AT THE ORDWAY RANGE

Only One More Match in the Guard's Autumn Contest Remains.

The District Championship Title Won by Private Whitacre—Sergeant Appleby Gets the Cranford Gold Medal—High Revolver Scores made—A Check for the Morton Cadets.

The annual rifle competition of the District of Columbia National Guard was concluded yesterday at Ordway range. The good weather of Friday and the first day of the competition prevailed and the men did some excellent work before the targets.

During the latter part of yesterday afternoon, however, the wind increased considerably and the marksmen were prevented from doing as good work during that part of the day as they might have otherwise succeeded in doing. With the exception of the National Rifles' Association match, every match was completed. This match will be shot at some date to be named by Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice. Shooting began yesterday morning with the competition in the senatorial trophy match. Private Albert Whitacre, who finished first Friday in the Washington match, won first prize and the title of "the champion rifleman of the District of Columbia." The prize is a silver cup presented by twenty-one United States Senators. The victor will also receive a gold championship medal and $5 in cash. The second prize is $5, and there are five prizes of $2 each. The following are the scores of the competitors in the Senatorial trophy match:

Albert Whitacre, 173; M. Appleby, 171; W. W. Cookson, 170; H. H. Leizear, 165; W. E. Colladay, 161; R. P. Carleton, 161; A. M. Allison, 160; F. W. Holt, 158; G. G. Dennison, 157; F. E. Skinner, 156; S. D. Rotramel, 155; J. E. Bell, 155; M. Doolan, 153; G. B. Young, 151; C. L. Bode, 151; M. W. Farrow, 149; E. A. Scott, 141; W. C. Whipp, 141; C. McC. Taylor, 140; E. J. Williams, 136; W. D. Fales, 134; T. F. McAnally, 133; C. W. Dickey, 132; A. P. Robbins, 132; S. S. Simmons, 128; H. B. Hollifield, 103; Alexander Summers, 85; A. W. Weir, 74; M. F. Halloran, 82; Howard Beall, 71; H. W. Porter, 52.

The Skirmish Firing.

The scores were made out of a possible 200 points. The match was open to all commissioned officers and enlisted men of the District of Columbia National Guard. Distances, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, with five shots at each distance, and one twenty-round skirmish run. The Senatorial trophy match was followed by the distinguished marksman match, open to all distinguished marksmen of the District of Columbia National Guard. The distances were 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, with five rounds at each distance and two twenty-round skirmish runs. The winner of the first prize in this match was Sergt. Maurice Appleby, who secured the gold medal donated by the late Col. H. L. Cranford, and $10 in cash. Sergeant Appleby will be entitled to hold the medal during the ensuing year. The second prize was $10, won by Sergt. H. H. Leizear; third prize, $8; fourth prize, $5. The following are the scores made in the distinguished marksman match: Sergt. Maurice Appleby, 267; Sergt. H. H. Leizear, 248; Capt. Glendie B. Young, 245; Private R. P. Carleton, 239; Major James E. Bell, 237; Private C. W. Dickey, 204; Private J. M. Stewart, 52. Private Stewart is one of the best shots in the Guard, and would have made a good score if he had entered the skirmish runs.

Special Revolver Shoot.

The revolver matches were concluded yesterday evening. The following scores were made: Capt. Glendie B. Young, 87; Private Albert Whitacre, 87; Lieut. Sheridan Ferree, 84; Lieut. P. W. Holt, 83. The scores in the special revolver matches are as follows: Match shot October 27, Lieut. P. W. Holt, 79; Private M. N. Farrow, 78; Private R. P. Carleton, 77. Match shot yesterday, Lieut. P. W. Holt, 90; Major James E. Bell, 85; Private Albert Whitacre, 84. The commissioned officers' match, the R. Harris & Co. trophy match, the Washington match, and the May match were completed late Friday afternoon. The first was won by Sergt. Maurice Appleby, Company A, Sixth Battalion. The following are the scores:

