MORAL ASPECTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN WAR front, chiefly because the Government be-lieved that by this means the Utilanders would be able to secure their rights with-out any further intervention from Eng-

same industrial and pacific character; they understood excellently the conditions

they understood excellently the conditions of constitutional government, and I believe the majority of them were perfectly loyal to the British Empire. When the troubles became acute, a Dutch ministry was in power, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Schreiner, representing the Dutch major-ity in Parliament and in the constituen-cies, found himself in one of the most difficult positions that can be conceived. I believe that be has acted the nart of a

I believe that he has acted the part of a very honorable man. It is, it is true, a

By the Right Honorable W. E. H. LECKY, P. C., M. P., Author of a "History of European Morais," "History of Rationalism in Europe," "History of England in

the Eighteenth Century," "Democracy and Liberty," Etc., Etc.,

Written for the New York Times.

There can, I think, be little doubt what course would have been adopted by an intelligent military despotism had it existsent military despotism had it existed during the last few years in the place of England in South Africa. It would have peremptorily forbidden the arming which h was going on in the Transvaal, and if its protests had been neglected it would have long since enforced it by arms. are statesmen who are of opinion

and ought to have adopted such but I do not think that it would a feasible one. It would have ral justification in the language onventions. It could only have conjectural evidence, which sily have been denied or min-It would at once have exposed us arge of pursuing as a governrainst the Transvaal the policy of It would have profoundly allenated Dutch opinion in the Cape, and it ld have excited a not less serious di-

vision at home. It would not have been a mere party division, but a division including much that is best and most solid in those classes who care little for party In this country it is above all things necessary for a government to carry public opinion with it in a war. The over-whelming preponderance of opinion in support of the necessity of the present war would not have been attained if its immediate cause had not been a Boer ultimatum, which it was manifestly impossible for any self-respecting govern-ment to have accepted, followed by an invasion of British territory, which it was the manifest duty of every British Govent to repel.

For my own part. I am convinced that the war had on the English side for some time become inevitable, and could not have been greatly postponed. It was impossible that a British Government could permanently ignore the state of subjection and inferiority to which a great body of tish subjects at Johannesburg had en reduced. The grievances of the Ult-Rritigh landers have, no doubt, been greatly exaggerated. Their position was not like that of the Armenians under Turkish rule. They went to the Transvaal to make money, and they did make it. The capi-talists accumulated enormous fortunes. The industrial classes obtained probably a higher rate of wages than in any other country, and Johannesburg was a great center of luxury and pleasure. But the government was a detestable one. A long series of progressive unsqualifications had deprived the English population of every vestige of political power and subjected them to numerous and irritating disabilities. The Transvaal remained the only part of South Africa where one white race was held in a position of inferiority to another. Considering the distinct promise of equality that was made when Eng-land conferred a limited independence on the Transvaal; considering the position of England in South Africa, and the perfect equality granted to Dutch subjects, in our own colonies, it was impossible that the British Government could acquiesce in this state of things, and once they ormally took up the grievances of the Uitlanders, it the disposit, toria that in became evident from government at Pre-

ceedingly . There we the Trans They m - the Orange Free State, sran in ha e government at the

be example a set of the smallest danger. Or they might have governed in a spirit of habit-ual allenation, which would inevitably lead to a polycy of hostility. To throw themselves in every disputable point into opposition to England, to seek incessantly alliances against her, and to turn the

solution was ex-

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In that case it is

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verned, a President

The British Government was per and. fectly prepared to acquiesce in an ar-rangement which would have strictly lim-ited the Uitlander representation to a

the two powers to the verge of war. The effect of this on the Dutch popula bility of English statesmanship averting it, there can at least be no doubt that the statesmen of the Transvaal could have done so by giving only a small portion of the rights which the Dutch possessed in the British Colonles, and with full security of Boer supremacy in the executive and in the Parliament. But the proposals of England were either tion in the British colonies was very serious. For my own part, I do not bell rious. For my own part, I do not believe there was any wide conspiracy against England among the Cape Dutch. Being placed in a position of complete equality with the English, they had absolutely no grievance; unlike the Transval Boers, they belonged to the same type and level of civilization as ourselves; they had the production of the same type and level of civilization as ourselves.

