquet.

The first thing to do, in a case of snake bite, is to get as much of the virus out as possible by sucking, or excision; then to neutralize what is left, and compress the veins so that what poison has entered the blood can be carried through the system only very slowly.

So Dr. Ayer, after giving hypodermic injections of heart stimulants, for she was faint, and he feared immediate heart paralysis, applied a rubber tourniquet, between wrist and elbow, excised the wound and injected cocaine to deaden the pain.

The dusky princess has been familiar with all kinds of serpents since her childhood. She was born about twenty-five years ago in Lahore, India, and while she was still a child absorbed so much of the occult lore of her own country that she has ever believed herself in some sort of communication with unseen powers.

She was brought to this country some six years since by Sheikh Ber Singh Mon, one of a troupe of snake-charmers, magicians and musicians.

The sheik came to grief ultimately in Chicago, through too great faith in American honesty. His troupe gradually dispersed.

It was about two years ago, when Bostock was in Indianapolis, that Brandea secured an engagement with him, and has remained with his show ever since, going with him to the Pan-American at Buffalo.

If she dies it will be difficult to find the whereabouts of any of her people.

Regarding this case, Dr. S. Hibbard Ayer says:

"On the afternoon of Dec. 24, shortly after 2 p.m., I was abruptly summoned to my office by a very urgent call. Stepping hastily into my office I discovered a young, dark-complexioned woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age, of a lithe, athletic figure, apparently suffering intense pain, and markedly hysterical.

"The gentleman who accompanied her told me in a few words that she had been bitten a few moments before. A hasty examination showed the marks of the fangs on the fleshy part of the right hand at a point midway between the thumb and forefinger.

"Fortunately the patient, through her long experience, had sufficient presence of mind to suck the wound immediately and to apply a tourniquet above the place of puncture. This she had done on the way to my office. The patient was immediately placed on the operating table, and a subcutaneous solution of nitro-glycerine, digitalin, strychnine and atropine was administered.

"The heart was fluttering, pulse rate very rapid, respiration labored, and extreme condition of nervousness existed. The hand and forearm were extremely swollen. The patient was suffering extreme pain from the tips of her fingers to the shoulder.

"The silver bracelets were cut from the arm and a tourniquet was applied to the forearm, midway between the wrist and the elbow, to take their place. An incision an inch and one-half long was made through the side of the wound, which was followed by fairly copious hemorrhages.

"The hand was then plunged into a strong solution of creolin and the wound scrubbed out with gauze in the same solution. A tight bandage was then applied to the entire extremity from the finger tips to shoulder, and morphine was administered for the pain.

"This preliminary treatment having in a measure restored the patient and as she was temporarily out of danger, she was taken to the St. Elizabeth Hospital, No. 61 West Brookline St.

"Here the bandage was again removed and the hand plunged into a strong solution of permanganate of potash. This was followed by a subcutaneous injection of a solution of permanganate of potash into the side of the wound, which is asserted by Dr. Lacerda, of Rio Janeiro, to be an absolute antidote for snake venom.

"Among the doctors whom I consulted in the treatment of Princess Brandea were Dr. William M. Conant, Dr. Rufus A. Kingman, Dr. Stubbs and Dr. Pond.

"This is the first case of moccasin snake bite ever treated in New England. I found, to my astonishment, but meager material in the medical books concerning its treatment, and I was compelled to resort to the translation of Spanish medical treatises with particular reference to those of Rio Janeiro, where snake bites are more frequent and their treatment necessarily more general.—New York World.

Not Anxious For Hearing.

London, Jan. 25.—In view of the London Times' assertion that the British government would welcome the publication of the papers referring to the negotiations between the powers before and after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, the correspondents of the Associated Press at the European capitals chiefly interested were instructed to ascertain from the foreign offices if their respective governments would consent to make the papers public. The following is the response from France:

"No suggestion has been received here from the British government to publish the Hispano-American papers and none is expected. No importance is attached to the Times' statement, as England is aware that the several governments would not agree to their publication."

The following is the reply from Austria:

"The British government has made no inquiry. Should such an inquiry be made Austria's answer would probably be according to the answers of the other powers."

From Germany came the following reply:

"We have nothing to add to what was said to you on Tuesday."

The following was received from St. Petersburg:

"Should a request for publication be made by Great Britain, Russia will willingly consider the matter. No such request has yet been received."

In Mood to Protest.

Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 25.—The placing of contracts in Argentina by the British war office to supply meats and other produce for the troops in South Africa, has engendered extreme irritation throughout Australasia. This action of the imperial authorities is regarded as evidence of reprehensible indifference to the claims of the colonies, as ill according with the expressions of imperial solidarity as poor repayment for the sacrifices of the colonists and generally as grave injustice. Most of the premiers of Australasia and the premier of New Zealand have cabled to the imperial government strong protests in practically identical terms, saying that the two colonies are able to supply the war office requirements in South Africa three times over. Both colonies, it is pointed out, have more meat than customers, and when they are doing all in their power to build up and strengthen the empire it is incomprehensible that trade is given to foreigners, especially Argentina, thus bringing into the field a strong competitor with the people of Australasia. The premiers further declare that they feel such action is wrong and ungrudgingly and that the blunder should be immediately retrieved.

