The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1898.

THE NEW JUDGE.

To Mr. Justice Martin personally the Colonist extends congratulations, and expresses the hope that he may long enjoy his new honor. Of the appointment itself candor prevents warm approval being expressed. The new judge's experience at the bar has hardly been of a class which will cause his elevation to the Supreme court bench to be regarded as a source of strength to that tribunal. He has youth on his side, and with study and application will doubtless acquire those qualities which are looked for in one who wears the judicial ermine, but it seems a great pity that in appointments to the bench, the hard and fast requirements of political exigency have led to more mature men being passed by in favor of one who is little more than a youth. We prefer never to adversely criticize judicial appointments, but are satisfied that public opinion will concede that less than the above ought not to have been said. The appointment will be very unpopular in the Liberal party. It is doubtless due to Mr. Bostock's influence.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

When the news first came to hand that the right of constables to vote at elections might affect the late Ontario elections to a very marked degree, the Colonist declined to express any opinion on the matter, because it felt that a practice, which had been permitted by both political parties for a generation, must have at least some plausible ground on which to rest. The matter was argued a week ago before the Court of Appeal, and from what was alleged by counsel on both sides, it is very clear that we were right in suspending judgment. But the great interest attaching to the argument is more of an academic character than otherwise. It is as to the right to vote as a general proposition. It was contended by the counsel who denied the validity of the constable vote that the franchise is not a common law right, but is purely the creation of statute. On the other hand it was claimed that the right to vote has been vested in Englishmen from time immemorial, in other words that the normal condition under the British constitution is one of universal suffrage, the statutes defining who should and who should not vote being in restriction of this general right. This consideration can have very little bearing upon any question arising under our modern election laws, but the historical interest attaching to it is very great. In the course of the argument the following preamble was quoted from the statute of 1428:

Whereas the elections of Knights of the Shire, to come to the parliaments of our Lord the King, in many counties of the realm of England have now of late been made by very great outrageous and excessive numbers of people dwelling within the same counties of the realm of England, of which the most part were people of small substance and of no value, whereof every one of them pretended a voice equivalent as to such elections with the most worthy Knights and Esquires dwelling within the same counties.

To this preamble follow sections limiting the right to vote for members of parliament to persons possessing a certain property qualification. This is the oldest statute affecting the franchise, and it affords very clear proof that less than five centuries ago universal suffrage was the law of England. From the point of view of the historian and the student of popular government, this is an extremely interesting matter. The existence of this universal franchise is, however, just what one would have supposed, who was at all versed in the ancient history of the Anglo-Saxon race, for such fragmentary accounts, as have been preserved of the customs of this people during their wanderings across Central Europe, show that at that early day they elected even their kings, after the fashion preserved in Poland as long as that nation maintained a monarchy of its own.

While it is true that the demonstration of this fact may have no special bearing upon the construction of any modern statute, it ought to have a potent influence upon the conception of citizenship entertained by British subjects. It shows that from time immemorial every person of our race was a freeman, and that even the imposition of the feudal system upon England did not eradicate this inherent right of Englishmen to self-government. It is true that nearly five hundred years have been necessary to get the country back to where it was in the reign of Henry VI., but in the lifetime of a nation, whose origin is lost in the shadows of the most remote antiquity, five centuries are only a little while. For more than five times five centuries before the passage of the statute of Henry, universal suffrage had been the law of the Anglo-Saxon world. Recent legislation in the direction of a broadening of the franchise is simply in the nature of a restoration to the masses of rights, which, by the essential principle of the constitution, were theirs from time immemorial. If every voter would appreciate this, usurpations of power by those who are temporarily vested with high official position would be impossible, for the moment they were attempted there would be such an indignant protest from all sides that the attempt would be at once abandoned. One lesson should above all others be instilled into the minds of the youth of Canada, namely, that the right of self-government is inherent in every man, who claims the protection of the British flag. Upon this rock rests the British constitution.

AS TO CRETE.

