SPLENDID RECORD OF THE ORGANIZATION

Preparations for a Reunion at San Autonio-Story of Stirring Life Told by a Three-Year Recruit.

The Texas Rangers, an organization made up of former members of various companies body of Mexican raiders five miles into chances and go to the dance. They slipped of the Lone Star state's famous frontier Mexico and fought, them there. They out of camp and soon were having all kinds fighters, will meet in San Antonie, Tex., No- numbered us more than ten to one and they vember 2. It is likely that many hundreds of fought their best, but we killed twenty- at the fandango. With a hint from their ex-Rangers will be at the meeting, for about seven of them and finally brought the others six-shooters the Rangers had made the 1,000 of these men are still alive, and they all take a great pride in the organization, they had stolen. At another time seventeen the dancing enclosure. haired men who fought the murderous raiders on an open prairie and attacked Apaches, Comanches and Klowas in the '40s them under a hot fire. They killed one of and '50s, but the greater number are those who saw equally dangerous service on the Texas frontier in the fifteen years immedintely following the civil war and whose principal duty it was to drive out the Mexican raiders from across the Rio Grande and to overcome the white desperadoes who banded together and terrorized the settlers of the border countles.

n all truth it may be said that no body of frontier constabulary in the history of the world ever held such a record for bravery and effective work as the Texas Rangers They have been magnificent fighters ever since the time when forty of them fought their way through Santa Anna's army to the Alamo to join its little band of desperate defenders, and there gave up their lives with Davy Crockett, Sam Bowie and Travis.

Those men were the original Texas Rang ers, and their example has ever been in the minds of their successors, apparently, for it is a matter of common knowledge in Texas that no Ranger ever shirked his duty o turned his back to the enemy, no matte what were the odds against him.

In the war for the independence of Texas in the Mexican war and in the civil war the Texas Rangers did notable service. Many of them joined the Rough Riders when the Spanish-American war was declared and of them Colonel Rossevelt has written:

"We drew a good many recruits from Texas; and from nowhere did we get higher average, for many of them had served that famous body of frontier fighters the Texas Rangers. These needed no teach ing They were already trained to obey and to take responsibility. They were splendid shots, horsemen and trailers. They were accustomed to living in the open, to enduring great fatigue and hardship, and encountering all kinds of danger."

But wars have been but incidents in the career of the Rangers, for they have been fighting a war of their own on the Texas frontier for over sixty years. During that time they have fought against the enemie of law and order in their state and have had hundreds upon hundreds of battles and skirmishes with the enemy. The work of wresting Texas from the control of the lawless element which formerly reigned supreme along her borders has been slow, but it has finally been accomplished by the Rangers, fighting for every foot o ground throughout the long years.

The Writer a Ranger Himself.

It was my high privilege to be a Texas Ranger for nearly three years-from 1875 to 1878-and I therefore feel qualified in a measure to act as their historian, although the limits of this article are far too circonscribed to admit of any but the briefest mediate comrades in the service of the simply riding on the scene, giving a few tenant was awakened by the sound of restate and endeavor to give in sketchy out- yells and firing our six-shooters in the air. volvers firing in the direction of the fanline an idea of our life from day to day in camp and in the saddle.

Captain L. H. McNelly, who had achieved fame throughout the southwest as a leader of irregular cavalry in the confederate service during the war, was in command of the Ranger company which I joined at the age of 19 on the Rio Grande border. There were but little more than forty men in our company, but the first work we were set to do was to put an end to the cattle stealing by thousands of Mexican raiders along the Ric for the many United States troops stationed along the river. The raiders were well or ganized and had carried on their depredations for years. They were fine horsemen expert plainsmen and courageous fighters when cornered. Their leaders were notorious bandits who had fought their way to their But although the Rangers in our trees

were little more than boys-they ranged from 18 to 23 years of age, and McNelly himself was under 30-they did not shrink from the work ahead of them. The captain had picked his men from thousands of applicants and the result proved how splendidly he could judge men. I doubt if such a fearless body of young dare-devils ever took the saddle in the service of any state as were McNelly's Texas Rangers. But there was nothing of the border ruffian, "cowboy" element in the makeup of the troop. They were all well educated young fellows, many of them college graduates, in whose veins flowed the best blood of the south and southwest. They were real "gentlemen adventurers"-not of a kind, however, with those who sailed the Spanish Main.

