to be stricken was to hear the summons of death. But "we kept the flag flying." These are the acts and the words of brave and successful men, and they are men of our own race. To the British Empire it made an immense difference whether that flag was kept flying or hauled down.

The Boers, too, have this great quality of bravery and grim determination. The resistance of CRONJE abundantly proves their staying powers. They were overpowered and forced by superior numbers to surrender, but they kept their flag flying until further resistance was useless.

But, while the bravery that keeps the flag flying in a beleaguered town or camp is characteristic of both the Briton and the Boer, the Briton and the men of his race seem to have a knack of carrying their flag further and keeping it up longer and doing more things under it than the men of the race of Hollanders. These qualities will be likely to have thier influence in the final settlements of the present war. Looking at the matter from the point of view of historical probability, it would appear unlikely that the Boers of the two States would be able to maintain themselves by mere doggedness and their habit of Bible reading. Nor does it appear that South Africa would ever have any great future of their making. On the other hand, if their republics give way before the greater mass and momentum of English civilization, a colonial empire of much promise and importance may be created.

We have no doubt that that part of the world will be a good deal more heard of in the coming century if British civilization becomes the dominant force than would be the case if the northward progress of that conquering and productive race should continue to be barred by the tranquil and contented Boer farmers. The descendants of King PHILIP would be smoking their pipes in Eastern Massachusetts to-day if Englishmen had not robbed the red men of their right to hold and occupy about 3,000 acres per capita on which to fight and loaf. The Matabeles would be fighting and loafing in their country a hundred years from to-day, we presume, if no other force than that of Boer civilization were set at work to make history in South Africa.

BOER TRAITS AND BRITISH TRAITS.

The Dutch settled in Cape Colony nearly twenty years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, and have been there ever since. It was in the first year of the seventeenth century that the Dutch East Indies Company landed the first party of Dutch farmers in what is now Cape Colony. So in this present fateful year the Dutch are completing the third century of their sojourn in South Africa. It was not, however, till 1651 that they erected a fort on the present site of Cape Town.—The Sun.

We are informed and believe upon the authority of some comic publication whose name we now disremember that the following classroom colloquy once took place between a schoolma'am and a New York boy: "When was Philadelphia founded?" "In 1682." "What happened then?" "Nothing."

The Dutch have had the run of South Africa for three hundred years. The visible works of their genius and their energy are these: They have founded two States, the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. With 120,000 square miles of territory the Transvaal Republic has a white population of 250,000. It has a public revenue of about $20,000,000 and spends it. Its people have put only 50,000 acres of its soil under cultivation—less than a tenth of 1 per cent. of the total area. It does not produce food enough to support its people. Its exports, except of gold, are inconsiderable.

The Orange Free State has an area of nearly 50,000 square miles and a white population of less than 100.000. The annual revenue of the State is $2,000,000 and its expenditures less. About 250,000 acres of its soil are under cultivation. Its total foreign trade, exports and imports combined, amounts to a little over $15,000,000 annually.

Men of the English race have had the run of North America not quite so long as the Hollanders have had the run of South Africa. In 1620 some dissatisfied Englishmen settled in Massachusetts. Other Englishmen had already settled in Virginia. In numbers and in cash they were a feeble folk, but they and their descendants and those who came after them have cleared the country up a bit. A Republic of about 75,000,000 people has grown up. These people do not import much foodstuffs. Sometimes they export 150,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year; they also have other things to sell, including manufactures, until other nations now run up a bill of more than a billion dollars every year for their goods. They have tamed a country of 3,000,000 square miles, and they are now, as a favor, taking care of some outlying districts.

By the way, the Dutch had a chance to do these things. One of them discovered the North River and this island. They settled here in New York some years before the Puritans landed at Plymouth, Mass. They governed this town until the English took charge of it in 1664. Convinced that it was not going to be much of a place, the Dutchmen swapped it for Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, down in South America.

When the inhabitants of Ladysmith crowded around Gen. WHITE at the Post Office the other night to express their joy at the deliverance of the town, the General made them a little speech. He thanked them for the fortitude with which they had endured the dangers and privations of the siege. They had passed through a most trying ordeal, he said, "but, thank God, we kept the flag flying."

All the world recognizes here a characteristic English trait. They are terrible fellows for keeping the flag flying. In Ladysmith they were face to face with the horrors of war. Almost starving and with Boer shells falling a good part of the time, they had yet a more dreadful enemy to meet. The fever was among them, and, after the medicines were gone,

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