EE T THE MILE SIGNATURE -OF---

The Boer

Hill.

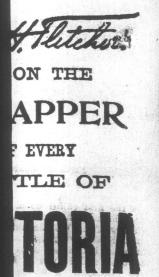
terially Deteriorated -- Fight-

ing Methods.

ill be speedily apparent.

day.

ing with them.



in one-size bottles only. It. Don't allow anyone to sell a the ples or promise that it and "will answer every par at you get C-A-S-T-O-B-I-A.



ockings, darned-Mrs. J. J. M. Brethour 2. erlin Work-Miss M. Breth W. Winslow 2. rochet Work, cotton, box . Copeland 1, Miss C. Mar-

ET PLUMP AND ROSY.

every woman to be plump, eveloped, and if she has be ak and nervous, Dr. A. W. Food will restore and re asted nerve cells, make the pure and give new vigor to the whole body. For ills nen there is no remedy so th's great food cure of Dr. At all dealers.

ARIO'S CABINET.

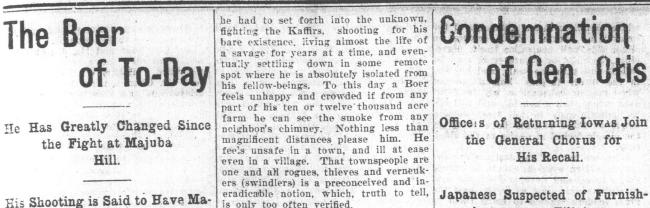
ssociated Press.) . 21.-The personnel of On binet as announced to-day is Premier and provincial trealoss; attorney-general, J. M. sioner of crown lands, E ister of agriculture, J. Dry oner of public works, F rovincial secretary, J. F

THE

ment and ours.

when

ight.



The patrarchal Transvaal Boer had in his time been through

The Most Terrible Hardships: Kaffi, wars, awfu! massacres (Weenen, Bloedrivier), thirst, hunger and, in a

The Boer to-day is not the man he was great many cases, actual starvation. The gradual conquering of a savage and hos-from the Associated Press representative great many cases, actual starvation. The 1881. If it comes to fighting this tile nigger hinterland took many years at Yokohama: Circumstances have changed him and untold lives. Even when farms had nightly. A new generation has sprung been taken up, rude mud houses built, up, and the evolution of degeneracy is even more marked in the young Boer and mealies sown to keep body and soul together, either drought or locusts dethan it was in his father. At Majuba vasted the crops, and the work had to our opponents were sturdy men, poor, be recommenced. The country swarmed hungry, Ml-clad, ill-fed and good markswith wild animals. Buck of eight-andmen to a man. It is very different totwenty different kinds, from the swift The causes are simple enough. little oribi to the Wildebeest and Koodoo. Boer of nineteen years ago eked Then there were elephants, lions, gir- need of the transport for the reinforceout a bare living from hand to mouth. affes, buffalo, quagga, and, of course, He had to "shoot for the pot." The daily food of his family depended upon the game he shot. He was a homebirds innumerable. Every man had (and has to this day) his trusty rooier, or muzzle-loading rifle, and through con-

keeping, sober man of strictly religious stant practice his aim was unerring. principles, according to his lights, and There is a story, which is amply true, knew nothing of the ways of the Uitlandthat an Englishman, shooting with a

Boer, and having his cartridge belt full The son of this hardy pioneer has had up, asked Oom Dantje why he only took three cartridges with him. The Boer a totally different upbringing. Thirteen ars ago began the great rush to the said he only meant to bring home three Witwatersrand goldfields. Thousands of buck. He got his three buck sure enstrangers poured into the country, bring- ough, and the Englishman got nothing. However, that was the older generation.

The shooting of the younger is by no Money, Customs and Luxuries means so good to-day, as is shown by which had been hitherto unknown. Many the wappen-schouwings or rifle contests, which are held in country dorps or vill-Boer farmers sold their farms, or options thereon, for thousands of pounds. Their ages, and at which Boers and rooineks sons earned money as "kurveyors," or (Englishmen) meet in more or less friendly fashion. The old Boer could transport riders. There was no longer any necessity to shoot for the daily food. unerringly hit a buck, running, at seven A certain number of inefficient schools hundred yards. The young Boer is not established. The Uitlander much good at a bottle at two or three brought with him all manner of vices, hundred yards. Of course, there are which the idle young Boer was only too exceptions, but they are few.