They had sought excitement out on the open pratries where wild cattle and wild horses still roamed at will and where the last herds of the buffaloes yet grazed, but the Ranger company offered superior inducements for such as they and it was with zeal and enthusiasm they entered the services of

Thirty Buttles in Three Years. Under McNelly we found all the adven

ture we sought, and to spare. In the three years I was with the company we had nearly thirty open battles with Mexican raiders and Texas desperadoes and any number of you could cross?" minor encounters with them. We arrested ever 2,000 outlaws in that time and broke about the desperadoes," said Body. up gang after gang of horsethieves and catthe thieves and murderers who roamed over the western part of the state.

We literally lived in the saddle. We carried our blankets with us, and wherever darkness overtook us on the plains or in the chaparral there we lay down and slept. For two years I never once had so much

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Several years ago boils and carbuncles appeared upon me to an alarming extent, causing me great trouble and pain. Physicians' treatment did not seem to avail, and finally I decided to give S. S. S. a trial. I improved at the boils and carbuncles disappeared

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ROUGH RANGERS OF TEXAS Is it rained, we pulled our hats over our protracted fandango was in progress and faces-for raindrops are cold when they strike the bare skin at night-and slept War Waged for Sixty Years on Cattle Thieves day's play; if it snowed, we let the snow Robinson for going across the Rio Grande all night long so as to be where we could surround some desperado stronghold at dawn out permission. We didn't like this a bi and arrest—or kill, if they showed fight— and the grumbling was loud and contin hose whom we sought

a formidable body of men and it did not take long for their fame as fighters to spread from one end of the state to the other. On one occasion thirty of us pursued a over and half a dozen decided to take to terms and made them return the cuttle. Mexican men stand up as wall flowers about me of the ex-Rangers are old, white- of the Rangers met fourteen of the Mexican

Well armed with eix-shooters and car-

bines, tireless riders, ready at all times to

our number, but we killed the whole fourteen

Twenty-Five Against Hundreds. tronghold of King Fisher's great band of to Sergeant Orell. They reported and were lesperadoes, numbering hundreds of the put to work cleaning up the camp, but the most desperate outlaws in Texas, and fought next night went to the fandango again with them to a standstill, scattering the band and Orell and six other men. Again the lieutenkilling a number of the worst men in it ant appeared on the scene and this time when they resisted arrest. With seventeen ordered all hands to report to Corporal men, under Lieutenant Jesse Lee Hall, we Rudd at 6 o'clock for extra guard duty, succeeded in putting an end to a feud of Now Rudd was something of a martinet

we knew it. It so happened that at this time nearly all the boys were in bad stand he sleep of tired children after a hard ing with Captain McNelly and Lieutenan add a white covering to our beds and slept, a few nights before and shooting out the the sounder for it. But frequently we rode lights at a fandango there, and we were on some business and Lieutenant Robinson a very charming fellow from Virginia, was seek danger, quick to shoot and well able in charge. A committee waited upon him to shoot straight, McNelly's Rangers were with the request that a few of us should be permitted to go to the familiango each night but he declined to entertain the proposition for an instant. Then the men talked out of camp and soon were having all kinds of fun dancing with the Mexican senoritas six-shooters the Rangers had made the

Made the Sergeant Dance. Right in the middle of the fun Lieutenant Robinson suddenly appeared with notebook and pencil in hand. He was cordially in vited to get a partner, but he quietly declined and as quietly ordered the six Rangers With twenty-five men we went to the to report for extra guard duty at 6 a. m.



though both sides numbering hundreds of on a small scale and "attentive to his duty" 120 arrests in that county in one monthnost of them for murder. We pursued and whole. I shall rather couline myself to sheriffs and other peace officers, and once that orders would be obeyed, telling of some of the exploits of my im- we put down a serious railroad riot by But about 11:30 o'clock that night the lieu-The rioters disappeared so quickly that we dange. He jumped up and called for Rudd, laughed.

