mines, it is on the principle that might makes right. Certainly, we are fighting no such battle in the Philippines. The Boers are maintaining a republican form of government, the Filipinos are rejecting the one this country offers."

It is the veriest nonsense to speak of the Government of Kruger as a republic. It is a despotic oligarchy, which refuses the common rights of man to the people who have created its wealth and enabled it to arm to the teeth to crush out the

very semblance of liberty.

This same Dr. Talmage we have seen deliberately insult the British flag in his own church at a religious service on Memorial Day. Dr. Peeke, a native Hollander, in Chicago, declares that "The Boers wanted freedom, the British wanted



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gold and diamonds. The Boer Government stood for God, the British Government for gold. It was a conflict undertaken by the Boer for conscience and right, and by the Briton to rob him of his land and his liberty. The free American citizen should see but one end desirable by the triumph of a civilization with God in it, and the godless power of the British Government forever broken."

To the valiant Doctor the Rev. H. A. Reed replies in the Christian Uplook:

"It seems to me that the Boer is a wily liar, a bigot and a brute. During the civil war, the only absolutely safe place for the negro was under that hated British flag. The Boer was about the last fellow to abandon slavery—and then only at the compulsion of the British—even as his forefathers were the first to sell slaves to British colonists, which they did in Jamestown in 1619.

"It is a significant fact that of all the defenders of Great Britain's policy in relation to her dependencies, there are none more enthusiastically commendatory than the foreign missionaries from the Churches of America."

JUST APPRECIATION.

In contrast with this petty nagging, we note the following expression of admiring sympathy by the foremost organ of Methodism in America, the Christian

Advocate:

"England has a great army journeying six thousand miles over the seas without disturbing the traffic of a single steamship line. Parliament has just adjourned, after voting fifty million dollars to pay the war costs, without adding a penny to the present taxation. Each British colony insists upon sending its contingent to the front at its own expense, and there is some growling because it can't be allowed to send more. England, with her command of the cables of the world, switched off all Europe from telegraphic contact with half the African continent, and, as a writer who sums up these with other things, says, 'All the while her navy remains unfettered, practically with steam up, to maintain supremacy on all the seas.

It goes on to quote the utterance of the Rev. F. G. Scott on the departure of the Canadian troops from Quebec: "We have taken a step, a step on the threshold of another century, which is destined in time to put an end to the distinction of colony and motherland, and will finally give us a voice in the conduct of the Empire."

"We have always supposed," continues the Advocate, "that the talk about the Dominion and this country being united had little foundation. Canada has prac-

tical freedom now."

THE STRENGTH OF BRITAIN.

On this subject the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser remarks: "Though there is a strong personal note in the impressive serenity of Lord Salisbury's Guild Hall speech, it is singularly expressive of the calm power of the mighty Empire whose mere agent he is, and, in a larger sense, of the high, cosmic nature of the mighty business for humanity and civilization of which that Empire in turn is only the agent. It is a vast operation that is going on in South Africa, and it gratifies the sense of dramatic proportion that it should