Sergt. M. Appleby, 90; Private R. P. Carlton, 86; Private M. F. Halloran, 85; Private C. W. Dickey, 85; Private C. McC. Taylor, 85; Lieut. A. M. Allison, 83; Capt. W. S. Hodges, 83; M. W. Farrow, 82; M. Doolan, 81; H. W. Hollifield, 81; S. G. Simmonds, 80; C. L. Bode, 80; H. H. Leizear, 79; T. F. McAnally, 79; F. W. Holt, 79; G. G. Dennison, 78; Alex Summers, 77; W. W. Cookson, 77; F. E. Skinner, 77; W. Calvin Whipp, 75; Albert Whitacre, 75; J. M. Pickens, 74; W. E. Colladay, 74; H. Beall, 72; H. W. Porter, 72; S. D. Rotramel, 71; E. J. Williams, 70; S. Ferree, 70; R. L. Pile, 70; A. B. Weir, 70; C. A. Weaver, 69; W. C. Robbins, 66; A. P. Robbins, 65; W. E. Harvey, 64; A. W. Ridgeway, 60; W. D. Fales, 56; C. A. Gibson, 43.

Won by Lieutenant Cookson.

The Harris trophy was won by Lieut. W. W. Cookson, inspector of rifle practice, Sixth Battalion. The scores of the competitors in this match are: Lieut. W. W. Cookson, 83; Private W. E. Colladay, 83; Lieut. A. M. Allison, 81; Private Albert Whitacre, 81; Lieut. S. Ferree, 79; Private E. A. Scott, 79; Private M. F. Halloran, 78; Lieut. Alex. Summers, 78; Capt. W. S. Hodges, 77; Private C. McC. Taylor, 76; G. G. Dennison, 76; George P. Phillips, 76; E. J. Williams, 76; F. W. Holt, 76; W. D. Fales, 74; H. B. Hollifield, 74; Howard Beall, 74; T. F. McAnally, 74; W. E. Harvey, 73; A. P. Robbins, 73; F. E. Skinner, 73; S. D. Rotramel, 73; B. P. Shields, 73; C. L. Bode, 72; C. A. Weaver, 72; J. M. Pickens, 68; W. C. Whipp, 66; M. Doolan, 65; W. C. Robbins, 64; A. B. Weir, 61; C. A. Gibson, 59; H. W. Porter, 58; S. S. Simmons, 58; A. W. Ridgeway, 51.

The gold medal presented by Col. Henry May and $5 were won by Capt. Clarence A. Weaver, surgeon of the First Regiment, with 84 points out of a possible 100. The following are the scores of those who took part in the May match:

Capt. C. A. Weaver, 84; Private M. W. Farrow, 83; Lieut. W. C. Whipp, 82; Lieut. W. W. Cookson, 82; Private A. Whitacre, 82; Private C. A. Russell, 81; Lieut. G. G. Dennison, 79; Private W. E. Colladay, 78; Lieut. S. Ferree, 78; Private J. M. Pickens, 77; Lieut. Howard Beall, 75; Private E. A. Scott, 75; Private S. D. Rotramel, 74; Lieut. W. D. Fales, 73; Capt. A. P. Robbins, 73; Hospital Steward H. B. Hollifield, 72; Lieut. T. F. McAnally, 72; Private B. P. Shields, 72; Capt. F. E. Skinner, 70; Lieut. A. Summers, 70; Capt. F. W. Holt, 70; Lieut. A. M. Allison, 69; Capt. W. S. Hodges, 69; Major W. E. Harvey, 68; Private M. E. Bonzee, 65; Private M. Doolan, 65; A. B. Weir, 62; G. A. Rowe, 62; G. P. Phillips, 61; S. G. Simmonds, 60; W. K. Ferris, 57; D. V. Chisholm, 57; H. W. Porter, 56; James Holmes, 55; W. R. Lowell, 54; A. W. Ridgeway, 53; R. H. Potts, 52; W. C. Robbins, 50; G. P. Sullivan, 50; R. L. Pile, 50; W. C. Eckstein, 42; J. C. Wheat, 42; L. J. Vogt, 44; W. H. Cornish, 36; C. A. Gibson, 35; A. W. Frye, 29; H. P. McCabe, 28; M. N. Katzenberg, 11.

