

WILL BOERS FIGHT? WARRING ZULUS AS WELL AS BRITONS HAVE FOUND OUT.

Remarkable Victory Over Savages Fifty Years Ago—The Lexington and Yorktown of Their Revolution In 1881—Some British Defeats.



ENGLAND'S warring foe in South Africa has a past which augurs well for latter day styles of fighting. The Boers won their homes and won peace and defended them, too, from the warlike savage tribes around them, and these savage enemies were not alone warlike; they were trained and disciplined warriors.

All the world knows how ill it has fared with the English again and again when a handful of soldiers got caught in a tight place by swarms of Zulus. Our own soldiers on the plains have met with disasters of the kind without number. In view of the fates of white expeditions so often chronicled, it is marvelous to read how less than 500 Boers not only resisted, but defeated and routed, 10,000 or 12,000 Zulus under the great chieftain Dingaan.

After slaughtering hundreds of lonely immigrants the Zulus attacked the wagon laager of the Boers in which were 460 fighting men. As usual, the Zulus were without fear and dashed up to the wagons, trying to pierce the oxhide covers with their spears. With rifles loaded during the battle by women and children the Boers stood off the savages for hours. Finally 200 Boers on horseback slipped out of the laager and circled around the enemy somewhat in the savage fashion, but more swiftly. The result was a complete rout of Dingaan's hordes, with a loss of 3,000 dead on the field.

It is true that the British helped the Boers not a little by smashing the Zulu power, but following that the evil of unjust taxation led the liberty loving Dutchmen to rise and start a republic. The Lexington of the lilliputian revolution was fought Jan. 28 at Laingsnek. Political preliminaries were very brief. A mass meeting had been called to consider the question in dispute, but before the day arrived the tax collector opposed a Boer in a matter of £13, and the burghers in convention assembled decided to flout diplomacy and take to fighting. An ultimatum was sent to the British secretary, the wires were cut and 7,000 armed Boers stood ready to defend their rights.

Fate had touched the button, and an impetuous British leader led the rest. Sir George Colley, commander in Cape Colony, was in the field in person and, fearing that the revolution would collapse under the stress of diplomacy, determined to fight anyway. The Boers quickly cut off all the garrisons in the Transvaal and prepared to dispute the passes from their coveted realm into the loyal domain of Natal. The Boer army under Piet Joubert, the present commander, was stretched across the highway running from Natal north upon a series of hills forming an amphitheater.

So certain of speedy victory was General Colley that he didn't take the trouble to operate under cover of darkness. He had 900 infantry and 150 mounted men. A tableland 3,000 feet in length and known as Laingsnek connected the flanks of the Boer army which rested its right on Majuba Hill. General Colley sent half the infantry against the elevated ground whereon the Boer left rested, while the mounted men attacked the ridge adjoining it. The plan was to divide the Boer strength, yet keep the assaulting parties in close touch. The move was made in broad daylight. Like some of the bloodthirsty warriors of 1861, the British cavalry feared that the war would end before they got in a blow and gave rein to their steeds, far outstripping their infantry supports. What should have been expected happened. The Boer riflemen stood off the cavalry with ease and in continuous line let themselves loose upon the British infantry. Colonel Deane and his staff rode at the front of the infantry and rushed ahead with the column just as though the cavalry supports were intact on his flank. In spite of the galling fire from the hill the troops gained the crest, and it became a battle with man against man. The British used their bayonets, but the Boers didn't shrink from cold steel. They actually rushed into the British mass as did Lord Scarlett's heavies among the Russians at Balaklava, and 40 of the stalwart fellows—they were all six footers—were killed within the lines. A party of them charged forward and captured the British flag, killing every one of the guard with their rifle bayonets.

Colonel Deane was killed on the crest, and several other officers, with about 200 men, fell. This ended the battle of Laingsnek, for the British retreated to their old position.