> privilege. George Boyd, a Ranger from feilow him into danger. cup of coffee in the morning and to let our We reached the Nueces river on the afternoon of the third day only to find it so swollen by recent rains as to be impassable, and Orrell and his men were on the other bank. We rode up the river for miles trying to find a place where we could cross.

But we took off our boots and tied them to larly dangerous criminals. our saddles and urged the horses into the reached about mid-stream. Then the horse had to swim. The current was very swift and the poor animals, tired as they were, could not make any headway. We let them to reach the bank more dead than alive, traveler: In our bare feet we walked five miles before we reached the Rangers camp, and by straight as the wall of a house, if not that time it was long after dark and they straighter. A plumb line dropped from the were all asleep. They didn't even have a nape of the neck would, in most instances, man standing guard. We woke them up and fall well behind the heels. But the gait is a us over and laughed:

Didn't Need the Warning. "You boys are dum fools," he said. "Why didn't you stay on the other side

of the river till it went down a bit so's "We were told to hurry and warn you

"I thought you and the captain had better sense," said Orrell. "You cught to sometimes not. Often the sole know that there are not enough desperadoes raised from the ground by wooden in Texas to tackle ten of McNelly's Rang- heels and soles-blocks ors, even when we're asleep. The best lower than those used by the Japthing you can do is to turn in and get anese. Stockings are not usually worn, Let some rest after you've had something to

We knew that he was right about the the superstructure except a cap that will just desperadoes and we felt a little ashamed about cover her toes, and after sticking her of ourselves, although we had only obeyed toes into them try to walk around her orders. There was no guard set that night boudoir, and see how many shoes she has and the Rangers were never attacked. We on after the trip. Try it again with the litfound our horses the next day, for they had the outward curving swing from the knee, reached land after all.

Never were men more obedient to their superior officers in time of action than the stay on, and you will have acquired the Rangers, and probably in no like organiza- gait of the Filipina. There is, perhaps, a all-conquering British lion. tion was there ever such a lack of "military discipline" when there was work to also a good deal of 'shuffling' and a general have at any time contemplated any attack of discased troops, and the policing of the do. The officers treated the men as their appearance of being slipshod." social equals, as they were. We were not soldiers" and hardly of the material of which soldiers are made.

I remember one incident of our camp life which will illustrate our lack of so-called which will illustrate our lack of so-called chester. Mich., tells how such a slave was discipline in times of peace, although, as made free. He says: "My wife has been so said, we would cheerfully and unques-lonably obey any order when danger was turn over in bed alone. After using two ionably obey any order when danger was

We were encamped at the upper end of the improved and able to do her own work." ong, straggling village of Las Rucias, on This supreme remedy for female diseases the bank of the Rio Grande, some forty miles above Brownsville. The boys were for two weeks and time hung heavy on their people. hands. At the lower end of the village, about cents. Sold by Kuhn & Co., druggists.

men, were arrayed against us. We made would not be so easily led astray as Orrell had been. He worked us hard that day and made himself unpopular. That night Rudd captured stage robbers, train robbers, bank was put over six men to guard the camp, robbers and any number of lesser criminals and I heard Robinson say afterwards that reference to the work of the Rangers, as a who had successfully defied the efforts of the he retired with a feeling of perfect security

> but got no answer. Then he investigated A number of us were encamped at one and found be was alone in the camp. We time in one of the suburbs of San Antonio. had captured Rudd and his guard and We were resting after months of hard rid- marched them off to the fandango and were ing on the plains. A message came to Cap- | making them dance in the middle of the tain McNelly saying that many desperadoes ring to the accompaniment of our revolvers had banded together for the purpose of mas- when the lieutenant appeared. He merely sacreing ten of our men who, under Ser- shook his head and a shadow of a smile geant R. P. Orrell, were in camp on the crept about the corners of his mouth, but we Nucces river, about 250 miles distant. Mc- never heard again of our mutiny. He knew Nelly called for two men to ride to Orrell's that the wild, harebrained boys there were camp and warn him of his danger. We were loyal to the core to him and would have

But very few of McNelly's Texas Rangers on our way. It was late in the afternoon the range" in the service of the state, and rapid a pace as we could keep up without of the survivors will be at San Antonio at Paris. killing our horses. We stopped to make a the rangers' rounice, but their hair will be times of which I write are those of nearly a quarter of a century ago.

