

from their all but bankruptcy of 1875, but have been enabled to place themselves on a sound financial footing. "The foreigners" have built her railroads and her cities, but they have had no voice in the administration of her affairs. At first the floating population did not feel the burden of complete non-citizenship and its consequences to them.

Among the 40,000 white people of Johannesburg, not more than 300 are entitled to vote, and quite one-half of these are native Dutchmen. At the present time, a fourteen years' residence is necessary before one may become a citizen. Even the children of the foreigners, although born in the country, are in the eyes of the existing laws, as foreign as their parents. Each effort made by the colonists to obtain recognition in the land of their adoption has been indignantly resented by the *Volk-raad*. Everything has been done to make them feel that they are, in the fullest sense, strangers—that they are in the country simply upon tolerance, and that they are not, and cannot be, recognized in any sense as citizens. Even suitable schools are denied their children.

For many months the population, other than Boer, has been trying to find some way of bringing about conditions under which their rights would be respected, and the affairs of the country in which they had so much at stake, conducted more in accord with the requirements of the masses that now must be recognized as her representative inhabitants. Unfortunately, what should have been the resort only when all other efforts failed, has been the first active demonstration of their discontent.

The invasion of the country by the Chartered Company's troops under Jameson, met with the reception and mortifying results which must have been foreseen by men calm enough to quietly review the situation. That the Government was aware of the contemplated uprising in the Rand, there is no room to doubt, and subsequent results have clearly shown that she was prepared to put down with a strong hand the first demonstration that should threaten her safety. Had the evidently matured plans of the people of the Rand

been carried out—had they gone under arms to meet the plucky band of raiders, even had they actually joined forces with them, there would almost inevitably have been only a greater disaster and a more deplorable loss of English blood to record. The 700 raiders accustomed to the country and to the tactics of the Boers would have been worth more in an engagement with them than 7,000 Rand recruits who would have been picked off at long range by the unerring rifles of the Boers, while a puff of smoke here and there would alone mark the position of their enemy. There would have been no chance for an open battle.

The exodus of a large body of men from the city to give battle to the Transvaal forces would have left Johannesburg at the mercy of the different detached bodies of the enemy, and with the city in confusion, the Blacks would have been a further menace to her safety. To cut off her railroad communications would quickly bring starvation to the Rand. The Free State Boers in sympathy doubtless with their brothers in the adjoining Republic would have interrupted communications through their territory, while supplies and reinforcements sent up from the coast would have had to cross the different Drakenburg passes which Joubert, who in the engagement at Laing's Neck and Majuba Hill led the Boers to victory, and who is still at the head of their forces, could have made impregnable, or where he could at least have held a strong opposing force in check until terms favorable to the Transvaal Government had been secured.

It is a matter to be grateful for by all the world that probably no further loss of life will result through the lamentable mistake of the recent raid, which can only be looked upon as the reckless escapade of a band of freebooters too willing to assume a burden which was not fitted to their shoulders. Their plucky march, and their battle stubbornly fought against odds so overwhelming, while a cartridge was left in their boxes, and for a cause which was not and could not be their own, will make the memory of the brave men who