ready to assimilate. He rejected the ad-Current news shows us that the Boer vice of the "predikant," or pastor. The retains his extraordinary towns, now rapidly springing up on the

goldfields, attracted and repelled him. He Power of Rapidly Mobilizing drank "squarface" or "dop" in place of over a large, scattered, and sparselycoffee. He learned what a hotel was, what a staircase looked like and what a music hall meant. materially deteriorated, and that his In Pretoria came an increasing de-

waste of ammunition is ridiculous. mand for sons of the country to take up His method of fighting, as is well overnment positions, and if a young known, is semi-barbaric. The smallest Boer could only read and write an apcover is taken advantage of with the pointment was his, at a salary which skill of the Zulu, but there is not that neant to him riches beyond the dreams cohesion, battle formation, discipline, or of avarice. Then, again, in Pretoria, he pluck which that redoubtable nation poshad money offered him at every turn. sesses. Every Boer fights on his own There were contracts to be made, "jobs" account, and although there is a nominal to be done, concessions to be obtained, commandant of the commando of each votes to be influenced. Bribery and cordistrict, his authority is by no means ruption were blatant and ever present. absolute. The Uitlander was only too ready to be The Uitlander was only too ready too ready to a Boer commando will retreat in con-fleeced. What did the young Boer fusion if two men are killed. They invariably conceal the exact number of wheeled spider, or his hotel bill for a month? Certainly! Here's a cheque! In their loss, and always under-estimate in

month? Certainly! Here's a cheque! In return, a little favor. A concession, of to appear invincible. In the Malaboch course. And so the ball rolled on. campaign they certainly lost over two hundred men, yet their official returns No wonder the Boer to-day is degenerate. It is impossible that he could be did not show one-tenth of that number. anything else. He is really The seriously wounded were hurried off Only Semi-Civilized, to the nearest farm house, and the dead and that fact accounts for much of the promptly buried or the bodies hurried misunderstanding between his govern- away under cover of night .- Frank Schloesser in the London Daily Mail.

Descended, though he undoubtedly is, COLD ON ON VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1899.

lipines. That, they think, would go far Condemnation toward solving the problem and putting an end to the war. They argue that, as confidence is of far more value than of Gen. Otis nuskets, the presence of the general of the army would, apart from the moral influence it would exert upon the insurgents, supply the conspicuous lack now existing, in the moral of the American

the General Chorus for

His Recall.

ing Arms to Filipinos --

Korean News.

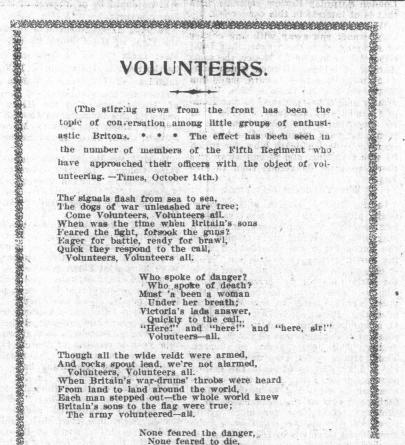
The following advices from the Orient

forces. Office:s of Returning Iowas Join Some anti-American feeling has been aroused among the Japanese on account of the suspicions directed toward their countrymen in Manila because of the al leged discovery of a few Murata rifles mong the insurgents. Several Japan ese have been arrested and detained on suspicion of being engaged in thus furn ishing aids to the Filipinos, and the r

appeals to their home government may take the form of an international inci dent The agitation of the missionary ele ment here, anent the position of the

government in excluding from all schools every semblance of religious and tra teaching, still continues. The represen-Yokohama, Oct. 6th, 1899 .-- The 51st tatives of the large Christian schools are Iowa regiment, the last of the volunteers preparing a memorial to the educational department. It is not to be expected, to touch this port on their homeward way, reached here on the 3rd and left however, that it will have any result, yesterday for San Francisco. The Tenand the hope is expressed by many fornessees, who form the extreme rear eigners that Japan may be encouraged in her attempt to be the first among the guard of the returning troops, are re-ported as under orders to proceed direct nations to effect an absolute separation from Nagasaki, on account of the urgent of church and state in the conduct of educational institutions.