There are a very few Rangers still in the service of the state, but their work is light the interests of India's vast empire made it now compared to what their predecessors had cut out for them. Still, they are effica-Finally we reached a place where it seemed clous, brave officers of the law and always practicable, although even there the stream acquit themselves well when called upon to vain the Greeks hurled themselves against was full a half a mile wide and very rapid. assist a sheriff in rounding up some particu- the Turks in their last unfortunate war. In

water. We managed all right until we CARRIAGE OF THE MANILA GIRL.

Straight as the Wall of a House She Holds Her Body.

The carriage and walk of the native women go and by tremendous exertions managed of Manila are thus described by a returning

"As a rule the women of all classes are as explained why we had come. Orrell looked peculiar swing which is quite noticeable. Some charge this, as well as the straightness, to their habit of carrying all burdens, from a cake of soap to a house and lot, or the top of the head. That is probably the cause of the erect bearing, but I think the peculiar gait due to a certain swing of the limbs required for keeping the shoes on the The local woman's shoe consists usually of a flat sole with a toe cap. Sometimes the cap has room for all the toes; like. my gentle reader take a pair of her little slippers and cut away from the soles all of with a resultant side swing from the hip-After a few years of practice the slipper will certain grace in the movement, and there is

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GREED THE MOTIVE FOR WAR!

Story of British Aggression in South Africa Told by an American Officer.

Not the Wrongs of the Outlanders, But the Gold Mines and Rhodes' Railway the Cause of It-Probable Duration.

The opening of hostilities between Engand and the South African Republic mark he beginning of the last act of the drama which has been playing in Africa for fifty years. Beginning with the innocent explorations of Mungo Park and the missionary labors of David Livingstone, the influence of England has been slowly extended over Africa by every means possible to modern utilitarianism. Speke and Grant tracing out forty years ago the sources of the Nile Sir Samuel Baker solving the problem of th Nyanza, Gordon as governor of the Soudan and Lord Cromer as the uncrowned king of Egypt, have been forging, link by link, the new chains which rivet the inhabitants of infortunate Africa to the car of progress.

The modern policy of England is strictly illitarian. British diplomacy goes hand in and with British aggression, seeking a market for British manufactures and commerce for England's great merchant marine.

enormous riches of the gold and diamond fields of the South African Republie have whetted the appetites of British merchants, whose legitimate African trade has been weakened by French, German and Portuguese competition. No student of hisic have whetted the appetites of British tory can forget that England guards the great continent of Australia, with its wonderful gold fields, coal mines and sheep pastures upon exactly the same title pos-sessed by the Boer in the occupation of the unused Transvaal and the original discovery of the gold and diamond fields. And it is onvenient at this juncture for her majesty's government to boldly back up Cecil Rhodes project of pushing the Cape to Cairo railway through, regardless of blackened home and seas of human blood. The brutal and inexcusable raid of Jameson finds its sequenin the determined, aggressive policy which has caused the Boers to strike the first blow in a war forced upon them by cold-hearted British aggression.

Pibles Backed by Bullets.

Whatever cause may embroll weak peoples with foreign nations, England, with its irresistible fleet is sure to find its sphere of influence extending so far as to derive territorial profit from the sufferings of the secondary nations and aborigines occupying the little available, stealable territory left upon the earth. The British bible is backed by the British bayonet, and no other policy than that of the interests of the British pocket has directed the foreign office of England since steam-carrying became profitable. Old principles, wish maxims, and newly brightened moral saws are always produced to justify any prefitable onslaught of England upon weaker peoples. The cold-hearted subjugation of Egypt in the last thirty years has been brought about by a secret policy determined upon many years ago, which has for its object the development of the entire unprotected areas left in darkest Africa.

England's territorial aggrandizement dates from the time of the great Elizabeth Cabot, Drake and Frobisher were ploneers in that exploration of the seas which forms the most honorable period of England's annals. All that could be fairly acquired by original discovery fell into the hands of the British sovereign through these bold navigatore. No publicist can attack England's titles to the colonies successfully wrested from France and Spain in wars But for India. Australia, the African possessions, its Chinese dependencies, and all of England's territorial acquisitions in the Victorian era, there is no apology but the lust of conquest and the greed of gold. No gain has been too small, no tribe, community or nation found too weak, too touchingly he'pless, to feel the paw of the British lion.