Will Have No Effect.

Peking, Jan. 25.—It is expected that the Manchurian treaty will be signed within a week. Diplomats here do not manifest much interest in it, as they do not believe any written treaties in the slightest degree affect the policy of Russia in Manchuria. A separate contract with the Russo-Chinese bank secures to the bank complete control of the railroads and mines.

POLICE OF THREE CITIES

Armed Men Employed in New York, London and Paris.

Former Pays Much More in Salaries Than Others—No Grafting in London

New York, Jan. 25.—A comparison of the police systems of London, Paris and New York discloses some facts of much interest. It shows that the police of New York receive much higher pay than the police of London and Paris get, and that the cost of police administration is much greater in that city, in proportion to the number of policemen, than in the two greatest cities of Europe. It shows, too, that the police of the latter cities are kept free from political influences and that the methods of appointment are such as to exclude blackmail in the appointments.

There are about 13,000 ordinary policemen in London, 7,000 in Paris and 6,000 in New York, and in the three cities they are known respectively as constables, gardiens de la paix and patrolmen. The highest pay received by the ordinary London constable amounts to \$434 a year. He gets 33s 6d a week. The Paris gardien de la paix receives \$380 a year when he is in the fourth class, and \$480 a year when he gets up to the first class, and that is the highest salary he receives. A New York patrolman, according to the Tribune, enters the services at \$800 a year, and is advanced through eight grades to an annual salary of \$1,400, with the chance of promotion. So rapid is the advance that 4,801 of the New York patrolmen are receiving \$1,400 a year each, and 337 have been promoted to be roundsmen at \$1,500, and 127 to be detective sergeants, at \$2,000 a year.

The officers of the London force consist of one commissioner, with a salary of \$2,500 a year; three assistant commissioners, with salaries of \$1,350 each; four chief constables, with salaries ranging from \$600 to \$800 a year; seventy-four inspectors and 2,000 sergeants, whose salaries average about \$500 a year.

Under the Paris perfect of police there are twenty-five officers de paix, or commissioners, having command of the twenty-five companies of police into which the Paris force is divided, one in each of the twenty arrondissements of the city and five at the general headquarters. They receive salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year. Other officers of the Paris force are twenty-eight chief inspectors at \$780 to \$800 a year; eighty brigadiers, at \$600; and eight hundred sub-brigadiers at \$480.

The New York commissioner and chief of police receives \$7,500 a year, and appoints two deputy commissioners, each with a salary of \$4,000 a year. The uniformed officers of the force are fourteen inspectors, four of whom receive \$5,000 a year each, and ten receive \$3,750 each; seventy-eight captains, at \$2,750; 371 sergeants, at \$2,000; and 337 roundsmen, at \$1,500 a year.

Following is a comparison of the expense of the police systems in the three cities last year, the amounts for the Paris system being estimated:

Salaries, T. V. Expt's	
London	\$ 6,469,760 \$ 8,178,350
Paris	5,000,000 6,000,000
New York	10,550,000 11,162,323

Appointments to positions in the London force are made through civil service, and are entirely beyond the reach of political influence. The examinations are rigid, and certificates of good character are required, in addition to the ability to pass the physical and mental tests. Once appointed, the constable is not dependent upon political favor. He is sure of his position and a pension upon retirement if he does his duty. The discipline of the force is severe, and to take money from a liquor dealer in London, even for a legitimate service, would cause the instant dismissal of a policeman.

In Paris the police are recruited mainly from veterans of the army, those who have served as non-commissioned officers being preferred. All candidates must pass examination, must come up to required standards in physical requirements and must have a fairly good common school education. Certificates of good conduct or of honorable discharge from the army are required. Political influences are not allowed to control the appointments or promotions in the force. Pensions of half pay are given to the Paris policeman after service of twenty-five years.

Although civil service requirements have been observed to some extent in appointments on the New York force, it has been notorious that political influence and the use of money in procuring such influence have been more potent than physical

al or mental excellence of candidates for appointment. Most New York policemen who receive the highest pay are men could not have earned this year apiece as laborers. The rank secure appointments on the force has been increasing steadily in recent years, and for every man appointed there are hundreds of applicants. A system of police blackmail and protection of vice has extended to the patrolmen. Payments for protection are believed to be common. Formerly policemen in this city were to retire on half pay after ten years' service, but now they are required to serve twenty-five years before retiring on half pay.

The police in London and Paris required to perform eight hours patrol duty a day. The high pay of the New York police was regarded many persons as justified by the fact that they had long been on duty, although about half their time was spent in the police station reserve. Recently the three police systems, by which New York policemen are required to perform eight hours of duty a day, were put into operation by Commissioner Phipps. A new administration decided that the protection of the city at night requires a change of system and a return to longer hours for the police.

The system of workmen's compensation in Germany is a huge piece of machinery. The magnitude of the item may be estimated by the fact that it pays out, in one way or another, about \$50,000 a day.

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