the Parliament. But the proposals of England were either evaded or disdainfully rejected. The ab-surd demand after the raid for an enor-mous compensation on the ground of "moral and intellectual damages" showed clearly the spirit that animated the pre-dominant party. The concession of a seven years' franchise that was at last seven years tranchise that was at hist made was surrounded with conditions that would have probably reduced it to a nul-lity. The very reasonable request that English representatives in the Volksraad might use their own language was peraptorily rejected, and at last negotiations were cut off by an ultimatum of as-tonishing arrogance and by the invasion of Natal

most anomalous thing, that the Prime Minister of a British colony should have proclaimed his determination to preserve That there have been great miscalcula That there have been great miscalcula-tions in the war cannot be reasonably de-nied. The strong belief in England that the crisis would ultimately be averted; the anxiety not to push on military prepit neutral when a great war against the British Empire was raging on its border, and up to a very recent period he refused to stop military munitions from passing to the Orange Free State. But in this he ns to a point that might destroy all aratio chance of peace; the skepticism of soldiers was at least acting on the strict letter of the law. His situation was so exceptional about the possibility of an irregular force about the possibility of an irregular force encountering disciplined armies; the per-suasion that the Orange Free State, which had no possible ground of quarrel with England, would not risk its independence by rushing into the war, combined with a great underestimate of the strength and numbers that could be brought into the that the largest allowance should be made and he deserves great credit for his at-tempts to maintain the peace and restrain his own people from insurrection. Community of race and of language, and the ties of blood springing from numerous in-termarriages, bound the Colonial Dutch numbers that could be brought into the field against us. What force the Boer generals have actually commanded cannot closely to the two republics, and there has unquestionably been, of late years, an as yet be accurately known, but it can scarcely be less than 60,000 men. Such a active and not unsuccessful propagandism directed to a Dutch ascendency throughout of most brave and tenacious men armed with the very best weapons that military service can furnish, trained from South Africa. In most countries, in the present generation, a spirit of separate early childhood to be admirable horsemer nationality, and especially of nationality based on race and language, has been strengthening, and ambitious politicians and shots, and led with consummate skill, was far more powerful than any we could, in the first weeks of the war, put into action, and it was able to give the earlier stages a direction most fatal to England. and newspaper writers have been stimu-lating the distinctly Dutch element at the Cape. It is evident how formidable this The inequality between the British Empire and the two Dutch Republics was po doubt enormous, but the war had to be carried on 7000 miles from our shores, and element was encouraged by the unrest of the Transvaal, by its rapidly growing mil-itary power, by the humiliating spectacle of the abortive efforts of England to ob-tain the common rights of her own people. Another fact also enormously added to the danser. The surrender star Mathematical carried on 400 miles from our and the and in a vast mountainous country. where the difficulties of communication and transport were almost insuperable, and where the peculiar character of Boer fighting could be displayed to the best addanger. The surrender after Majuba was made. I believe, through perfectly honest motives, but it has proved a great calamity to the world. Following as it did the most distinct official assurances that England would prove the surrender of the s vantage. Intelligent opinion in England is not, I think, at all disposed to underrate the admirable skill and courage with which the two republics availed them-selves of these advantages. But, though the war has brought to England disanwould never surrender the Transvani or abandon the English who had settled there, it shook through the length and breadth of South Africa all confidence in English the war has brought to England disap ent and humiliation, it has strength and resolution, and it has been one of the clearest and most undoubted

pointment and numiliation, it has also brought with it some consolation. It has at least shown that the British soldier has lost none of his old fighting qualities; that the country at large retains in dis-aster its old character of resolution, self-sacrifice and coolness of judgment, and also that a units of article in which Mr. causes of the present war. I am far from contending that our conduct in other respects was impeccable. There are several pages in the history of the early English dealings in the Transsacrince and coolness of judgment, and also that a unity of spirit-to which Mr. Chamberlain has very largely contributed -has grown up between our colonies and ourselves, which is the best omen for the vaal which are by no means to our credit. A mining population like that which had its conter in Johannesburg is never of the most desirable order, and in the present ourselves, which is the best omen for the future. Whatever may have been in other respects the shortcomings of our War Of-fice, it has at least been no small achieve-ment to have organized in so short a generation, financial speculation has mixed far too much, both in England and in Africa, with South African politics. Party spirit runs violently in the Cape, and if there was a Dutch party aiming at comment to have organized in so short a time and transported to so great a dis-tance an army not less than 180,000 men. It is probable that before these lines come into arint the aspects of this most plete ascendency, there was also an Eng-lish party which was violent, arrogant and unscrupulous. The raid, though it was undoubtedly preceded by gross mis-government, was both a great folly and a deplorable war will have greatly changed, and it is at all events much too soon to attempt to forecast its issue. The deterattempt to forecast its issue. The deter-mination of the country to carry it to a decisive victory is unquestionable, and the Government has declared that its two ends are the equality of the white races in South Africa, and a substantial security that no renewal of a war like the present can occur. Beyond this, it seems to me at present most unwise to go, and the final pacification of the Transvaal is a task which must tax the highest re-sources of statesmanship. On the whole, great crime. Our government had nothing to may to it, and the men who took part in it were tried and punkhed, but a section of the British public, shamefully mis-led by a very important part of the British press, adopted an attitude toward it which press, adopted an attitude toward it to the added largely and most naturally to the deep distruct of England which prevailed in the Transvaal. I do not think that the Transvaal into a great military arsenal, was the policy which for several years they manifestly pursued. The dislike and distrust of England by

IN THE CHURCHES TODAL

TOPIC AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL, "THE UNIQUE SAVIOR."

