

The Boer Character

**The Views of David Livingstone
the Great Missionary and
Explorer.**

**An Eye-Opener For Those Who
Admire the South African
Dutch.**

The great objection many of the Boers had, and still have, to English law, is that it makes no distinction between black men and white. They felt aggrieved by the supposed losses in the emancipation of the colored slaves, and determined to erect themselves a republic, in which they might pursue without restriction the "proper treatment of the blacks." It is almost needless to add that the "proper treatment" has always contained in it the essential element of slavery, namely, compulsory unpaid labor. One section of "this body," under the "fat Mr. Hendrick," who was a Dutchman, and as far as the Cashan matters, a Kaffir, or, as the Cashan motto, named "Mosilikaze," was expelled by the well known Kaffinika, who was a glad welcome was given to them by the Cashans, and they were then sent the hard way of that cruel slave-trade. They came with the prestige of a great slave deliverer; but the Bechuana soon figured out that the "white man" was a slave trader.

"that Mosilkatze was cruel to his enemies and Boers to those he conquered; but that the Boers destroyed their enemies, and made slaves of their friends." The tribes who still retain the semblance of independence are forced to perform all the labor of the fields, such as manuring the land, weeding, reaping, building, and

dams and canals, and at the same time to support themselves. I have myself been an eye-witness of Boers coming to a village, and, according to their usual custom, demanding 20 or 30 women to weed their gardens, and have seen these women proceed to the scene of unrequited toil, carrying their own food on their heads, their children on their backs, and their instruments of labor on their shoulders. Nor have the Boers any wish to conceal the meanness of thus employing unpaid labor; on the contrary, every one of them, from Mr. Foster and Mr. Carl Krieger, the highest

ants, downward, leaped his own humanity and justice in making such an equitable regulation. "We make the people work for us, in consideration of allowing them to live in peace." I can appeal to Commandant Krieger the foregoing is not a fair and impartial statement of the views of himself and his people. I am sensible of no mental bias toward or against these Boers; and during several journeys I made to the people, especially to the colored and the whites, but tried to cure and did administer remedies to their sick, without money and without price. It is due to them to state that I was invariably treated with respect; but it is most unfortunate that the Boers have left by their own church for so many years, and have become as degraded as the blacks, whom the stupid prejudice against color leads them to detest.

possessing the common attributes of humanity (and these Boers are by no means destitute of the better feelings of our nature) should with one accord set out, after loading their own wives and children with caresses, and proceed to shoot down in cold blood men and women, of a different color, it is true, but possessed of domestic feelings and affections equal to their own. I saw and conversed with children in the houses of Boers who had by their own and their masters' account been captured, and in several instances I traced the

parents of these unfortunates, though the plan approved by the long-headed among the burghers is to take children so young that they soon forget their parents and their native language also. It was long before I could give credit to the tales of bloodshed told by native witnesses, and had I received no other testimony but theirs I should probably have continued skeptical to this day as to the truth of

the accounts. But when I found the Boers themselves, some bewailing and denouncing, others glorying in the bloody scenes in which they had been themselves the actors, I was compelled to admit the validity of the testimony, and try to account for the cruel anomaly. They are all traditionally religious, tracing their descent from some of the best men (Huguenots and Dutch) the world ever saw. Hence they claim to themselves the title of "Christians," and all the colored races are "black-

property" or "creatures." They being the chosen people of God, the heathen are given to them for an inheritance, and they are the rod of divine vengeance on the heathen, as were the Jews of old. Living in the midst of a native population much larger than themselves, and at fountains removed many miles from each other, they

feel somewhat in the same insecure position as do the Americans in the Southern States. The first question put by them to strangers is respecting peace, and when they receive reports from disaffected or envious natives against any tribe the case assumes all the appearance and proportions of a regular insurrection. Severe mea-

tures then appear to the most mildly disposed among them as imperatively called for, and, however bloody the massacre that follows, no qualms of conscience ensue—it is a dire necessity for the sake of peace. The Boers, four hundred in number, were sent by the late Mr. Pretorius to at-

back the Barains in 1882. Boasting that the English had given up all the blacks into their power, and had agreed to aid them in 'their subjugation by preventing all supplies of ammunition from coming into the Bechuana country, they assaulted the Bakwains and, besides killing a considerable number of adults, carried off two hundred of our school children into slavery. The natives, under Sechele, defended themselves till the approach of night enabled them to flee to the mountains; and having in that defence killed a number of the enemy, the very first ever slain in this

country by Bechuanas. I received the credit of having taught the tribe to kill Boers. My house, which had stood perfectly secure for years under the protection of the natives, was plundered in revenge. English gentlemen, who had come in the foot-

country beyond, and had deposited large quantities of stores in the same keeping, and upward of eighty head of oxen, and relays for the return journeys, were at Kolobeng found the skeletons of the oxen strewn all over the place. The store of a good library—my solace in our sad days—was smashed, and all our furniture, and the leaves were torn out, and scattered over the place. My stock of medicine was smashed; and all our furniture, and the leaves were torn out, and scattered over the place. My stock of medicine was smashed; and all our furniture, and the leaves were torn out, and scattered over the place. My stock of medicine was smashed; and all our furniture, and the leaves were torn out, and scattered over the place.