The Magruder Prize.

The Washington match and the gold medal presented by John H. Magruder, was captured by Private Albert Whitacre, who made a total of 44 out of a possible 50. The scores:

Private A. Whitacre, 44; Private J. M. Pickens, 43; Private B. P. Shields, 42; Private C. L. Bode, 42; Private R. L. Pile, 42; Private McDoolan, 40; Private H. B. Hollifield, 39; Private G. P. Philips, 39; Private M. F. Halloran, 38; Private H. R. McCabe, 36; James Holmes, 35; W. K. Ferris, 33; C. A. Gibson, 32; William Pumphrey, 31; R. Potts, 31; G. A. Rowe, 30; W. C. Robbins, 30; William Eckstein, 29; W. R. Lowell, 26; C. H. Ennis, 19; A. W. Frye, 18.

The Washington match was open only to members of the District of Columbia National Guard who had never won an individual medal or trophy.

The Morton Cadets yesterday purchased handsome black fatigue uniforms for the members of the company. The company, through Capt. Dan V. Chisholm, received a check for $100 from Hon. Levi P. Morton, former Vice President of the United States, after whom the organization is named.

GENERAL LEE ARRIVES.

He Asserts That Cubans Are Satisfied With American Rule.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, arrived here last night at 9 o'clock from New York. He went immediately to the Shoreham Hotel, and at once retired. His health appears to be much better than it was when he was last in Washington. The face is bronzed by the sun, the eye is clear, and the gait is quick and elastic.

He was adverse to discussing the situation in Cuba. He stated, however, that military control would be gradually supplanted by civil government, as the people are capable of ruling themselves. To bring about many conditions that the inhabitants desire, he said, is difficult. Many prominent Cubans want the United States to annex the island, while others of the same social class are strenuously opposed to it. The latter, he said, are greatly in the minority, and their political opinion does not sway the common people as much as is believed in this country.

"The natives are becoming contented and happy," he said, "and they have faith in the promises of the United States. The condition of the island has wonderfully improved, large crops of tobacco and sugar being under cultivation, which indicates a speedy return to former prosperity. The reports that the people will rebel if the American troops are not withdrawn on January 1 is absurd, and the statements that the relations between the military and civil officials are not amicable are also false.

General Lee will probably return to Cuba on December 1.

PHILIPPINE RETIRING BOARD.

The Officers Who Will Conduct the Examinations Named.

A retiring board to examine officers now in the Philippines has been named by the War Department. It will be the duty of the board to examine such officers as General Otis may order before it for retirement. The board is composed of the following officers:

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. Volunteers (colonel Fourth U. S. Infantry); Col. Edward B. Williston, Sixth U. S. Artillery; Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Major William H. Corbusier, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major W. P. Vose, Sixth U. S. Artillery; Major John B. Rodman, Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Major William D. Crosby, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers (captain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.); Major William P. Kendall, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers (captain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.); Major Frank R. Keefer, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers (captain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.); Capt. Charles G. Woodward, Sixth U. S. Artillery, recorder.

AT CAMP MEADE.

The Secretary of War Will Inspect Two Regiments.

The Forty-first and Forty-seventh volunteer regiments at Camp Meade, Pa., are to be inspected by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General today. Mr. Root returned from New York last night at 8 o'clock and left at 10:40 o'clock, accompanied by General Corbin and Victor Mason, Mr. Root's private secretary. They will return to Washington tonight.

The following order for the movement of the Forty-seventh volunteers from Camp Meade has been telegraphed to the commanding general, Department of the East:

The Secretary of War directs that the Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry Volunteers be relieved from duty at Camp Meade and proceed fully armed and equipped with 200 rounds of ammunition per man and proper tentage by rail to New York city for embarkation on the transport Thomas, November 4, for the Philippine Islands to be reported upon arrival to commanding general, Department of Pacific. Prior to departure from station the regiment will be subjected to medical inspection and all sick and suspects left home, and measures will be taken to insure satisfactory sanitary condition of railroad cars before the troops are embarked therein.