Crete, or Candia, is a narrow island commanding the entrance of the Egean sea. Its area is put at 2,949 square miles and its population at less than 300,000. It has had a variagated history. Mythology made it a temporary home of Zeus, and in ancient times it was celebrated for the wisdom of its laws and the erudition of its inhabitants. From a very remote past a sophism has come down, expressed as follows: "The Cretans are always liars." This was a sort of paradox with which learned men used to amuse themselves many centuries ago. If a Cretan said that Cretans were always liars, it would follow that the particular Cretan who said so was a liar; but if he was a liar then what he said was not true, and he was not a liar, and so on ad infinitum. But whether they were liars above all men or no, the Cretans managed to preserve their independence until the latter part of the last century before Christ, when Rome added the island to her domains. On the breaking up of that empire, Crete came under the sovereignty of the Byzantine emperor, and so remained until the Saracens took possession of it. They held it for many years, but finally on compulsion ceded it to the Venetians, by whom it was retained until the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the Turks became its masters. It has remained a province of the Turkish Empire ever since. This, however, is a mere outline of the troubles which have affected this island, for at all times it has been the scene of revolts and uprisings. The island is mountainous, and the mountaineers have never been disposed to recognize any one as entitled to rule over them. Though fairly productive, the island is not prosperous, although it is more densely peopled than any other Turkish province, except Lebanon.

Geographically Crete is splendidly situated so far as the control of the Mediterranean is concerned. In the hands of a power like Great Britain it would be invaluable. Its possession would more than offset the occupation of Constantinople by Russia. For practical purposes it may be regarded as about equi-distant from Malta, Constantinople, Cyprus and the Suez Canal. The strategic value of such a position will appear at once.

A LITTLE REDISTRIBUTION.

The Rossland Miner learns from what it regards as a reliable source that the intention of the Dominion government is to divide the Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay electoral district, now represented by Mr. Bostock, into two districts, Kootenay to be one and the remainder the other. It says that a special enactment is to be put through parliament at the next session for this purpose, and that Mr. Bostock will retain the Yale-Cariboo seat, while a new election will be called for Kootenay. The Miner also understands that the coming visit of Hon. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Hugh Sutherland to the province is for the purpose of giving effect to this arrangement.

The Miner, while welcoming the prospect of a representative for Kootenay, tells the government that it will not find the people of that district amenable to the arts of the political "heeler," but that they will mark their ballots "for the candidates of the party that best serves them and their country."

The Dominion government presumably regards Kootenay as a tolerable safe constituency, but in this they are very likely to find themselves grievously mistaken. It is true that of the members-elect to the legislature, three are Liberals and two Conservatives, but this really signifies very little, for party lines cut little or no figure in the contest. For example, Hon. Mr. Hume received some of his strongest support from Conservatives. If he had been obliged to depend upon the Liberal voters only, he would have been badly defeated. In Slocan both candidates were Conservatives. In North East Kootenay Mr. Neilson received a strong Conservative support. Our information is that on a straight party vote the Conservatives would carry Rossland. Therefore the little plan to get another Liberal seat from British Columbia stands a first class chance of miscarrying, if an attempt is made to work it out.

THE CROW'S NEST ROAD.

We find in some of our exchanges the statement that the C. P. R. does not intend to push the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass road any further than the shore of Kootenay lake, and to maintain water connection between that point and Nelson. We do not know the intentions of the company, and would not care to pronounce off-hand any opinion as to the sufficiency of such a service as could be maintained over a line, partly on land and partly on water. But of one thing we are all certain, namely, that neither parliament nor the people contemplated any such arrangement when the subsidy act was proposed, and we are loth to believe that the company proposes to stop the road at the lake. Commenting upon this matter, the Edmonton Bulletin, of which Mr. Oliver, M. P., is editor, says:

An idea is prevalent that the Crow's Nest Pass railway is not to be pushed to completion at the present time; that grading and rails will only be carried to the shores of Kootenay lake, and that from there to the railway at Nelson connection will be made by boat. If this can be done, and yet the subsidy be drawn from the public treasury, it will only be another case of a railway company having over-reached a government in a bargain. It is said that the piece of road from the south end of Kootenay lake to Nelson will be particularly expensive, that in fact the government subsidy will not pay for it, as it is said it will for the remainder of the line. Therefore, as a boat connection will be sufficient to accommodate present traffic, the company do not propose to incur the expenditure from their own funds or on their own credit necessary to give through rail connection with West Kootenay. It may be said that as the government only pays the subsidy per mile, it makes no difference to it whether this link in the line is constructed or not. They only pay for what they get. But that is not a fact. The reason for subsidizing the railway at all was to secure all-rail connection through our own country between Eastern Canada and Kootenay, both east and west. It was that the disadvantages of nature might be overcome as completely as possible that the road was subsidized at all. It was to replace the amphibious route by way of Revelstoke, and by giving the most speedy, complete and direct communication between west and east, to enable Canadian producers and dealers to benefit by the development of the Kootenay, against their competitors, the United States. An amphibious route by way of the Crow's Nest Pass was not the understanding. It was not the bargain. It will not meet the case. Possibly the bargain contains a loophole whereby the railway company can escape the building of this piece of road until it suits their convenience to build it, but if so the people of Canada have been tricked—defrauded out of their money to a certain extent. There was nothing about a mixed route being adequate contained in the Globe's editorials on this subject, or in the representations made to parliament. Quite the contrary. Is it to be understood that the much-vaunted bargain with the C. P. R. is only binding in so far as it suits the company?

There may be another point involved in this suggested failure of the company to push the completion of their line. Possibly there might be demands made for running powers by other roads, to refuse which under the terms of the bargain might lead to unpleasantness. But when the road is not completed, the actual difficulty of exercising running powers is probably a sufficient protection to the company. When the road was being boomed for a subsidy, it was all for the advantage of the public. Now that the subsidy has been grabbed, the interests of the company are the sole consideration.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., has been on a visit to Boundary Creek, and while there he made a speech. He referred to two matters of more than local interest. One was his opinion that there ought to be two railways into the Boundary Creek region, which we understand as an indication that he will be found supporting the application of Mr. Corbin for a charter, when parliament meets. The other is that it is difficult to make the authorities at Ottawa understand the necessities of this growing country. The last remark was made in regard to postal accommodation. Mr. Bostock has managed to express an opinion which will be accepted from one end of the province to the other and quite without respect to party politics. It is more than difficult to get the Ottawa authorities to understand the necessities of this country. It is impossible.

The News-Advertiser refers to the request of the Colonist that its editor, Hon. F. C. Cotton, should vindicate Mr. Turner from the charge of having improperly introduced the so-called "blank warrants" into the educational warrants. It has taken the News-Advertiser several days to decide what to say to this request, and it has at last decided to call it absurd. We regret to have to reach the same conclusion. It was absurd for the Colonist to suppose that either the News-Advertiser or its editor would do a simple act of justice to an honorable political opponent. When the house meets, Mr. Cotton will find himself compelled to do what he declines to do now. He has missed an excellent opportunity to show himself above the miserable methods in which the Victoria Times takes such delight.

Our correspondent, Mr. C. C. Moody, confounds two very different matters. He mixes up the assaying of gold with the bullion value of the metal. If we admit that gold is absolutely worthless, nevertheless so long as people are obstinate enough to refuse to think so, and will persist in having it assayed, it is a good thing to have the assaying done in Victoria. But Mr. Moody asks why. The answer is that where people take their gold after getting it out of the mines, there they are likely to do other business, and the trade of miners is worth having. We can assure our correspondent that there is no subtle theory hidden in the assay of gold in Victoria. It is simply an indirect advertisement of the town as a business centre.

The party sent out by the United States government to seek out a deep channel across the bar at the mouth of the Yukon, has returned without accomplishing its object, and its report will be to the effect that no such channel exists, but that a continuous bar extends across the whole mouth of the river. This will have a material effect in determining the future navigation of the river, for as no deep water channel exists, there is no hope of improving upon the conditions now existing.

A very strong case has been made out to show that Judge McGuire has been acting as correspondent of the Toronto Globe at Dawson City. It is very undesirable that federal officials should act as correspondents of party papers, and especially is the conduct of a judge in such a capacity highly reprehensible. When a man accepts a judgeship, he ought to lay aside his party affiliations. If he does not, he ought to be relieved of his official duties.

In view of the rumor that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was coming to British Columbia, the Colonist made telegraphic inquiries at Ottawa yesterday, but could learn nothing in corroboration of the report. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier returns to the Capital next week we will have definite information, if he has any to give.

The silver issue seems yet to be very much alive in the United States. It will be kept to the front during the congressional elections, which come off this autumn, and will be in evidence at the next presidential campaign. As far as can be judged from the outside, it does not stand as good a chance of winning as it did two years ago.