Ministry of Reconciliation"-Church Directory and News.

The morning topic at the First Congre-gational Church will be "The Gospel of the Unique Savior." The evening subject will be "On Making Excuses." The mu-

sical programme follows: Morning-Organ prelude, "Andante Gra-tloso" (W. Porter); anthem, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (Schnecke); response, "The Lord's Frayer"; offertory (contraito solo and quartet), "Lo. It is I" (Faure-Shelley); postlude (Rinck). Evening-Organ prelude, "Romance" (Shelley); anthem (baritone solo and quar-

tet), "Savior, When Night Involves the Skies" (Shelley); offertory (duet for so-prano and tenor), "Peace to This Sacred Dwelling" (Smith); postlude (choir), Dwelling" (Smith); postlude (choir), "Roman March" (Clark). W. A. Mont-gomery, director; Ralph W. Hoyt, organ-

First Baptist Church.

At the First Baptist Church, Rev. Alex-ander Blackburn, D. D., the pastor, will preach at 10:30, on "The Ministry of Rec-onclination." Communion and reception of members will be held at 7:30 P. M. The subject will be, "Some Bible Fools." Sun-day School at noon, J. G. Malone, super-Intendent. Young People's meeting at 6:30, Subject, "Always Ready"; leader, J. H. Mendenhall, Music-Professor W. M.

Mendenhall. Music-Professor W. M. Wilder, organist and director: Morning-Preludium, "Larghetto Canta-bile" (Wallace); hymn anthem, "The Male Chorus"; offertoire, andantino in B-fiat (White); song, chorus; postludium, "Pro-cessional March" (Batiste). Evening-Preludium, "Largo From Xexes" (Handel); hymn, anthem, male chorus; offertoire, "A Dream of Heaven" (Meyer); song, chorus; postludium (Ley-bach).

bach).

The revival meetings held during the The revial meetings held during the past two weeks have been of such in-terest that they will continue during the week to come. The preaching will be by the pastor, and Professor Wilder will conduct the music.

Grace Methodist Church.

At Grace Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. Hugh D. Atchison, the pastor, will preach in the morning on "The Demand of the Religious Instinct-Show Us the

Father," and at 7:30 on "The Blessing on the Pure in Heart." Sunday School at 12:15, with Bible classes for adults, one for young men led by the pastor. Ep-worth League prayer meeting, at 6:30. The following musical programme will be rendered by the choir, under the direction of Miss Blanche Sorenson, with Mrs. E. and Friday at 7:30 P. M.

M. Bergen as organist: Morning-"Quartet" (Haydn); anthem (soprano solo and tenor and alto duet), "How Gentle God's Commands" (Gabriel); offertory, "Chant du Paysan" (Rendans); soprano solo, "Bethlehem" (Coombs), Miss Ella Hoberg; organ, "Abbey March" (Lyle).

Evening-Organ, "Romance" (Shelley) "Praise the Lord" (Gabriel); of-"Cantilane Nuptials" (Arminthem, fertory. strong); organ, "Marche aux Flambeaux."

Sunnyside Methodist.

Sunnyside Methodist Church will con-clude the week of special services today. Rev. R. R. Dunlap will preach at 11 o'clock, and the pastor will preach in the evening. The Sabbath School will con-vene at 10 o'clock. C. A. Gatzka, super-interdent. The Engenth League deventendent. The Epworth League devo-lonal service at 6:30 will be conducted by the president, W. R. Insley, and his sub-ject will be illustrated with a large draw-ing, 10 feet square. Special music will be furnished, as follows:

Morning-Prelude, "Charity" (S. Glov-er): anthem, "Wake the Song" (McPhail); offertory, "Traumerel" (Schumann); solo, Professor C. A. Walker; poslude (Wag-

ter). Evening-Prelude in D (Hatton); an-them, "Twas in the Watches of the Night" (Neison); offertory, "Andante" (Thomas); postiude, "March" (Battman). Professor C. A. Walker, leader; H. D.

Crockett, organist. Unitarian Church.