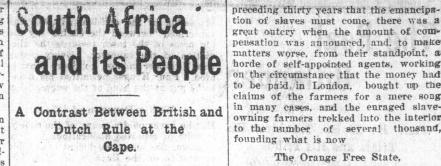
ment-now hastening to Manila The Amoy, incident is to be closed by The departure of the lowas ends one the punishment of the ring leaders of the of the most remarkable features of the war, whether it be considered in the cession of land, the grant of perpetual light of the irreproachable conduct of the ownership, compensation for all damages



None feared to Note feared to die, Not one among them Bank low or high; Each man was ready, When came the call-"Britain requires you, Volunteers-all ?"

We don't forget Majuba's fight When bullets sang to the left and right 'Mongst Volunteers, Volunteers all, And we long to hear cannons roar, To seek the laagers of the Boer, Though nations scowl grimly as we go. There's a Power behind us they knowns at our call.

Volunteers all, Men of the Land,



The Sufferings of the Early Settlers-How Griminals Were Executed.

The following is the first of a series of articles on South Africa, its people to rule themselves. The Free State was and trade, written for the Canadian En-

The obduracy of the Transvaa! Beers and their president in refusing to concede the common rights of man to citizens not of their own race, is turning the atten-tion of the civilized world to South Africa and its people. That quarter of the world possesses unusual interest to Can-adians, not only from the standpoint of imperial politics, but from its commercial developments and its possibilities as a field for Canadian trade. As a prelude

to a review of the prospects for Canadian manufacturers and exporters, it will be well for the reader to know something of the causes of the present political omplications.

The Cape of Good Hope, though disovered by Diaz, a Portuguese navigator, six years before Columbus landed in America, and though

Used as a Port of Call

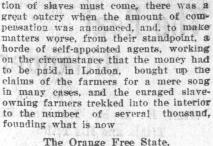
by the Portuguese for a century after- merits of its claims they were generouswards, it remained for two English cap-tains in the employ of the East India 000, with which the little State was well Company-Shillinge and Fitzherbert-to satisfied, and with which it built the first make formal claim of sovereignty in the railway-a road that stands to-day as name of England in 1620 After some the best asset possessed by the State, rivalry between the English and the While the Dutch in the Free State and Dutch East India companies, the latter, Natal, as well as in the Cape, have setrealizing the salubrity of the climate and tled down to a fairly general friendliness the fine soil, sent out an expedition un- towards the British, the history of the der an Van Riebeek-in whose honor Transvaal Boers has been marred by a the Hon. Cecil Rhodes has recently had strong and persistent hatred of British a statue erected in Capetown-to make, government and people, Peopled large a permanent settlement, and thus began | ly by the irreconcileables who had left 1652 the Dutch occupation of the Natal and the Free State on the advent Cape. Little by little the settlements of the British, and utterly unable or unextended back from the Castle on Table | willing to understand the British idea of Bay, but the life of the settlers was the life of white slaves. They were not allowed to sell their produce to visiting rican civilization-their hand ships, but could only sell to the company-at prices fixed by the company. On

the other hand they were not permitted pany and at prices fixed, of course, by the company. They and the artisans of the town were, moreover,

or to read the signs of the times, that they have perpetuated the same ideas of lordship as those under which their

Bled at Every Turn. ancestors groaned in the 17th century. by the company's officials, and if they at- In 1877, when the country was in a tempted to complain to headquarters in Holland their complaints were either suppressed altogether, or the complainants Pritish Empire, without active opposi-tion. Whatever may be thought of this or otherwise marked out for persecution. step, it was taken with the best inten-The farmers had no title to the lands they brought under cultivation, and were Boers from the destruction which would often ejected after working a lifetime have been their fate at the hands of the upon their lands. They were plainly told Zulu, King Cetywayo. The step once they held their property by grace of the taken, it is now realized that a terrible company. Offences, which now could scarcely come under the crimical code, back to what has proved a monstrous were visited with death in its most fiend- system of misrule. The British governish forms. Crucifixion was a common ment, however, gave the Boers mode of capital punishment, and an-Just Grounds for Complaint other was the tying of the victim with