The Inland Sentinel, whose editor is Mr. Deane, M.P.P., justifies the dismissal of Dr. Furrer by saying that no other physician in Kamloops has "been able to get a sniff at the government soup pot." This is a distinct and disgraceful avowal that Dr. Furrer's unjust and unfeeling dismissal is a part of the "spoils" policy.

The Nelson Tribune mentions, as one of the good things inaugurated by the provincial government, the purchase of gold from returning Klondikers. This will be news to the government.

Prescott, Arizona, had a million dollar fire, and Red Bluff, California, a very serious one simultaneously with the New Westminster conflagration.

WHO'S AFEARED?

Sir: Anglo-Saxon asks me a courteous question in Wednesday's issue, as to whether I could not take a "little drop" of whiskey mingled with water without fear of drinking to excess. If this means whether I could risk one drink, I think I can safely say I could, just as I could risk one dose of morphine without fear of establishing the morphine habit. But if Anglo-Saxon means whether I would dare risk one diluted drink a day, I answer, no.

At a dinner in Washington when the sparkling wine moved merrily round the board, Schuyler Colfax, then speaker of the American house of representatives, refused the bottle. "Colfax is afraid!" said one young fellow whose wine had made him pert. "Yes, gentlemen," said Colfax, "I am afraid." And so say I. I wish there were more men who were afraid and who are not afraid to say they are afraid. I have seen better men than I venture on an occasional dram and they "knew they could let it alone whenever they chose," and I have seen them go down. While we pray "Lead us not into temptation," we ought not contradict our own prayer.

The abuse of liquor is a great evil, or as Anglo-Saxon puts it, is a cause of great evil. Of a number of young men starting in to learn the habit, Anglo-Saxon can predict and so can I or anybody that a percentage of them will bring ruin and sorrow upon themselves and their families. Of this we are as sure as of any future event. Why then risk that certain evil for an unnecessary indulgence? It is true that we can forecast evils from other things—as, for instance, every railroad which we build will kill or cripple a percentage of its employes—nevertheless, we go on with these enterprises, but in all these cases, the risk is run for a necessary or important end. We cannot say that alcohol, as a beverage, in any of its forms, is necessary. Why, then, permit the use of a thing certain to do harm, when nobody needs it?

Anglo-Saxon and other intelligent men are troubled about the invasion of liberty involved in prohibition. They are willing that men should abstain and even commend them for it, but they do not see why temperance men should not be as fair and give other people the liberty they enjoy for themselves. Perhaps according to cold and strict justice, Anglo-Saxon is right. The drunkard has nobody to blame but himself. Let him reap what he has sown, and let the fittest survive.

But neither Anglo-Saxon nor any other good man carries out this stern law. Christian civilization thwarts it continually. The solidarity of human society forbids indifference to the fate of others. If other people wish to go wrong we do not cheerfully acquiesce, but we try to stop them, by persuasion if we can, by law if necessary.

Take the matter of popular education. Many boys don't want to go to school and some parents are indifferent; but notwithstanding that we tax ourselves to give an education to the very persons who do not wish it, and we even compel these unwilling people to send their boys to school. This is an invasion of personal liberty, but it is so obviously for the good of society that we do it. And we trench upon liberty further than that. There are taxpayers who have no need of public schools for their own children; they hire private tutors and they object to being taxed to educate competitors for their own sons. And yet we compel these taxpayers to support public education. This is not strict justice, but it is for the general good and so we do it.

It may seem hard for a man who takes his glass and, as he says, "gets no harm and does no harm by it," to be required to give up that solace, yet if we are to have a happy people, he must face that hardship. Stopping the liquor traffic will save hundreds who as yet have not formed the appetite, and it will rescue hundreds more who are in the grip of the terrible thirst. Among my personal friends in Victoria are three men and one woman, all well educated and capable of splendid things, who have the drink habit. They fight hard against the craving and get along sober for a month or two, but then comes a social glass at a friend's house—they hate to refuse and seem churlish—and then, God help them, poor souls! Stop the traffic and my four friends will be rescued. Does not Anglo-Saxon know some persons of whom the same story may be told? I hope he will have compassion upon them and rise to the height of a great self-denial and then help us with his vote.

ALBION.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(By G. H. Hadwen, Duncan, B. C.)