Twelve days after Laingsnek the British were again whipped in an encounter of a kind likely to be repeated in this war. The British secondary base in Natal, a long distance from the Transvaal border. Being an alert, hardy

race of horsemen, the Boers can be as troublesome in forays as the Cossacks of the Russian steppes, and from the time that the enemy approached their borders his column was harassed by rough riding bands of armed Boers. To guard against this General Colley set out with 600 soldiers to patrol the line back toward his base. The column started in broad daylight and was scarcely in position at the crossing of the Ingogo river when the Boers attacked vigorously on all sides. Darkness ended the battle, and the British retreated, leaving dead and wounded behind to the number of 150. As at Laingsnek, the killed in the British ranks numbered about as many as the wounded, for the Boer rifleman shoots to kill.

Even the British acknowledge in this war that the Boer marksmanship is deadly. The casualties prove it. Even after Laingsnek and Ingogo river there might have been peace in the Transvaal without Boer independence but for the impetuosity and bad faith of General Colley and the inevitable accident which turns the tide in war. General Colley sent word to the Boers that England would appoint a commissioner to redress the grievances complained of, giving 48 hours for the return of an acceptance to his headquarters. President Kruger was not in camp to act upon the message, but the spirit of the people was for peace, and the chief men relaxed their vigilance.

Now, while the Boer right rested theoretically upon Majuba Hill the height was not occupied in force. It commanded the Boer position, and General Colley took advantage of the state of semitruce to throw a column on the hill, for in his hands it would prove another Round Top and decide the military situation at Laingsnek. A force of 600 men were marched up the slope under cover of night, and next morning the Boers saw the royal ensign floating above their heads. They had been outgeneraled while trusting to promises of peace and entirely off their guard.

But no time was lost in Joubert's camp in getting down to business. At 5 o'clock in the morning Boer skirmishers were at the base of the hill making the Britons hunt cover from shots pouring upon them at the rate of 50 per minute. Long range fighting was kept up all the forenoon, the British well back from the brink and under the shelter of rocks and ridges having the best of it. In the crisis General Colley was very cool. One of his impetuous subordinates said that the men couldn't stand the fusillade much longer and the best thing for the British would be a charge. "Wait till they come on," said the general. "We will give them a volley and then charge." The Boers did "come on" all right, but their coming had for its prelude a shower of bullets no human line could stand before nor hide from. The British ranks were thrown into confusion, and the officers had to threaten their men to keep them from running away.

The heroes of the hour were there in the shape of some highlanders and a few old soldiers of the Eighty-fifth regiment. With these the general and his officers made a stand at the highest ridge. But every man who showed himself was punctured instantly, and those who tried to run were dogged down the slope by nimble Boers banging or whacking with rifle barrel or branch. Finally the Britons gave it up. General Colley was shot dead in his tracks. A few redcoats were captured, and 228 fell in the slaughter. With the British still on the outside of their Transvaal the Boers insisted upon and secured that independence they now strive to maintain. While in no sense a warring people, the Boers are the best fighters among civilized nations today. They resemble the early borderers of America in their traditions, their simplicity and love of freedom. At a call to arms they strap on their cartridge belts, shoulder their rifles and hurry to the combat. Being bred to outdoor life in all weather, they require no period of discipline to fit them for the hardships of the campaign.

In courage and celerity of movement the Boers rival the Cossacks of Russia and the cowboys of the plains. But, unlike the cowboys and Cossacks, they are serious minded, devoted to home and family, to sternness of principles and to ideal political liberty. Unless Boer valor has sadly degenerated—and there is no reason to suppose that it has—there is a grim significance in Oom Paul's ultimatum to the civilized world that "we must now make South Africa free or the white man's grave," and "if the republics must belong to England the price will stagger humanity." Since the Jameson raid the Transvaal government has been preparing for battle. The home soil is in a condition of defense, both by provision of nature and the aid of science. While the Boers are undisciplined in a military sense, they are of the stamp of men who obey leaders, recover quickly from surprise and know no defeat.

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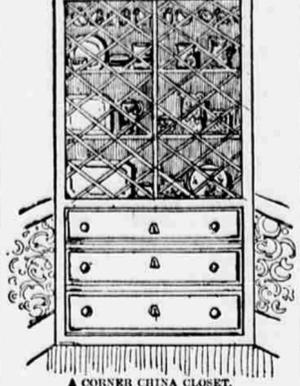
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THE CHINA CLOSET.