his back on a wheel, where his body when it left the Transvaal for three was broken, and he was left "a prey years without any representative instito the birds of heaven." The rack and tutions, and permitted during that time the gallows were the common means of a military oligarchy, composed of men ing slaves. It is not to be won- who gave no considera tion to the susceptibilities of the Dutch inhabitants, a dered at that the Dutch settlers large part of whom would have been Sought to Escape This Tyranny, fairly contented under a system which and from time to time, in spite of gave them a voice in the affairs of the threats and the campany's claim of juris- country. It was unfortunate that just diction, many got beyond the reach of when the British government began to the company, risking the enmity of the be awake to the seriousness of Boer disnatives in their migration. Thus began the "trekking" of the Boers, which dates back to 1670, and has been a peculiar Frere, the flames of rebellion broke out, characteristic of Dutch colonization with the result that the British were dedown to the present day. feated in three engagements through the During the upheavals of the French guerilla tactics of the Boer sharpshootrevolution, England felt the necessity of ers, and then the Gladstone government ossessing the Cape to save her East restored the republic under that "suze-Indian trade, and after a feeble resist- rainty,' which has been ever since a ance the Castle capitulated to Sir James source of apprehension to the Boers. Craig in 1795. At the peace of Amiens Whenever the British and Dutch have in 1803 the Cape was restored to the co-operated either in colonization, in po-Dutch, but was finally taken in 1806 by litics or commerce, they have both pros-Sir David Baird. The first taste of in- pered. The British possession of the diadividual liberty and reasonable govern- mond fields was the salvation of the ment enjoyed by the Cape Dutch was Free State; and the British operation given them by Great Britain. With the of the Transvaal gold fields has lifted advent of Britain at the Cape, the that republic from commercial nothing-Dutch farmers got their first clear tit- ress to a state that has become at once tes to the land, they got district courts, the chief power and the chief danger towhere justice was for the first time ad- the neighboring states and colonies. ministered with fairness and without the ELECTROPLATING SHIPS. corruption which had made their matters so odious. The people got their first Experiments With Copper on a Tug Prove regular school system, and their first pos-Successful.



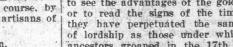
the Transvaal, and a portion of Natal, and after some bloodshed and a few years' hesitancy on the part of the home government, a British sovereignty was placed over Natal in 1843. Although the British government had warned the emigrant Boers that they were still British subjects, those who settled in the Free State and Transvaal were allowed indeed taken under British rule for a number of years, but that rule was with-

drawn under the protest of a large minority of the inhabitants, and the Free State was left an indipendent republic sense rule of the late Sir John Brand, who was president for twenty-five years. the Free State has had till now the best relations, almost uninterruptedly, with Great Britain and her colonial neighbors. There was but

One Serious Difficulty and that arose out of the discovery of the diamond fields on the borders of the State in 1867. The land had been owned and was still owned, by a Griqua chief, named Waterboer, and the British government, having bought up his rights, proclaimed the diamond fields British territory in 1871. The Free State, which had claimed a part of these fields, withdrew their protest, but whatever the

Forever Against the Kaffirs on the one side and against the British

the other hand they were not permitted to purchase goods except from the com-bank and at prices fixed of course by to see the advantages of the golden rule,



RT CLASSES OF Royal Art Union, Limiled ill Re-open in the 'INSTITUTE BUILDING day, Oct. 4th, 1899.

Royal Art Union, Ltd., of ida, offers free courses desiring same. ncludes Drawing and Paintlife, models and for Maga-

s are absolutely free, and admission may be made at 8 and 240 St. James street,

ving Tuesday, Oct. 24th.



sed as "first water," a diae absolutely white and free It must also be perfectly ery facet in correct pro angle, and have clear cut girdle-otherwise bril-Birks' specialty is "first nds. The economy of their irchases enables them to uality Diamonds for less usually asked for lower

e sold is subject to return illustrated catalogue.

Henry Birks & Sons BIRKS' BUILDING MONTREAL. Jewellers to His Excellency the Earl of Minto.



Y FOR IRRECULARITIES. ter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penn royal, &c. chemists, or post free fo NS & SONS, LTD., Victoria Pharmaceutical Ghemist

from some of the very best	Huguenot GOLD ON ST. GEORGE.
stock—as witness the frequen rence of such names as De Vill nounced Filljee), Celliers (pr Celliee), Serrurier, Labuschagn	t recur- iers (pro- onounced e, Foure, According to the story told by the shin.
Joubert and many others-yet, hardship, expatriation. wildness roundings and want of intercon his kind, he has gradually retu primitive state-has degenerated though by no means on Nord- to a semi-civilization, which	s of sur- ada, there is gold on St. George island, formerly known only as the home of the seal and the scene of the outrageous branding operations. They say excite- ment was occasioned before the ship- wrecked mariners were taken from the
in its bigoted ignorance. The history of South Africa that the Dutch took possessic Cape Colony in 1665, under J Riebeck, and that in 1683 a la of French settlers, fleeing from vocation of the Edict of Nan	tells us of colors in the sands of the beach while digging post holes to construct the tem- porary sailors' quarters. Had not the Corwin shown up when she did syste- matic prospecting of the beach would
sent out from Holland for co purposes, were granted land Stollanbach at Drakenstein	lonization It was claimed by some of the ship- s around wrecked people who had been at Nome