I do not mention these things by way of making a pitiful wall over my losses, nor in order to excite commiseration; for though I do feel sorry for the loss of lexicons, dictionaries, etc., which had been the companions of my studies,

the companions of my boyhood, yet, after all, the plundering only set me entirely free for my expedition to the north, and I have never since had a moment's concern for anything I left behind. The Boers resolved to shut up the interior, and I deter-

THE MOTOR CAR.

After inquiring what agencies are employed to drive the cars in the various countries where they are used, Mr. Maxim pronounces the general conclusion that there is every reason for us to recognize that for short distances, for relatively light loads and courses within a limited area, the electric system has succeeded in forcing out all other systems for heavy weights and long distances steam has succeeded in displacing

competitors; for high speeds, for indefinite distances and light weights, the gasoline engine has proved best suited. This classification we are compelled to accept as a result of the survival of fittest after a protracted struggle.

The Electric Carriage.

In public city service, it is

necessary that a cab, in order to be successful, must be absolutely controllable in heavy traffic even in comparatively unskilled hands, free from unpleasant odours and the general mechanical disadvantages usually inseparable from an engine, and this, added to the limited requirements of cab service as to mileage, makes it easy to understand why the electrical system has been the

Other things being equal, the electric carriage is generally preferred on account of its extreme simplicity of operation, its ability to meet almost ideal aesthetic demands, and its interest-

availability. The limitations of the best electrical carriage on the market to-day are therefore an index of the status of the electric carriage. It is possible to buy to-day in America an electric carriage which will carry either two or four passengers a distance of 30 miles over ordinary roads at a speed of 20

The Gasoline Carriage.

best carriage or delivery wagon. In practice, these limits are found to include almost all city physicians' service, city pleasure driving, general running about, and city delivery service. If one wishes to make runs exceeding 30 miles in length, to carry less than 1,000 pounds, and to avoid the necessity of having any

indefinite base of supply, either the gasoline carriage will be chosen, thus following the example of 75 per cent. of those who use long-distance carriages in the United States, or the steam carriage, which represents the remaining 25 per cent.

To-day it is more than probable that

the best gasoline equipments can be obtained in America, although it must be understood that there are also inferior ones offered for sale there. The best American gasoline carriage is to-day an infinitely practical and serviceable vehicle. It can be depended upon every day in the year if it be given reasonable oppor-

It requires more skill to operate than is necessary with an electric carriage, and considerably more skill to maintain it.

The Steam Carriage.

No generally successful results are being obtained with the gasoline engine where the load to be carried exceeds 1-

100. Isolated cases have been recorded, but there is not a green number of machines in every-day service. As for team carriages, these have been produced especially in the vicinity of Boston, in the United States, and, in a few instances, apparently perform the regular service in which light gasoline

icles elsewhere excel. They are operated by a small steam boiler placed under the seat, and a very small high speed steam engine, geared to the driving axle. The weights are very much less than in the case of the gasoline carriage, sometimes as much as 50 per cent., and the speeds are very high. The steam car-

age is able to fill unlimited distance requirements as well as the gasoline vehicle. Its peculiarities, however, are decidedly different, and there are very few successful light steam vehicles in daily use, as compared with the number of successful gasoline vehicles in daily service. For weights exceeding 1,500

The motor vehicle situation, then, as we have to face it to-day, offers three different practically unalterable factors:

tion of road vehicles. All three are eminently successful and satisfactory in their field, but none of them completely covers all fields. Instead of the broad statements which we see continually that this or that system is the best for all services, we find that it depends entirely upon the requirements and kind of use of

Servia appears to take the palm for longevity. This country is said to have the greatest number of centenarians. There are 575 of them in a population of less than 1,300,000. Iceland has 578; Spain, 401; England, Scotland, and

A Winnipeg telegram says Lady Tupper, wife of Sir Charles Tupper, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Stewart Tupper, were thrown from their carriage yesterday. Mrs. Tupper was cut about

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John Faletti, refused a saloon license commission Tuesday, before with conducting avenue without testified to pur

A serious accident occurred on a lower level of the tower today, whereby two workers were badly injured. One of them will be in hospital overnight. It is still not known who was injured.

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The German having found the man together on the street, he called the officer.

Mrs. Nieman, who had that name, residing at that place, had been missing for some time. Mrs. Nieman had returned home from the hospital and was felt over her missing husband. The Indians of the region had been reported as having been killed.