WHAT ONE CAN DO IN THE WAY OF SATISFACTORILY FILLING IT.

Inexpensive Ware in the Styles of the More Costly—Exquisitely Tinted Glass—Beautiful Cabinets and "Cup Sticks."

A set of china ranges from 125 pieces to 140 and more. The extra pieces, however, generally comprise individual butter plates and other small wares. When the china closet is to be filled



with inexpensive ware, "blue and white" is the usual resource, and a very satisfactory one it is. But there are others, as may be learned from the following in The Household, which also illustrates a handsome china closet:

In higher priced china there is the Cauldron ware, which sells as high as \$400 or \$500 a set, but it is beautiful beyond compare. A set of Wedgwood china may be had for about half the price of the former, while the real Haviland china can be bought for from \$50 to \$100 a set. Less expensive china may be had from \$25 to \$50 a set, and in porcelain ware some choice designs may be purchased at \$15 and \$20 per set.

The floral designs upon real china are more in border effects than in all over decoration. Therefore, if you are selecting a cheaper set, look well about before buying. A set of delicately bordered, lightweight ware, closely resembling the higher priced china, can be purchased for \$35. White and gold sets are again popular, and for general use they are to be commended, as they harmonize with any floral decoration desired and allow great latitude in table napery.

The well appointed table shows a glittering array of cut glass, with its every facet glistening like that of a diamond when the light strikes it. Exquisitely tinted Bohemian glass is shown in many shades of green, a new rose pink, a rich red and a clear glass with gold tracings, the latter being the most popular for berry and ice cream sets, claret cups and jugs.

Finger bowls have grown smaller. The latest are made of tinted Bohemian glass and have a footed bowl, which rests on a plate to match. The handsomest china closets are those which are portable and have glass sides. They are made in all forms and sizes and from a great variety of woods, though at present oak and mahogany are the favored ones.

Some are plain and straight, looking very much like a library bookcase, while others are made to fit into a corner. A novel modification of that pretty idea, the "cup stick," is presented by The Ladies' World, as shown in the second cut. Three "cup sticks" are united at their base, and all are separate from a square bracket that serves as a support for a handsome vase or other bit of daintiness.

The square base of the bracket is supported by two triangular back pieces that join at right angles, the edges of both back and shelf being studded with big, round headed black nails. The three round sticks have hooks screwed into their upper ends, which go into screw eyes beneath the shelf, the hooks being bent down, so as to be in no danger of slipping out.

Little brass hooks are screwed into the three sticks at intervals from top to bottom, on which the cups are hung. The sticks are joined at their lower ends by brads and glue, and a hook is placed at the very top.

Potato Soup. Wash and peel ten large potatoes, cut them into slices and put them in a stewpan with one large onion, sliced, four ounces of butter and a little pepper, salt and grated nutmeg. Let this stew for three minutes. Then pour over it two quarts of white stock, or liquid in which meat has been boiled, and let the whole simmer until the potatoes are soft. Press them with a wooden spoon through a sieve, return the puree to the soup and stir over the fire until it is quite hot. Add half a pint of new milk or cream, sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the soup and serve.

INVADE CAVITE PROVINCE. Insurgents Again Showing Great Activity South of Manila.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—Only fragmentary reports reach Manila of the operations north, which, when the story is known, will prove to have been the most remarkable campaigning the Philippine war has known. General Lawton's division is spread thinly over the territory beyond San Jose, where the telegraph end is. General Young's two regiments of cavalry are continuing their rapid sweep into the new towns and the infantry is being shoved forward to hold the towns the cavalry take, all in a country whose natural difficulties are increased indescribably by tropical rains, making rivers of creeks and swamps of fields. Wagon transportation is supposed to have been practically abandoned, the American troops living on captured supplies and the little produce the insurgent levies have left.