POOR STREET SWEEPING.

The Commissioners Hear Complaints From Eleventh Street.

The Commissioners received a letter from Dr. H. A. Dobson some time ago in which the writer complained of the poor street sweeping which has been done recently in the vicinity of his home, 100 Eleventh Street northeast. The furniture and carpets of the houses in this locality, Dr. Dobson states, are covered with dust that is flying in the street all day. Superintendent Stutler, of the Street Cleaning Department, states that his department cannot sweep the street in question until he is furnished with the measurements from the Engineer Department with directions for the sweeping.

Computing Engineer Hunt suggested that it would be proper to sprinkle the street even if it could not be swept. This recommendation has been approved by the Commissioners, and it is probable that the street will be sprinkled regularly next week.

The Riggs Market Dealers.

The final disposition of the matter of stands for the produce dealers outside the Riggs Market, was made yesterday in the report of the Superintendent of Police on the subject. The matter was referred to him when it was first called to the attention of the Commissioners with a request that an investigation be made of the circumstances of a complaint which had been made to the effect that the country people were allowed to occupy the sidewalk on both sides of the market. Major Sylvester reported that these people had been permitted to occupy this space on account of the limited area in front of the market building. They have been notified that they will only be permitted to stand in front of the market, however, and the orders of the Commissioners respecting the occupation of public space for private purposes will be carried out to the letter.

Goolsby's Victim Dead.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ga., Oct. 28.—J. T. Robertson, a young man of Dalzell, about ten miles from here, who was stabbed to death by the negro Goolsby, whom he had taken out of jail, is dead. Goolsby is the negro who was taken from his father's home early yesterday morning, and hanged and shot to death by a mob of white men.

A German Steamer's Great Speed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyds' Line, which arrived today, broke the record from Cherbourg, held by herself, of five days, eighteen hours, and fifteen minutes. She covered the short route of 3,642 knots in five days, seventeen hours, and thirty-eight minutes, at an hourly average of 21.14 knots.

For Court-Martial Duty.

The War Department has appointed the following officers to compose a general court-martial at Fort Myer, Va., for the trial of such persons as may come before it: Major Henry Jackson, Third Cavalry; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry; Capt. John R. McDonald, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, jr., assistant surgeon; First Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Francis J. Koester, squadron adjutant, Third Cavalry, judge advocate.

H. Friedlander & Brother, Corner Ninth and E Streets.

Buying Chance of the Century!

From Robert Gleason & Co., Allegheny, Pa.,

We Purchased the Entire Stock of Men's, Boy's, and Children's Clothing and Furnishings.

Robert Gleason & Co., Allegheny, Pa., are recognized in the mercantile world as one of the largest department stores in western Pennsylvania. Owing to the fierce competition of Pittsburg's retail clothiers this concern was forced to abandon their departments devoted to clothing and furnishings. The entire stock was offered to us at 33 cents on the dollar. We closed the transaction and had the goods shipped here at once. The stock has arrived, and at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow will be placed on sale. Every garment bears the Union Label Stamp, and the clothing is made by the best manufacturers in the country. They are handsomely finished and stylish in every extreme. The furnishing stock is par excellence and will be sold at prices that will astonish the buying public of this city.

Gleason's Overcoats.

Men's $8 and $10 Overcoats.....$4
Men's $12 and $15 Overcoats.....$6
Men's $16 and $18 Overcoats.....$8
Men's $20 and $25 Overcoats.....$10

Gleason's Mackintoshes.

Men's $4 and $5 Mackintoshes, in blue and black, with extra deep cape.....$1.45

$6 and $8 Men's Double Breasted Mackintoshes, with velvet collar.....$2.98

Gleason's Children's Reefers & Top Coats.