This week is full at the Unitarian hurch. Monday afternoon and evening

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Souls": in the evening, "Wash and Be day school, 10: juniors, 3; Y. P. S. C. E., logg. D. D., pastor. Services, 10:30 and Clean." Special revival services have been 6:30: prayer, Thursday, 7:30. 7:20: Sunday school, 12:15: Epworth

continue indefinitely. The Sunday even-ing service will be especially evangelistic 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, in connection with the evening service. St. Dartelly Content of the service of the servic

Episcopai. St. Stephan's Chapel-Rev. Thomas Neil Wilson, clergyman in charge. Morning prayer and sermon, 11: evening services, 7:30: Sunday school, 9:45; holy communion, after morning service on first Sunday in the morth The Rev. George B. Van Waters will preach at the 11 o'clock service on, "Pun-ishment for Sin." At the evening service his topic will be, "Compassion." Services the month. at St. David's Church this week as fol-lows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M., and on Wednesday

Church of the Good Shepherd-Services at 11 by Rev. E. T. Simpson, Trinity-Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rec-tor. Sunday school, 9:30; litany and Holy Communion, 11; evening prayer and ser-At the Unitarian Church this morning, 7:20

David's - Rev. George B. Van the minister, Rev. William R. Lord, will St. officiate and preach. Confirmation class at 12:30; subject, "The Bible and Bibles." At the Young People's Fraternity at 7 Waters, rector. Holy communion, 7; Sunday school, 9:45; morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon, o'clock the subject will be, "The Average

St. Mark's-Rev. John E. Simpson, rec-tor, Holy communion, 7:39; Sunday school 19; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11;

and sermon, 11; evening service, 7:30. St. Andrew's-Sermon, 3:15, by Dr. Judd.

The First Spiritualist Society will meet at the Abington building at 11 o'clock conference, lyceum 12:45, evening service 7:45. Colonel Reid will lecture. evening prayer, 7:30. St. Matthew's-Rev. J. W. Weatherdon, clergyman in charge. Holy communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; morning service

Taylor-Street Methodist.

Dr. Keilogg will preach morning and vening at the Taylor-Street M. E. evening at the Taylor-Street M. E. Church. On Sunday morning, in connec-tion with the morning sermon the sacra-ment of the Lord's Supper will be ad-ministered. In the evening a sermon sult-able to everybody will be preached. An old-fashioned jove-feast will be held Sun-day membra et al. day morning at 9:30. On Tuesday even-ing the cantata, "Queen Esther," will be given in this church.

Unitarian Church.

First Spiritualist.

Second Baptist.

Rev. Ray Palmer will preach at the Sec-

9:30; Y. P. A., 6:45; revival services all the week at 7:30 P. M.
Memorial-Rev. R. D. Streyfeller, pastor. Sunday services. II and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Y. P. A., 6:36; Junior Y. P. A., 2; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30; young people's prayer, Thursday, 7:30.
Evangelical (United).
East Yamhili Mission-Rev. Peter Bittner, pastor. Services, II and 7:30; Sunday school 10; K. L. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30; Junior League, Saturday, 2:30. "Christ Standing in Our Stead." In the evening his theme will be, "The Sinner's Attorney in the Court of Final Appeal."

Church News.

Services will be held at 11 A. M. and P. M. at the Home of Truth, 369 Thirteenth street. Demonstration meeting. First United-Rev. C. T. Hurd, pastor. Tuesday, at 8 P. M., the class commen ing April

Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10, K. L. C. E. 6:30; prayer Thursday, 7:30. Rev. O. Olsen, delegate from Norway

League and prayer meeting, 6:30; Subord'nate League, 5. Centenary-Rev. L. E. Rockwell, pastor.

Services, 10:30 and 7:50; Sunday school, 12; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday,

Central-Rev. W. T. Kerr, pastor. Serv-ices, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday,

Mount Tabor-Rev. A. S. Mulligan, pas-tor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Epworth League, 6:30; Junior Epworth League, 3; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Sunnyside-Rev. S. A. Starr, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; general class, 12:15; Epworth League, 6:30;

prayer. Thursday, 7:30. Trinity-Rev. A. L. Hawley, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:40; Epworth League, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30

Shiloh Mission-Rev. J. H. Allen, su-perintendent. Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Presbyterian.

Mizpah-Rev. W. T. Wardle, pastor. Services, 11 and 8: Sunday school, 9:45; Y. P. S. C. E., 7; Junior Y. P. S. C. E.,

3:30; prayer, Thursday, S. Third-Rev. Robert McLean, pastor, Services, 10:39 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Boys Brigade, 5:30; young people's meet-ing, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:45.