Bloody Aggression, Ever.

It was mere self-interest which caused Great Britain to champion Turkey against Russia in the Crimean war. It was the desire to dominate in Egypt which dictated to all eager to go and we drew lots for the risked their lives a hundred times over to England the wisdom of curbing great Mohammed Ali, and, later, grasping the reins of power in Egypt from the hands of the in ten minutes we were in the saddle and are alive now. Many of them went "over luxurious Ishmael. British morality has yielded pliantly to an infamous loyalty to when we started, and we rode all night at as others have scattered far and wide. A few Turkish interests demanded by the treaty of

For years the voice of suffering Bulgarians streaked with gray and the weight of years | fell upon deaf ears in an appeal for British norses graze for awhile. Then we rode on, will be on their broad shoulders-for the interference. The humanitarian policy which caused England to unite with France and Russia in the annihilation of the Turkish fleet at Navarino was coldly changed when profitable to wink at Turkish butcheries in Crete and the continued desolation of Armentan homes by the bloody Kurds. In vain Russia poured forth its blood and treasure to extinguish the Turkish butcheries in Asia Minor. It was an irresistible fleet at Besika bay which bade the czar of Russia pause in his work of extirpating the Turkish

The policy of England in China since the infamous days of the opium war has been simply one of cold aggression, backed by a superior force. The Persian-Afghanistan and Penj-Deh questions have illustrated the rapacity of the British foreign policy and established the fact that only in impregnable Russia does England find an enemy penetrating all her designs and ready to meet her at any moment.

Her Course in South Africa.

As to the policy of Great Britain in South Africa since the occupation of the Cape of Good Hope in 1896, the varying Kaffir wars, the struggle for Natal, and the temporary annexation of the Orange Free State, the whole record is one of the extinction of Dutch interests and a cold disregard of the justness of the innocent Boer population. The discovery of the vast local riches in gold and diamonds has sealed the doom of the smaller South African states. At the outset of this bloody war England has purchased for herself a strong place of arms in Delagoa bay from which to reach the heart of the Transvaal by a 250-mile line of march, instead of the 600 stretching out to the Cape of Good Hope. The payment of a score of millions for this naval base while peace negotiations with President Kruger's government were still supposed to be in progress, conclusively proves the pre-determination of England to extinguish all Boer sovereignty, regardless of whatever concessions might be made by a weak republic in the face of the

No man dares to assert that the Boers upon legal British interests. Whatever policy of the exclusion of the foreigners has in time to the infiltration of the commercial and mining population drawn from the various civilized nations. But such gradual elaxing of harsh rules affecting foreign residents would only benefit a cosmopolitan, no ly English class. It is not for that that



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influence of the telegraph, the steamboat and verely felt by the invaders. It is clear the locomotive. Whatever horrors of war that England will be obliged at dispropor-follow the determined and spirited resistance tionate expense to transport levies of volthe Boers will be charge phlegm, instead of being counted as the ulti- India, in order to finally crush Kruger's Kruger's generals may hope to inflict a demate heroism of a people born free devoting army. Thoroughly familiar with the councility characters are the council to play that

to slavery. Not Like Our War with Spain. There is no analogy between the position of the British in South Africa and that of the people of the United States in regard to the war with Spain. On one hand, the Boers are an inland community, agrarian and patriarchal, avoiding all foreign complications and living the life which Abraham led among his flocks and herds. Without a seaonly to foreign nations for a peaceful ex-

could clash in anything save some mere will be inflicted upon the invaders. local matter of border police. The war between the United States and unending persecution of American citizens, by an intolcrable and brutal disregard of all the interests of the United States. With Cuba, an armed Spanish stronghold, lying at the open gates of the Gulf of Mexico, with the record of massacre, spoilation and inacre in Cuba to the peaceful occupation of

The moral responsibilities of England in

engaging in a fight to a finish with the eager to avenge the disgrace of Majuba Hill. ages since the burning of Moscow. this latest inland campaign, with all the operations of the irregular warfare. adjuncts of modern warfare. But there are peculiar difficulties and obstacles to be sur- becente of Kruger to prevent the final ocremembered for its obstinacy and propor- be marked by Boer victories is limited by African republic. tional bloodshed. The difficulties, delays the final arrival of British troops in sufand expenses of a foreign campaign in- ficient numbers to guard and maintain the square of the distance.