$2, $3, and $4 Children's Chinchilla Reefers, sailor or notch collars, braid trimmed, bone buttons.....$1.29

$5 Children's Top Coats, made of the finest quality of covert cloth. All new shades, sizes 3 to 16 years. Retails everywhere for $5.....$2.39

$3 and $4 Vestie Suits.....$1.68

Gleason's Handkerchiefs.

10c White Linen Handkerchiefs.....3c
35c Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.....15c

Gleason's Men's Suits.

Men's $8 and $10 Suits...$4
Men's $12 and $15 Suits...$6
Men's $16 and $18 Suits...$8
Men's $20 and $25 Suits.$10

Gleason's Men's Pants.

$1.50 All-wool Working Pants.....59c
$3 fancy Worsted Pants $1.39
$4 and $5 Pants.....$1.89
$5 and $6 Pants.....$2.37

Gleason's Boys' Long Pants Suits.

$5 and $8 Boys' Suits.$2.75
$6 and $8 Suits.....$4.00
$10 and $12 Suits.....$5.50

Gleason's Short Pants Suits.

$2 Boys' Short Pants Suits.....89c
$3 Boys' Short Pants Suits.....$1.20
$4 Boys' Short Pants Suits.....$1.87

Gleason's Umbrellas.

$1 Umbrellas.....58c
$1.50 Umbrellas.....79c
$2 Umbrellas.....$1.00

Gleason's Underwear.

50c Blue Striped Ribbed Underwear.....22c
59c Ribbed and Fleece Lined Underwear.....39c
$1 and $1.25 Underwear.....75c
$1.50 and $1.75 Underwear.....$1.13

Gleason's Shirts.

$1 Colored Shirts.....49c
$1.50 and $2 Colored Shirts.....75c
$1.50 Full Dress Linen Bosom Shirts.....75c
75c Pure White Linen Bosom Shirts, unlaundered.....29c

Gleason's Gloves and Hosiery.

$1.50 Genuine Reindeer Gloves.....98c
15c Black and Tan Hosiery.....9c
19c Fancy Colored Socks.....10c
25c Cassimere Socks.....15c

Gleason's Hats.

$1.50 Men's Stiff Hats.....98c
$3 "Dunlap" styles.....$1.48
$1.50 Men's Fedoras.....98c
75c Children's Tam O'Shanters.....35c

H. FRIEDLANDER & BRO., 9th and E Sts. N. W.

THE NATIVES OF AFRICA

Attitude of the Blacks in the Boer-British War.

The Aborigines Vastly Outnumber the Whites, Have Grievances Against the Dutch and English, and It Is Suggested That They May Rise Against Caucasian Settlers.

Now that war between Great Britain and the South African Republic has begun, the man who studies the situation from afar naturally asks, "What will the native element do? With which party will the blacks stand?"

The question becomes doubly interesting when one considers that the blacks outnumber the whites—English and Boers—many times over, and that, notwithstanding their comparative civilization in some districts, they are the natural enemies of the Caucasian and look upon him as a trespasser. In the Transvaal there are supposed to be three blacks to every white; in Natal the proportion is ten to one, while in other territories, British, German, and Portuguese, the disproportion, according to James Bryce, is much greater—4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of natives against 9,000 or 10,000 Europeans. The total number of whites south of the Zambesi hardly reaches 750,000, while the black population is roughly computed at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000. At present, therefore, so far as numbers go, the country is a black man's country.

England has bestowed the gift of self-government upon all of its colonies in the temperate zone, but the colonies in the tropics are governed from England. The only Crown colony where the majority of population is not white may be found in South Africa, and some writers have compared the difficulties with which the white in South Africa had to contend with those which were experienced by the whites in the Southern States of this country in the early days of the reconstruction period.

The blacks are divided into two classes, the tribal or wild natives, who are by far the more numerous, and those who have settled habitations, "among whom," says Bryce, "one may include, though they are not aborigines, but recent incomers, the Indians of Natal and the Transvaal, as well as the comparatively few Malays of the Cape. Of these non-tribal natives, some till the land for themselves, while others act as herdsmen or laborers for white farmers, or as workmen in various trades for white employers." These natives wear clothes, speak Dutch or English, and, to some extent, profess Christianity. They are quiet and orderly, and not given to crime. But, no matter how law-abiding or industrious a native may be, the Boers have never given the matter of political rights for the natives any consideration.