Cumberland-Rev. G. A. Blair, pastor, Services, 10:39 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 3:20; Y. P. S. C. E.,

St. Andrew's-Sermon, 3:16, by Dr. Judd. Evangelical.,
Emanuel (German)-ritev, E. D. Hornschuch, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30;
Sunday school, 10; prayer, Wednesday,
7:30; Y. P. A., Friday, 7:30.
First (German)-Rev. F. T. Harder, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school,
9:30; Y. P. A., 6:45; revival services all the work at 7:30 P. M. Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 3:20; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:20. Grand-Avenue (United)-Rev. John Hen-ry Gibson, D. D., pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:45. Calvary-Rev. W. S. Gilbert, pastor. Mrs. Mann, soprano soloist and director of chorus; Miss Fisher, organist. Serv-lees, II and 7:30.

ices, 11 and 7:30,

Roman Catholic.

St. Mary's Cathedral-Most Rev. Archbishop Christie, pastor. Services, mass and sermon, 6, 8 and 10:30; mass for chli-dren, 5; Sunday school, 9:30; vespers and sermon, 7:30; questions answered at even-ing services; week days, mass, 6:30 and &

T. L. Ellot, D. D., minister emeritus, worship, II; Sunday school and confir-

mation class, 12:30; Young People's Fra-

fourth, or even a fifth, part of the Volks-raad, and they were ready at the same time to give the fullest and most formal Dr. Blackburn Will Preach on "The suarance of the independence of the Transvaal. If this had been accepted frankly and unreservedly the war would never have taken place. Whatever con-troversy there may be about the possi-bility of English statesmanship averting

the Transvaal Boers was no recent feel-ing, though it was intensified by several facts in our own generation. It was a deep traditional popular sentiment, which may be clearly traced as far back as the trek. Neither the grant of a quali-independence after Majuba nor the still larger extension of self-government without any pressure, was granted Transvaal by Lord Derby, in the which to the onvention of 1884, in any degree mitigated When, most unfortunately, the great old mines were discovered within its order in 1886, the conditions of the probwere wholly changed. The Transvaal at once became a wealthy and powerfu The rude and ignorant farmer state. who then formed the bulk of its popula tion had neither the tastes nor the ca pacities that would enable them to de elop its wealth, and they gladly made oncessions and issued invitations to the A great population, which ly English, collected on the Uitlanders. mainly English. Rand, built a large and stately city, raised the country to vast wealth, and paid nearly the whole of its taxation. A large portion of this new population were ently established in the land. But the Boer Government was incapable of tving them tolerable administration, and firmly resolved to give them no political power and no real local self-government. Disqualification after disoualification uterly unknown when England conceded Transvaal" was introduced. Laws the qualification for citizens ng the from two to 14 years' residence; surunding it with a number of vexatious arbitrary conditions; interfering the press, with public meetings, and with right of residence, and reducing the law courts to utter servitude by giving a simple resolution of the small Dutch Volksraad all the force of law, clearly howed the policy of the government, and here were abuses in administration were probably even more irritating hich than the abuses in legislation.

In the long run this could have but one ult. The Transvaal Government was ot only different from, but profo hostile to, the whole colonial system of English colonies are oss entiell ndustrial and pacific. They rely for their security upon the largest possible exten-sion of representation and self-govern-ment, and the military element in them is ed to the smallest dimensions. It has long been the policy of the home gov ernment to withdraw all regular troop from them and to intrust their interna to colonial militias. In Afric about him. I do not think that during the long course of these negotiations he has been always judicious, but I am convinced that he has sincerely labored for peace, and that in its broad lines his policy has been just and moderate. As early as 1886, in a speech which has constantly been quoted against him, he insisted in the strongest terms on the evils that must necessarily follow a war in the Trans-yeal, especially if that war did not carry ative wars and the presence of a great native population retarded this policy, but still it was very nearly attained, and it was the object at which Colonial Secretaries had constantly aimed. But of lat had grown up on our frontier powerful military state, animated by a opposite policy. The Transvan en turned into a gigantic and mos formidable arrenal. The political disgual cation of the English race was the verstone of its policy. It raise nnual revenue greatly in excess of what burg into a distinct municipality, giving the Uitlander population an unarmed po-lice, the power of spending in the manner they desired the school rates which they paid, and of regulating their other local affairs. There was a time when such an arrangement would have been accepted by the Uitlanders without any intervention was required for its internal gover from unrepresented Englishmen, to men, to who the prosperity of the state was mainly lue, and it employed that revenue in ac-umulating a great armament which could mly be intended for use against England. The events of the last months have shown that it had become incomparably the most powerful state in South Africa. and that if we had been engaged in a serious European war the English colo nies would have been at its mercy. The affairs of this state were largely directed by ambitious foreigners, and its governrace regarded the English with pro-d suspicion and dislike. On every tion that arose between the two coun-