The climate and soil vary so quickly in British Columbia that it is difficult to treat of general conditions in a short article. It may be said, however, that the province is generally divided into three sections; the Coast, the lower Mainland, and the Interior. The changes, however, are so frequent and the conditions so different from one valley to another and from one valley to the bench above it that you may find practically two climates within a mile or two.

On the Coast (I am referring only to the more settled districts) we find a climate which is often compared to parts of the south coast of England. Little or no snow in winter and a good deal of rain in November and December. The rainfall on the southeast end of Vancouver Island is not heavy, being from thirty-five to forty inches; on the west coast four times as much as this is recorded. The summer months on this south-eastern portion are generally too dry and unfortunately there are no thunder storms to refresh plant life during the hot weather. In fact I think I am not overstating the case if I say that they have rarely five inches of rain between the 1st May and the 15th October.

The settlements on the lower Mainland are principally along the rich alluvial lands of the Fraser and the rainfall is generally a little heavier than on the Island. The crops produced on these rich lands would not be credited by any one who has not seen them; nevertheless, four tons of timothy hay to the acre and over seventy-five bushels of oats to the acre are really common occurrences. The bench lands are now being taken up along the river. These consist of a very deep sandy loam and appear to be very well adapted to fruit, but are covered with timber which has to be removed. The Interior is the dry belt. East of the Cascades is where cattle ranges and grain growing with the aid of irrigation are the principal features, although fruit growing is taking a fairly prominent part.

The dairy industry is growing rapidly on the island and on the lower Fraser. Three or four creameries have been established, two of them co-operative, and are making a great success. There is, in view of the importation of butter from the south and from Manitoba, a good market in British Columbia for butter, and the mines which are being steadily developed demand an increasing supply of butter and condensed milk. The shipments of butter to the Coast have, I understand, nearly ceased this summer, which shows that the local supply is getting stronger.

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The lower of south-eastern portion of the province is the home of the clover, and does remarkably well. Red clover is here a perennial, and produces a large amount of seed. Hay fields which were laid down in grass and clover twenty years ago, and that I know well, consist mainly to-day of common red clover; while in waste places and along the roadsides clover finds its way in a very short time. For this reason alone I believe that the lower province will be a great dairying country, more especially on the delta lands of the Fraser. Several thousand acres have been, or are now being, securely dyked, which should prove, I firmly believe, the best dairying country in Canada.

The export of fruit from British Columbia to the Northwest is becoming an important industry. This has been promoted entirely by co-operation. The British Columbia Fruit Exchange, a purely co-operative concern, shipped last year some $30,000 worth of fruit East, and the figures this year will be considerably larger. Rhubard and early vegetables, strawberries, gooseberries, cherries, plums, apples and pears are being sent through as far as Winnipeg in good shape, and although experience was a little expensive to pay for at first the fruit growers have held together, and will, I believe, make the exchange a very large and important shipping concern.

In conclusion, one word to the settlers in British Columbia. A great number of these came out in the early sixties to the gold fields, stayed on and took up land after the C. P. R. was built; others have come in from all parts of Canada, and from the United States and the British Isles. But of all these very few were farmers, and with the high prices that were prevalent a few years ago I must say British Columbia methods of farming were too easy-going to last. I think we are all beginning to feel that more economical methods must be adopted. We must study what is most profitable on our own particular land, and such questions as rotation of crops, selection of stock, the use of ensilage, etc., are important.

Population of a kind is wanted, but to any who wish to come to British Columbia to settle I would advise them to come out and examine the situation for themselves. Many have come out here without money, and have by sheer enterprise and perseverance made a comfortable home for themselves and families. Others have come here with money, and are now working on a farm which virtually does not longer belong to them. Hence no man can advise another whom he does not know to try a new country, but without doubt British Columbia has many advantages, and has, I am sure, a magnificent future before her.

THE KHALIFA.

The Life and Characteristics of the Fugitive Dervish Chief.

Abdullah et Taishi Khalifa, whose power has been broken by the British forces under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, was the most powerful and successful of the three Khalifas of the three leading Arab tribes, that in 1882 helped the Mahdi to overthrow the government of Egypt in the Eastern Soudan and establish the Mahdi despotism in its place. Each of these Khalifas commanded a distinct section of the Mahdi's army and Abdullah's force had most to do with the annihilation of General Hicks and his army. Abdullah was the favorite of his master. The Mahdi believed that if he died Abdullah was the only man who could maintain the strange empire he had raised and keep the upper hand of the rapacious Soudanese tribes. Before his death the Mahdi nominated the Khalifa Abdullah as his successor, and thus the tyrannical Arab tribe of the Bagaras, whose leader was Abdullah, became the masters of the Egyptian Soudan and ruled it wit a rod of iron.