As to the tribal natives, that part of the population whence danger is looked for in case of war, they are in many grades of civilization. The Basutos are an industrious and settled people, many of whom are Christians, while the Matabele, the Barotse of the Far North, and the Tongas of the East Coast are complete savages.

Six Million Kaffirs.

There are about 6,000,000 Kaffirs living under their chiefs south of the Zambesi River, and besides these are Korannas, who are like the Bushmen, and Namaquas, who resemble the Hottentots. With the exception of the missionaries, no one pretends to do anything for the education of these people, and although the intertribal raids and wars have ceased, the tribal hatreds survive. Partial civilization does not obliterate these tribal hatreds, and it is nothing unusual to see a Zulu and a Kaffir fight even within the civilized districts. The natives have gone in great numbers from their native haunts to the diamond mines at Kimberley and the gold mines in the Witwatersrand and in other parts of Matabeleland and Mashonaland because of the tempting wages. They usually remain at work long enough to earn the price of a few head of cattle, and then return to their homes.

The natives of Basutoland and Bechuanaland are kindred, although their common language differs widely from the Zulu and Xosa, or Kaffir proper. The Kaffir land, or Kaffaria, is that part of the coast between the western border of Natal and the Great Kei River. With the exception of the yellow people including the Hottentots and Bushmen of South Africa, all the aborigines of South Africa as far north as the northern boundary of Matabeleland and Mashonaland are Kaffirs, or kindred tribes, but mixed with more northern tribes of the Bantu family. The Arabic name "Kafir" (unbeliever) was applied to the natives by the Mahometan traders on the southeast coast, and the word was continued in use by the Portuguese explorers, and then by Dutch and British sailors. The Kaffirs were never a united tribe, but they have many tribal organizations. The most important are the Ama-Zulus, or Zulus; the Amaxosa, and the Ama-Tembu, in all about 500,000 souls.

In nearly all the districts where a regular British or Boer Government has been established the tribal nations are now settled on reservations similar to those which are set aside in America for the Indians. There they live under their chiefs, and in the remote districts continue to practice their old ceremonies. In Cape Colony and Natal, however, the more offensive of their ceremonies are now forbidden by the Government.

The Dutch found that the Kaffirs who dwelt further to the south were divided into petty tribes, mostly engaged in war with one another. Some were half naked, none was firmly rooted in the soil, and the fact that tribes who spoke similar dialects were often far away from one another, with a tribe of a different dialect living between, indicating that there had been many displacements of population.

The Wars of Tshaka.

In the last years of the eighteenth century Dingiswayo, the exiled son of the chief of the Abatetwa tribe, which lived in what is now Zululand, found his way to the Cape and learned to admire the military organization of the British troops who were then holding the colony. He returned to his home, regained his throne, and organized his warriors, who before then had fought like other savages without order or discipline. His principal lieutenant was a young man, an exiled chief of the then small tribe of Zulus. This officer, Tshaka by name, says James Bryce, formed them into regiments and drilled them to such a perfection that no enemy could withstand their rush, and the defeated force, except such as could escape by fleetness of foot, was slaughtered on the spot. Quarter had never been given in the native wars, but the trained valor of the Zulus and their habit of immediately engaging the enemy hand to hand, gave them a superiority over all their neighbors and rendered their victories more sanguinary than native battles had been previously.

Tshaka rapidly subjected or blotted out all the clans that lived near his domain, except the Swazis, a kindred tribe whose home in a naturally protected district gave them some advantage.

Through the butcheries of the savages Natal became almost a desert, and of those who escaped the assegai of the brutal chieftain many fled to the mountains and there became cannibals. A part of the Zulu army carried its operations to the north of the Vaal River and destroyed the surrounding country for hundreds of miles till it was itself routed by the Boers and English. In brief, the Zulus founded a powerful kingdom, and it retained its power under Dingaan, who murdered his brother Tshaka in 1828; Panda, brother of Tshaka and Dingaan, and Cetewayo (pronounced Ketshwayo), son of Panda, until 1879, when it was overthrown.