undertaken not only without his assent, but even without his knowledge; his complicity in the early stages could only be established by his own frank and voluntary statements before a Parliamentary inquiry, and it is quite certain that on such grounds no English jury would have convicted him. He had rendered great services to the empire in the past, and there was much that was fascinating in his genius and his daring. But he had done things is connection with the raid which should have prevented a portion of London society from making him a hero, or an English minister from publicly acuitting him of all dishonorable conduc Such language was at once made use of by the enemies of England in South Africa. and it had the worst effect upon the Bo I do not think, however, that these things made the war. An incurable antagonism of sentiment, type and ideals had grown up, and the situation I have decribed inevitably led to a collision Meri isolated incidents, mere technical ques-tions, have played too large a part in the discussions on this subject, and it can be best judged by looking on its broad feat-ures. In England no responsible politic-UT05. ian desired the war, and almost to the last moment very few believed in it. There was not, I believe, the smallest desire among the minuters to annex the Trans-vaal, but there was a determination to put an end to the bad government at Jo-hannesburg and to the constant unrest which it produced, and to secure for the Product methods. English speaking, population the same kind of privileges which were enjoyed by the Dutch in our own colonies. When, after the raid, the High Commissioner exhorted the Ultimaters to discuss the second second the Uitlanders to disarm, he promised, in the name of the British Government, to

uba had left.

necessarily follow a war in the Trans-vaal, especially if that war did not carry with it the Dutch opinion in the Cape. In my own belief, the best solution of the South African question that has ever been proposed was the conversion of Johannas-

in the general executive or even any vote

without any interventio

have great faith in political freedom and good administration. They believe that when the Dutch population in the Transvaal find that they are left perfectly un lested on their farms, that they have the fullest political equality with the English, and that they are governed far better, more wisely, and more honestly than in the past, the ill-feeling between the two races will speedly settle down. They think that the present war will have taught them to respect each other, and that a progressive and enlightened government will ultimately prove a stronger thing than one which was in extreme opposition to all the best tendencies of the time. They hope to establish under the time. the British fing a large system of local omy and create some form of federautor ation like that of Canada or Australia. The future alone can show whether these hopes are too sanguine. We are dealing with one of the strongest and most stub-born races in the world-the descendants of the old Dutch race of the Eighty Years' War, strengthened by a large infusion of French Huguenots. They are passionately devoted to their independence, marked out by a very distinctive type from the English around them, and fortified by the form of religion which beyond all others indurates the character and the will. Nowhere else in the world does the stern Covenanter spirit of the seventeenth century so fully survive. It is idle to think of coercing permanentiy a people of this kind, scattered over a vast territory many hundreds of miles from Cape Town. The two races in South

Africa must for all future time live together, and some harmonious modus vivendi must be discovered, if the prosper-ity of South Africa is to be revived. In my opinion, it is altogether premature discuss in detail the nature of this tilement on which the future of the to continent must depend. W. E. H. LECKY.

the name of the British Government, to endeavor to obtain a redress of their griev-ances. But, instead of redress, those grievances in the most essential respects had been steadily aggravated. A more patient policy might for a time have post-poned the crisis, but it could scarcely have averted it, and there is much force in the contention of Sir Alfred Milner that the evil was a growing one and that the *Note.-Mr. Lecky, the foremost writer of critical and dispassionate history, ap-proaches this particular subject with more the evil was a growing one, and that the failure of the government to carry their point was undermining all the remaining than average disposition to do full justice to both sides. Through his wife, a Dutch e which the surrender after Maady of conspicuous talent, he has access to the pro-Boer point of view; and he is Mr. Chamberlain has been attacked in of the few leading British states-

England with a vindictive party virulence which no other man of our time has ex-perienced, while in the Continental press men who have known personally -Paul Kruger and other Transvaal leaders.-Edperienced, while in the Continental press he seems rapidly developing into a mythol-ogical being of infinite wickedness and power, cajoling, betraying or coercing all about him. I do not think that during the

Better Now. If you have a fragrant flower In your heart's own garden grown or your friend, and some bright he Mean to make it all her own, Do not wait; the lilled coffin Sees no wreath; dear heart; learn her Love's best blossoms may be given Better now.