England's Vast Military Problems. tinued arrival of British reinforcements and No other war affecting the destiny of a supplies will enable the British commander as our struggle with Spain for the domina- use of cavalry and light troops to break tion of the Carribean. The reason is found up the disorganized masses of the Boers. in the triffing distance. It was in our However brave and skillful the personal power to throw regiment by regiment onto warfare, it is not possible for the inferior Cuban shores by twenty-four hour trips. forces to finally make a successful stand Supplies and reinforcements were available against the British army, smarting under to any extent and with the least delay, the severe losses of many bloody outpest The removal of the wounded, the trans'er battles. obtained in the Transyanl, was sure to yield expense. Spain at a distance of 3,000 miles the British is to break up the masses of the

cessful conquest of the South African re- extinction of the Boers as an organized public! A voyage of 7,000 miles, averaging | army.

the way for the great inland highway which supply services. To forward from the Cape | cavalry screen and guarding against all poswill give England a great strategic advan- of Good Hope the supplies needed for an sible attacks upon his lines of communicatage and the monopoly of the carrying of the invading army is a herculean task. The abvast regions soon to be developed under the sence of fuel, forage and water will be se-

their homes to fire and sword rather than try, self-devoted and united the Boers will the British commander is not galled into adof the British.

enabled to not only harass and delay the in the minor skirmishes, and in all the de British advance, but to skillfully clude the tacked operations of the British, they will English commander in his desire to crush often be taken at great disadvantage. The the Boer power in one great field battle, final outcome of the campaign is a foregone The operations of the Boers will be assisted conclusion. The romantic assistance of by every appliance known to modern me- women and children, the occasional help of a chanical ingenuity. The employment of few restless adventurers, the speculative efport, without a standing army, with no navy, dynamite, the use of rapid-firing guns, the forts of outside supply agents, will, after all, with no foreign agents to embroil it; looking substantial aid of the entire population as but poorly replace to the brave and devoted spics and the peculiar conformation of the Boers the advantages of solid numbers, a change of manufactured goods for natural lenely veldt will determine a campaign of sound military organization, and continued commodities, it is difficult to conceive how fierce surprises, harassing combats and a and regularly furnished military supplies. the interests of the Boers and the British stubborn resistance in which enormous loss

The ingenuity of the African trader and Spain was brought about by fifty years of troubles of others will cause adventurous dealers of all nations to use every possible means to introduce ammunition, high explosives, military supplies, etc., into the South African Republic. In the stormy six months past the Boers have secretly sup- and more active the operations the s oner humanity left by the butcher Weyler, it was plied themselves with great stores of war with a righteous indignation that the United | material. The defense of the disputed ter-States at last fought to preven the final ex- ritory will be obstinate. The voluntary detinction of the Cuban people. The solemn struction of homes and towns will delay the objects of the British have been accomguarantee of the United States opens every British advance and rob the invaders of plished, bands of determined colonists may their final victory. The destruction by the keep up a resistance inspired only by the all well disposed people, regardless of re- Boers of the millions of pounds' worth of desire of avenging their fallen brothren ligion, color or station. The continued machinery in the great gold and diamond and their ruined homes. But with the domination of Spain in the West Indies was mines has already begun. The slender rail- meeting of the two strong British columns, menace to our unprotected southern coast ways to the east and south have been at- sure sooner or later to force the boundaries and the rights of man demanded that the tacked by parties of Boer horsemen, and of the Transvaal, all capacity for organized intolerable cruelties of Spanish rule should every bridge and viaduct will be blown into resistance will come to an end. The folly