Various offshoots from the Zulu nation were scattered out in different directions. The Matabele occupied the country which took their name; the Angoni crossed the Zambesi and settled in Nyassaland, where they are still troublesome to their neighbors and to the whites. Kaffir tribes from the northeast were driven southward into the mountain country now called Basutoland, and here the Basuto kingdom was built up out of fugitive clans by the famous chief Moshesh.

What is now Natal, and nearly all that part of the country which is now the Orange Free State, with a part of the Transvaal, was denuded of inhabitants, and many emigrants from Cape Colony established themselves there.

The power of the chief was not the same in the various tribes. Among the Zulus, whose organization was entirely military, he was a despot; among the Bechuana tribes and the Basutos he deferred to the sentiment of the people. "Even such able men," says Bryce, "as the Basuto Moshesh and the Bechuana Khama had often to bend to the wish of their subjects. It was in cattle that the wealth of a chief or a rich man lay, and cattle, being the common measure of value, served as currency, as they serve still among the remote tribes which have not learned to use British coin. Polygamy was practiced by all who could afford it, the wife being purchased from her father with cattle, more or fewer according to her rank. This practice, called lobolo, still prevails. The ordinary wife was a slave, being required to do all the tillage and most of the other work, except that about the cattle, which, being honorable, was performed by the men."

Valor of the Tribesmen.

Historians agree that the British army has never encountered a more daring enemy than the black man of Africa. Nine wars were needed to subjugate the Kaffirs of the southern coast, although they had no firearms until recently. In their battles with the Boers they were destroyed by the fire of horsemen riding up, delivering a volley, and riding off before assegai could reach them, and in the great war with Cetewayo in 1879 they fought in the open and were mowed down by British volleys; and in 1893 the Matabele perished in the same way under the fire of riflemen and Maxim guns sheltered behind a lager of wagons.

The Kaffirs are religious, but their religion and that of their ancestors did not mean the worship of any deity, nor had it any moral significance. They believe in spirits—spirits of the river, the mountain, the woods, etc.—and in the ghosts of the dead, and they have ceremonies where they worship these ghosts. The ghosts always dwell at the spot where the body is buried, and the graves are, therefore, the places where offerings are made, which take all forms except human sacrifice.

Powerful men among the natives have been taken to England to show them how superior the Europeans are to the savages and how fruitless opposition to the whites must be, but even men like Lobengula, who visited England in 1891, were powerless in that direction, and despite Lobengula's experience the young warriors clamored for war in 1893 and were sure that the Matabele could wipe out the white intruders.

A keen observer, writing on the subject of the attitude of the native element in the present war, says:

"Supposing that the Boers of the Transvaal were massed in commandoes near the border, and that from the Free State large numbers of men were withdrawn. What would these two facts mean for the Transvaal natives, the Swazis and the Basutos? The Transvaal natives would rise, and the war-loving Swazis, who resent Boer interference in their country and hold the Boer in contempt, make no secret of shaking off forever the lording over them of Joubert and his men. The Swazis will invade the Transvaal the moment British troops cross the Transvaal border.

"For years the Free State farmers have been haunted by the fear of the Basutos. The Basutos have long-standing grievances against the Free State, which they intend to wipe out. They are determined to repossess the conquered territory which the Free State by false means was allowed to steal from them. The Basutos' intentions have been for long known.

"Let the burghers of the Free State join forces with the Transvaal and the Basutos will sweep their country from the Orange River to the Vaal.

Aside from the natural hatred for the white, the Basutos have a private grievance which may influence their action at the present time. The English Government has given notice that an additional hut tax of £1 will be imposed in their district, and additional tax means additional hatred. Whether the opposition would extend to all whites, or whether it would be directed against the British alone, is a question which time only can determine; but the fear that the war between England and the Boers may result in a general uprising of natives against the whites seems to have foundation enough to merit consideration.