Botter silence by the casket, Puneral sulogy unsaid, Than the living lips that ask it Lack the words that's merited

Death reads no bituary, Hears no requiem; learn how Praise to speak pre-mortuary; Speak it now. Better coffin plain and flowerless, Holding one whose life was filled

Full of fragrance. Gifts are powerl When the beating heart is stilled. Kiss belated, love post-morten, Cannot smooth the furrowed brow; Garlands throw no backward perfume; Wreathe them now

-Lue Ve No Necessity, Then.

in the Volksraad. This was the policy on which Mr. Chamberlain specially and re-peatedly insisted, and it would have put an end to nine-tenths of the grievances that were really felt. But it was absolute-"No," she said, "I wouldn't marry you if your pockets were lined with gold." "In which event," he replied, "I wouldn't be proposing." - Philadelphia ly rejected at Pretoria. After this, the

Mr. and Mrs. Lord will receive their Mr. and Mrs. Lord will receive their friends as usual. Tuesday evening the literary branch of the Young People's Fraternity meets; subject, "George Mere-dith's Life." On Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 the Women's Auxiliary will hold its monthly meeting. Mr. Lord will give an address upon "Birds." The public is cordially invited to this meeting. At 4 o'clock the confirmation class meets; sub-ject, "Jesus the Prophet." Thursday evening at 7:45 the midweek Lenten serv ice will be given; subject, "A Lesson From the Life and Lips of Jesus-'Fear Not, Little Flock." Friday evening at 7:30 the special organization having charge of the benevolent work of the church will meet in the chapel. Music for oday:

Anthem, "I Will Call Upon Thee" (Buck); gloria (E. Howe); offertory, "O Lord, My God" (Roeckel); "Nunc Dimittis" (Barnby).

First Christian Church.

At the First Christian Church Rev. J. P. Ghormley will take for his morning theme, "The Royal Priesthood," and in the evening he will deliver his first lecture on "The Law of Psychic Phenom-ena." His theme will be "The Soul; Its Whence and Whither." New members will be received into the fellowship of the church at both services. Special mu sical programmes have been arranged for both morning and evening, by W. F. Werschkul, musical director, and Mrs. Ella Jones, organist.

The Ladies' Aid Society gave their monthly social tea at the residence of Mrs. O. H. Smith, 510 Market street, Tues day evening. A large num er were pres ent. It was a very enjoyable evening of recitation and song and refreshments. The building fund was increased by several dollars.

The young people of the First Christian Church will have charge of the social at the Y. M. C. A., April 20, in the evening. They will render a literary and musical

programme The series of sermons to be presented on Sunday evenings by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Ghormley, on "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," will be of a high order, and no doubt will attract large audiences. The

first in the series will be given this even-ing, and the specific topic will be, "The Soul; Its Whence and Whither." The chorus under W. F. Werschkul i doing efficient work. Work on the Easter music is well under way, and this year the programme will be exceptionally fine.

Cumberland Presbyterian. Rev. G. A. Blair will occupy his pulpit, First Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Morning subject, "Food for Christians." After a short sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Evening subject, "Story of the Shuna-mitt's Son." Miss Belia Sharp will recite in connection with this service. There will be good music.

demorial Evangelical.

Rev. N. Shupp, of Salem, will occupy the pulpit of the Memorial Evangelical Church this evening. The former pastor, R. D. Streyfeller, has gone East, and his pulpit will be permanently filled by Rev. A. J. Smith, who has been appointed by the Indiana conference. He is expected to arrive in Portland by next Sunday. A. M. E. Zion.

Services at the A. M. E. Zion Church will be interesting. Rev. Erving Swam will occupy the pulpit at both services. The theme in the morning will be, "A Pardonable God," and in the evening the ubject will be, "Salvation." Mississippl-Avenue Congregational.

At the Miss ssippl-Avenue Congregation-al Church the pastor, Rev. G. A. Taggart, Ill preach in the morning on,

to the general conference of the M. E. Church, which will meet in Chicago next nonth, will preach in the First Norwe gian and Danish M. E. Church, Thir-teenth and Davis streets, at 11 A. M. and :30 P. M., and in the Second Norwegian and Danish Church, Russell and Filnt streets, at 3 P. M. He will deliver a free streets-Rev. A. M. Bray, pastor, Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30. lecture in First Church Saturday even-ing, March 31, on "Has Christ Been Mis-taken in His Second Coming?"

German Trinity, Albina-Rev. Theodore Fleckenstein, pastor. Preaching, 10:30 and Services will be held at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30; Sunday school, 9:39. Immanuel (Swedish)-Rev. John lospel Hall, 228 Sixth street. The usual corporate communion of the

Brotherhood of St. Andrew will take place this morning at St. Mark's Church. Mrs. Kate Buffington Davis, of Minne apolis, will lecture tonight at 8 o'clock in he Unitarian Chapel, upon Death." Mrs. Davis having devoted many years to the study of theosophy, is well qualified to speak on this subject. The cture is under the auspices of the local branch, Mount Hood Theosophical Socie-ty. No admission fee will be charged. Appointed Asistant Rector,

Rev.