General MacArthur's reconnaissance entered Dagupan this afternoon. The Americans found that no insurgents had been there for four days. It is believed that the only armed force of any size is in the mountains of the province of Zambales to the west. There has been a revival of insurgent activity south of Manila, particularly in Cavite province. At Imus yesterday the insurgents fired a smoothbore cannon, but this was soon silenced by the American artillery.

SHOOTS UNARMED PRISONER

Lieutenant Hall Makes a Serious Charge Against Colonel Metcalf. TOPEKA, Nov. 21.—Lieutenant Hall of Lawrence, formerly of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, in a letter to the Topeka Journal, makes the charge that Colonel Metcalf, recently brevetted brigadier general for gallantry in the Philippines, shot an unarmed and supplicating Filipino prisoner, and in support of it furnished the affidavits of Private Husky of the Twentieth Kansas and First Lieutenant Ferguson of the Thirty-sixth infantry, who witnessed the affair.

ELYRIA, O., Nov. 21.—Colonel Wilder Metcalf, accused by Lieutenant Hall of having shot a Filipino prisoner, was in this city last night, visiting old friends. The Associated Press correspondent found him at the opera house and informed him of the nature of the accusation. He said he did not know what Lieutenant Hall referred to and that he could not comprehend how he came to make such a statement unless it was due to the fact that the lieutenant was not recommended for promotion. He declared the charge false.

"I don't understand what Hall means by his story," declared the colonel. "You may say for me that I enter a general denial."

KAISER LANDS IN ENGLAND.

German Ruler Greeted With Royal Salute by Forts and Warships. PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 21.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern entered the harbor yesterday and was welcomed with salutes of the guns of the warships and forts. The emperor and empress and their two sons landed and were welcomed by the Duke of Connaught.

It was a typical November morning, chilly and foggy, as the Hohenzollern loomed in sight, escorted by the German battleship Kaiser Friedrich III, and a flotilla of eight British torpedo boat destroyers, which met the German ships outside of Spithead. As it entered the harbor the British admiral's flagship and eight other warships, gaily bedecked, manned yards and thundered the royal salute, which was returned by the Kaiser Friedrich III.

WINDSOR, Nov. 21.—The emperor and empress of Germany and their party arrived here at 1:45 p. m. They were received by the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of York, all wearing German uniforms. There was tremendous cheering in the streets as the imperial party drove to the castle, where they were received by Queen Victoria.

JANITOR KILLS A BURGLAR.

Blows the Top of His Head Off With a Shotgun—Wounds Another. CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A Swaberg, janitor of a 3-story flat at 1297 Wabasha avenue, early yesterday shot and killed one burglar and wounded another. He was awakened by a noise on the back porch. Seeing his shotgun, he awaited developments. In a few minutes the window of his apartment was raised. A head appeared. Swaberg fired and the burglar fell forward into his room, the top of his head having been blown off by the charge of shot. The burglar's companion took to his heels, with Swaberg in pursuit. As the burglar was gaining Swaberg fired, and he says, wounded the man in the leg before he disappeared in an alley. Swaberg has been arrested.

YOUNG MOORE CONFESSES.

Indicted by the Grand Jury for the Murder of His Father. DEXTER, Mo., Nov. 21.—Elijah Moore, aged 19, who had been held under suspicion for the assassination of his father, the Rev. Jesse Moore, made a full confession yesterday, in which he implicated his 15-year-old sister, Mary. Later he amended his confession by exonerating the girl. Later in the day the boy was indicted by the grand jury. Young Moore says he planned the assassination two weeks previous to its commission. His father, he says, was cruel to his family and allowed his children no pleasure. The boy got up at 3 o'clock in the morning, shot his father by moonlight, hung the gun upon a rack on the front porch and went back to bed.

Crew of Charleston Reach Manila. MANILA, Nov. 21.—The gunboat Helena arrived at Cavite today with the crew of the Charleston, which was wrecked early in the month on a reef on the northwest coast of Luzon. All the men are well.

CANCER IS DEADLY.

Results Fatally in Nine Cases Out of Ten—A Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed. Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, cutting inward in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed beyond the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



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