DIVORCE SUITS FILED.

Three Husbands Seek Separation From Their Wives.

Three petitions for divorce were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District. In each instance the complainant is the husband.

William H. Thomas asked for a legal separation from his wife, Laura Thomas, on statutory grounds. The parties, it is alleged, were married in Alexandria, Va., in 1888.

Adelbert W. Cox also asks for a divorce from his wife, Georgiana, on statutory grounds. The petition filed yesterday is the second filed by Cox in the last few months. In the first he charged his wife with treating him in a most cruel manner. The proceedings in that suit were dismissed a few days ago at the solicitation of the complainant.

John W. Burrell, in a petition filed by his attorney, Campbell Carrington, asks for a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion.

To the Liquor Dealers

Of Washington, D. C.; Alexandria, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Baltimore, Md., and all other points:

We wish to notify you all that, beginning November 6, 1899, the Consumers' Brewing Co., of Rosslyn, Va., will introduce entirely different beers from what they have heretofore had on the market.

The product of this Company has had in the past the highest chemical endorsement. Nevertheless, we have sought, if possible, to still further improve the quality. We enlisted at great expense the advice and services of the American Brewers' Academy of New York, the "First Scientific Station for the Art of Brewing" of New York City, and other experienced Chemists and Brewers. They were instructed to put their heads together and make any improvement that could be made which would guarantee to the public an article in beer that would be unquestionably unexcelled as to purity, body, strength, and flavor.

The afore-named authorities selected for us a special brewer, who has been for months at our plant. The product of his and their experience will be introduced to the public November 6, 1899. This article, like all subsequent brews, will have the endorsement and approval of the above-named competent authorities before leaving the brewery.

We have no doubt that the public will be more than pleased with this new article, and we solicit a trial from the dealers that have not heretofore honored us with their trade, assuring them that they will be more than satisfied with our beers, as will also their customers.

We have reason to believe that all dealers will appreciate our efforts and enterprise in this matter, and show it by their patronage of a beer that they can rely upon, more especially as it has the endorsement of the highest authority in the United States on the production and brewing of beer.

We heartily thank our customers and patrons for their past recognition of our efforts, and we ask for a continuance of their valuable patronage, for which we will be most grateful.

Remember the date, Monday, November 6, and be certain to order in advance for that date, as from present indications there will be more than the usual demand on that day. Respectfully,

E. L. JORDAN, President and General Manager.
ABE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.

Adam McMullen to Lead the Columbian Debating Society.

Adam McMullen has been elected President of the Columbian University Debating Society for the ensuing collegiate year. The contest for this honor was very spirited, Mr. McMullen being elected by a majority of only three over W. A. Patterson, the rival candidate. After the announcement of the official ballot, however, Mr. Patterson moved to make the election unanimous, which was done.

The position of president of the debating society carries with it the highest honors within the gift of the student body of the university, and the annual election of this officer is regarded as one of the events of the scholastic year. Mr. McMullen, who is a resident of Lincoln, Neb., is in his last year of the law course at the school. His ability as a debator and his energy in the affairs of the society account in a measure for his popularity, and the result of the contest is looked upon with entire satisfaction by all.

The Mortality Record.

The following deaths were reported to the Health Office yesterday: Louis Goins, 70 years; Thomas F. Maguire, 60 years; Annie Lamb, 65 years; John Sperman, 54 years; Thomas Hanscath, 42 years; Ellen H. Baylor, 41 years; Mary E. Gallant, 30 years; Blanch Burrell, 28 years; Samuel Quale, 13 years; Charles Robinson, 5 months and Louis G. Wilkinson, 5 months.

KITCHEN FIRES

—require coke in order to cook the meals quickly and well. Ignites quickly and in little or no time you have a bright hot fire. Costs less than any other fuel. Why not try coke?

Coke, Uncrushed, 40 bu., - - - $2.90
Coke, Crushed, 40 bu., - - - - $3.50

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