The Mahdi died on June 22, 1885, after three years of power, and Abdullah has since been known as "the Mahdi's successor." There was intense jealousy and disappointment on the part of the Danagla and and Jaalin tribes, who had been the rulers, but now became the ruled. Civil war on account of Abdullah's accession was narrowly averted, but he was too strong for his enemies in the other tribes, and they finally chose the part of discretion just when all had been made ready for battle. The new ruler then made it his business to render the other tribes barmless. He reduced the power of the two other Khalifas, and they became men of little influence. He sent many of the Jaalin and Danagla Emirs in chains hundreds of miles up the Nile, and he permitted his Baggara to plunder the other tribes without, mercy, under the pretext of levying taxes. There has been only one ruler of the Soudan for the past thirteen years, and he has been the Khalifa Abdullah. He maintained his policy of cruelty repressing all the people except his own tribe, until he was frightened very badly by the news that England and Egypt were getting ready to invade the country and overthrow his power. After that news reached Omdurman he made a great show of reversing his policy. He pardoned the imprisoned Emirs and tried in many ways to win back the disafected people.

The Khalifa's empire, within which not a particle of European influence has permeated since the Mahdi captured Khartoum, extends along the Nile from Dongola on the north to the neighborhood of Lado on the south, a distance of about thirteen hundred miles. Omdurman, the capital, just across the Nile from the ruins of Khartoum, is about midway between these points. The Khalifa lost Darfur, but still his empire extends from the western limits of Kordofan to Abyssinia on the east, and embraces about 700,000 square miles. During the thirteen years he has controlled the destinies of the Egyptian Soudan it is estimated that nearly three-fifths of its inhabitants have perished through war and famine. Constant warfare has greatly diminished the male population.

Abdullah is forty-nine years old this year. He is a Baggara, with dark, coffee-colored complexion, his face much marked by smallpox. He has a long and prominent nose and wears a short beard, according to the Moslem custom. When he helped to conquer the country he was very thin, but of late years he has grown exceedingly stout. He could never conceal his Baggara accent and dialect in speaking Arabic. He is gifted by nature with tremendous energy and common sense, but he has no education whatever. He can not read or write, and for this reason he could never accept a written position. He is very cruel by nature, while the Mahdi was naturally humane. In the terrible days of the famine, when bones were ground to powder, made into a sort of bread, and eaten with eagerness in Omdurman, the Khalifa showed no mercy, pity or desire to relieve these terrible sufferings. He did not care a jot for any of the people except his Baggara, and he made sure that they were all well fed. He treated the white prisoners in his hands with great cruelty except a few whom he could make useful to him, and their enjoyment of his favor was spasmodic and uncertain.

Like the Mahdi, it was always Abdullah's wish to destroy even the recollection of the old regime under the Egyption government. This is the reason that they datroyed so many of the old towns which had attained some measure of prosperity under the Egyptians. Old Berber was deserted and a new Berber was built by the Khalifa's command just north of the old town. This is the reason and the only one why by far the finest city in tropical East Africa was laid in ruins. It was the work of the Khalifa. He left hardly one stone upon another in Khartoum. One day in 1886, after he had been in power a little over a year, Abdullah ordered the thousands who lived in Khartoum to quit the town within three days. On the fourth day thereafter the work of demolition began. Houses were pulled down, the wood of windows, balconies and doors was then taken across the river, and soon the town was fit only to be the habitation of wild beasts. The bricks were taken over the Nile and Khartoum was a heap of mud ruins. The building material was used in the rearing of Omdurman on the other side of the Nile and it became a city of 150,000 inhabitants. The most conspicuous building in it was the tomb of the Mahdi. Thousands of workmen were sent over to Khartoum to get the material for it. The Khalifa himself, emirs and judges, carried stones for the dome. Of course, the whole city followed their example, and in a short time all the stone required was at the site. The Khalifa's palace, also, was a sumcpuous building

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