fragments, Tremendous Loss of Property. The loss to the outlanders by this sense-Boers are appalling. The English army 13 less struggle will exceed any military rav- | hope that a devoted and chivalric struggle The medal-seekers of the English regiments final victory of the British arms will come of outraged international sentiment may hall with delight the prospect of a victorious only with the disappearance of the last cause the Boers to fight up to the very campaign in South Africa. The navy en- considerable bands of Boers able to bur last moment. ters upon its work of guarding the coast arms. The relative losses of the British and convoying the transports with profes- forces engaged will be appalling, for the It is not, however, possible for the ad-

and Capetown. After six months the con-

The Boers lack discipline, solidity and narrow Cuban channel were matters pre- familiarity with the practical branches of the senting minimum difficulties as to time and military art. The only individual object of was powerless to succor its Cuban forces Boers and by advancing in force into the or to repair the loss of even a drawn battle, country to contter the interior enemies and How vastly more difficult are the military allow privation, siekness and the absence of problems of England with regard to a suc- military supplies to bring about the final

England's mightiest fleet and Sir Redvers thirty days of transit under the most favor- The British commander who rashly ad-Butter with two army corps hurl themselves shie conditions, and the transportation of vances or who divides his forces in the face upon this brave and pygmy people in arms. | huge quantities of munitions, unimals and | of this atubborn enemy may pay dearly for is to control gold mines and diamond material to the immediate theater of war. his temerity. There is but one royal road to fields, to round out the map of Eastern involves the maximum of risk, delay and success for the English commander, and that Africa, to connect the Cape of Good Hope expense. Every obstacle of climate, inferior is with an irresistible force to advance with British South Africa, British Central roads, strange discusses and natural confu-Africa and British East Africa, and to open sion will increase the labors of the British covering his front with a strongly supported Extra Dry. I wish to dine with the gods.

In artillery and cavalry the Boers must soon yield the palm to the invader. It is by the English uniters from Canada and Australia, as well chosen and where the British artillery and to their obstinacy of spirit and their Dutch as the troops which can be spared from cavalry cannot be brought into play that undoubtedly destroy all the available re- vancing too soon, the final rate of progress sources in any region exposed to the inroads toward victory will be materially enhanced. It is naturally to be expected that in the Pamed as skirmishers, the Boers will be destruction and capture of private property

The Result Inevitable.

The South African republic is a natural treasury of gems and precious metals hidden under the dreary cattle ranges of the desclate and trecless land. But devoid of manufactures, with imperfect internal communication, with no open seaports for illicit supplies, it is clear that the sharper will arrive the period of the military exhaustion of the country.

For many months after the final military of an ultimate resistance on the part of this brave and unfortunate people is apparent with the first shots of the campaign. The The may bring to their aid the remonstrances

The jealousy of Russia and Germany may cause either one of these great powers sional enthusiasm. The trained ability of hardy habits of the Boer soldiery will give to intervene, with Russia presumably anthe British forces will be manifested in them a clear superiority in the detached tagonistic to British interests. It is clear that in such a juncture the balance of power would be left in the hands of France, should France decide to follow the czar mounted, which may defer the hour of viz- cupation of the South African republic by in any mandate which should forbid the tory and make the struggle one long to be the British forces. The period which will destruction of the autonomy of the S ath

It is hopeless, however, to imagine that any moral resistance of an outraged civcrease in ratio vastly greater than the double line of advance from Delagoa bay ilization will hold back the British government in its purpose to finally possess itself of the Transvaal. The losses and expenses, however heavy, will be atoned great power was as quickly to be concluded to firmly hold the ground gained and by the for by the surely gained profit in the acquisition of the ri hest undeveloped territory now open to the grasp of any strong nation. The geographical advantages of the move to make the Cape to Cairo railroad a national necessity as well as a preordained success; and at whatever cost of blood and treasure, at whatever disproportionate slaughter of British troops, the dominating idea of Cooll Rhodes will be carried out and that idea is expressed in the declaration that, though stained with blood and unfurled against the dictates of national morality, the British banner shall wave victorious from the Cape of Good Hope o the minarets of Cairo. The greater ludes the lesser, and the extinction of the Boer autonomy will be but one bloody page in the history of the parceling out f Africa to the strongest.-Richard Henry Savage, scalor major United States volunteer engineer corps.

> Waiter! A dozen on half shell, some celery and a pint of Cook's Imperial Champagne