Stellenbsch that the St. George beach contained the Fransche Hock (Frenchman's Corner). Ruby sand in which the gold was so They intermarried with the Dutch col- plentifully found on the Nome bench. onists, and this combination of the The subject has grown to be of such instrong religious feeling and skill in farm- terest to the shipwrecked people that a ing of the French, together with the number of them were even congratulating business qualities and stolid cunning of themselves on the prospect of having to the Dutch, produced an ideal colonizing remain on the island.

pioneer race. The governorship It was the intention of the men who would seem to have alternated between remained on the island to prospect the the French and Dutch, for we read that beach thoroughly for gold. Two second-1714 the governor was Le Marquis class passengers were so bent on stayle Chavonnes, and in 1728 one Gysbert ing on the island that they hid them-Van Noodt. selves away in the hold of the Laurada

A very important element, which is of- until the Corwin cleared out. They had ten overlooked, has tended more than their own supplies with them, and were is generally supposed to one side of the determined to stay and prospect for present Boer nature. This is the con- gold.

stant intercourse with natives, and the There had been very little time to do consequent assimilation of some Kaffir any prospecting up to the time of the characteristics. There was no inter- Corwin's appearance. The men were all marriage, of course, but during the treks, busy, either landing supplies or building temporary quarters. However, it got often lasting from two to ten years, noised about that colors were found while

excavating for the posts for the sailors' The Hardy Boer Pioneers, with womenkind and children, pluckily

quarters, and everyone was keen with ventured to the unknown north, they excitement. The shipwrecked people were camped vere accompanied, by slaves, probably on the sealing grounds, and the branding Hottentots and Bushmen, who became, of the young pups was about to begin. The coming of the Laurada postponed n a way, companions, at any rate to the children, who naturally picked up the work, or it would have been under nany of their ways. Now a prominent way, and the coming of the Corwin robcharacteristic of all African races is a bal the shipwrecked people of the opporsubtle diplomacy of language, largely tuaity to see it begin the next day. The assisted by similes drawn from the surisland was also overrun with blue foxes, roundings of daily life. A Kaffir will which trotted about without much conrarely, if ever, say yes or no to a direct cern at the proximity of the white peoquestion. He will equivocate, circumple. At night they skulked about the gard an army of gentlemen. Nothing ocute, and do everything except lie outcamp or crawled under the floor, greatly, He is vastly pleased if he thinks to the alarm and disturbance of the peohe has deceived you, even if only verple inside. The Boer is much the same, and

the highest compliment one can pay him People are not apt to confound mere to call him "slim" or cunning. Generalertness of mind with attention. The Joubert's nickname is "Slim Piet," one is but the flying abroad of all the been the opportunity it has afforded of States congress. faculties to the open doors and windows gathering at first hand the impressions is proud of it. The Boer and Kathr methods of diplomacy are vastly of every passing rumor; the other is the of the officers and men fresh from the oncentration of every one of them in a scene of operations. By far the most

To turn to another side of the Boer | single focus, as in the alchemist over his salient of these impressions, as voiced baracter. The Voortrekker was the alembic at the moment of expected pro- by the Iowas, seems to be a strong and cain during the past two hundred years lated genius .- Lowell.

an a	Sons of the Widow, On to th: Erd; Follow the colors On through Laing's Nek, On the Boer Trek, Volunteers-all.	
We ken it, but a We're Volunte We've come and To uphold the f To fight for the	ers, Volunteers all. we'll die at the call lag or to fall, rights of the Sons, the Bace abroad,	
	Who follow the flag, Some to the death. On with the Empire To the last breath; On to the struggle, On to the struggle, On to the flaght. Over the Vaal, Volunteers-all.	
Victoria, Oct.	17th, 1899.	J. G. S.
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	KARARARARARARARARA	KREGRANNARRA

great army of Americans passing | and the right of self-government in the through, or in that of the patriotic de- new Japanese settlement.

votion of the little American community Reports from Korea state that dehere which has in every possible way mands are being made by the represenministered to their needs. It has been tatives of various foreign powers for a tal system from Americans here to feed an army of themselves so far as mining interests are twelve thousand; to organize for them concerned, but little credence is given, who also did away with the system of guard them against imposition; to care scheme.

brunt of the work, while the men have

furnished the means, and that most li

of the men composing it.

for all the sick, even to the extent of . It is probable that Kent, the American taking them into their homes; to furn- arrested here on a charge of forgery, alish free baths; to provide delightful though he has confessed his crime, will ladies of the colony have borne the pleted.