Rev. C. H. Lake, of St. Stephen's Thurch, Baker City, has accepted a call o be assistant minister of Trinity Church.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Second-Rev. Ray Palmer, pas-or. Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday School, 12; Junior, Union, 3:30; Young people, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30; Christian culture class, Thursday, 8:30. Calvary-Rev. Eben M. Bilss, pastor, ervices, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 11:45; B. Y. P. U., 6:30; prayer, Thursday

croft, pastor. Services, 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 10; prayer, Thursday, 8.

chool, 19; junior meeting, 3.

Preaching, 10:30 and 7:30: Sunday chool, 11:45; Young People's meeting, 6:30 Third-Sunday school at 19, George E. Jamison, superintendent; preaching at 3 by Rev. N. S. Holecroft, of the Grac

C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

First Church of Christ (Scientist), 31 Dekum building-Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of sermon, "Matter"; children's Sunday school, 12; Wednesday eeting, 8 P. M.

Portland Church of Christ (Scientist) Auditorium-Services, 11 and 8: subject, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?"; Sun-day school, 12: Sunday and Wednesday vening meetings, 8.

Congregationalist.

German-Rev. John Koch, pastor. Serv. 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30 Y. P. S. C. E., Tuesday, 7:30; prayer, Vednesday, 7:30.

Wednesday, 7:30. Sunnyside-Rev. J. J. Staub, pastor Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Young People's Society, 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30. Hassalo-Street-Rev. R. W. Farquhar, pastor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school '5. V. B. S. C. E. Starguhar,

chool, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer Thursday, 7:30.

Mussiasippi-Avenue-Rev. George A. Tag-missiasippi-Avenue-Rev. George A. Tag-net pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sungart, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30;

Second-Rev. H. A. Deck, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Keytone League, 6:30; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30. Friends (Quakers).

Luthernn.

Skans, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 and 8.

ternity, 7. Friends, East Thirty-fourth and Salmon

Universalist. First-Rev. H. H. Hoyt, minister, Services, 11 and 7:20; Y. P. C. U., 6:30.

Friendly Criticism.

Dr. Thirdly-How did you enjoy my ser-mon this morning, deacon? Deacon Jones-I enjoyed a portion of

very much, indeed. Dr. Thirdly-What portion of it did you

enjoy most? Deacon Jonez-The part where you said:

"And now, brethren, one word more and I have finished."-Chicago News.

Business Barred.

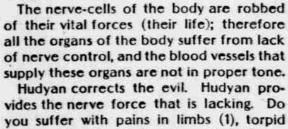
"And now," said the minister, "we will sing 'Old Hundred.' "

Just as the announcement was made brother in the "amen corner" commenced singing "The Ninety and Nine,

"Hold on there, brother," said the minis-ter; "you ain't in the store now-there's no cent off on these goods."-Atlanta Constitution.

The WEAR AND TEAR **ON NERVES**

Results in "debility," "exhaustion." Not only exhaustion of the body, but exhaustion of the mind as well.



liver (2), pains in stomach or disordered digestion (3), fluttering of heart (4), pale, wan face (5), hollow, bleary eyes (6), headaches or dizziness (7), coated tongue (8)? Are you weak, neryous, melancholy, gloomy, is your sleep disturbed? Do you lack confidence in yourself? These are all weak-nerve symptoms that Hudyan cures.

Hudyan's effect is unlike that of any other remedy. Hudyan makes one hearty, robust, strong.

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Consuit Hudyan Dectors About Your Case-Free of Charge. .Write.



St. Paul's Evangelical (German)-Rev. August Krause, pastor. Preaching, 19:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Bible study,

w

Thursday, 7:30. Zion's (German)-Services, 10 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; Christian day school,

rles Priesin

Monday to Friday. St. James's (English)-Rev. Charles S. Rahn, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15.

Methodist Episcopal.

Second German-Rev. Cha pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30. Taylor-Street (First)-Rev. H. W. Kel-

Baptist.

Grace (Montavilla) - Rev. N. S. Holl-

Park Place (University Park)-Rev. N. 8. Hollcroft, pastor. Services, 11; Sunday

Immanuel - Rev. Stanton C. Lapman

Baptist Church.

Christian.

Rodney-Avenue-Rev. A. D. Skaggs, pas-tor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:45; Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Y. P. S.

First-Rev. J. F. Ghormiey, pastor. Services, 10:65 and 7:45; Sunday school, 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30. Woodlawn (Madrona) - Rev. A. D. Chorae acates Complete S P. M.

Skaggs, pastor, Services, 3 P. M.

Christian Science.