FILIPINOS APPEAL.

perally. All this has been done, too, Manila, Oct. 18.-Eight men of the with a national pride which would not 17th Regiment, acting as railroad patrol, permit the acceptance of a cent of forwere attacked by a body of 25 Filipinos eign aid, though freely offered. Seldom at Quigento, north of Bulacan, woundhas such work been better done, and it ing two. The Americans reinforced the may be added seldom more fully apprepatrol and drove off the enemy, capturciated and rewarded. The great army of ing a quantity of ammunition. The returning Americans has responded with nsuls here have received from Tarlac, an unsullied record, the twelve thousand, where it is believed Aguinaldo remains, to the amazement of all foreigners here, a book containing the correspondence behaving proved themselves in every retween him and the American commanders and consuls in which, as he contends slaves without compensation to the slave can exceed the pride which the Yokoin his recent appeal for recognition, the hama American community takes to-day Hipinos find the basis for their asserin that army, unless it be the gratitude tion that the American government recognized their sovereignty and promised Not the least of the interesting features of the passage of the troops has dressed to the members of the United

The correspondence between Mr. Wildan. United States consul at Hongkong, and Aguinaldo contains no promise of independence.

States army take command in the Phil- rest .- Johnson.

Their New British Rulers,

According to a report on the condition of the bottom of the tug Assistance, of an extensive bureau of information; to however, to this wholesale partition punishing offenders by the cross, the the Navy Department, the electroplating wheel and the rack, those brutal instru- of iron hulls with copper appears to be a ments of torture being destroyed at the success. The Assistance was electroplated very outset of the British regime. with copper to a depth of one-thirty-second Such, in a few words, was the con- of an inch before it was launched in 1895, headquarters, and in every way to re- have to remain in his Japanese prison trast between British and Dutch rule at and when it was taken out of the water mind them that they were already among some two months until the necessary the Cape. It is not to be denied that at the Norfolk Navy Yard a few days ago friends and countrymen. Of course the formalities of extradition are finally com- between the home government and the it was found that practically no electrocolonial rulers many mistakes have been lysis had set in, and that the bottom was made in the subsequent history of Brit- about clear of barnacles and other marine ish rule in South Africa; but more often growths. than otherwise these errors were made At no time since it was faunched has the

through mistaken leniency or mistaken Assistance been docked and cleaned. Durphilanthropy towards Boor and native al- ing the four years it received a number ternately. Ferhaps the most unpardon- of hard knocks and was on the rocks sevable grievance nursed by the Boers in eral times. It was found necessary to the present century was the emancipation of the slaves in Cape Colony in 1837. Many Boers to the present day believe. with apparent horesty that a Kaffir has no soul and class him with the wild beasts of the vehit. While other nations besides the United States have freed the

owners. Great Britain

Voted to the Slave Holders

them independence. The book is ad-dressed to the members of the United it must be remembered that the slaves of electroplating is at once apparent. The cost West Indies and other parts of the of the plating is about \$3 a square foot. empire had to be freed at the same time The saving in docking would be enormous, at a total cost of £20,000,000-an enor- as the expense of docking a vessel is be mous sum for those days-and the sub- tween \$3,000 and \$4,000.

limest exhibition of the awakening of naional conscience ever recorded in the It matters little whether a man be inter adventurer, as understood in the jection. Attention is the stuff that mem-strictly Elizabethan sense. Time and ory is made of, and memory is accumu-of having the general of the United of possible contingencies will never be at must have known from the agitation that artistically cultivated, so he be but culhad been going on in England for the tivated .-- Goethe.

patch over certain weak spots as the result of these accidents, and it was only in the vicinity of these patches that any galvanic action was found. Owing to its clean bottom, the speed of

all the other tugs in use in Chesapeake

the Assistance has not diminished, while

of the Cape £1,247,000. This was only reduces the speed of a vessel about 28 per

bay have been taken out for scraping about once a month. Experience shows that three months of service in salt water