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Fought to the Last.

STRUGGLE OF ZULU AGAINST BRITAIN AND BOER.

The South African War has obscured the Zulu Campaign of 1879 when the British Forces Broke Up One of the Most Remarkable Negro Empires of Modern Times—The Campaign Against the Cetewayos.

Ten years ago the British in South Africa subjugated the Boers. The reverses and final victory of that long campaign have dulled the memory of the English to the events of 33 years ago when their encroachments were questioned defiantly and their interference resented by a brave and black foe—the proud Cetewayos who replied to an unwarranted ultimatum by sending an ox hide to the Colonial Government with the message: "Count the hairs upon this, and then you may number the Zulu warriors." The British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Bartle Frere, had made up his mind that a powerful and independent Zulu kingdom to the north was a menace to the advancing English colonists.

The time was near when these mighty chiefs with their thousands of

followers, fighting, like Homer's heroes, hand in hand, armed with stabbing assegais and shields of ox-hide, would melt away with broken power into insignificance before the terrible rifles of the Boers and the British. War was declared and Britain's troops marched upon the natives.

The British forces met with a stubborn resistance as soon as they crossed the Tugela river, in January, 1879. A strong force of Irregular Horse were attacked in the Devil's Pass on Zibobane Hill and suffered heavy losses, but a determined rush on the British laager the next day was repulsed. A few days later, however, the British met with a terrible calamity at Isandiana. The Zulus swarmed like bees around the British position, upon which they advanced under a heavy fire, regardless of consequences, and came at once to hand-to-hand fighting with their assegais and short swords.

The Imperial troops were broken and back to back, they fought and disputed every inch of the ground. One square of one horn of the Zulu army and their ammunition falling, the gallant little band to a man, fell as they had fought side by side. The carnage was dreadful. At last the Zulus made a combined attack. From every black throat rung out the victorious war whoop, "Isita! and they reached the camp. Fearful slaughter now ensued; it was one infuriated mob stabbing wildly on every side. Panic-stricken, those who were still alive sought to escape by flight, but there was no

path, no track—rocks and ravines everywhere. The Zulu reserves closing in, the panting fugitives were pursued with redoubled vigor; no quarter was given, danger and death was all around. Horses, mules, oxen, men on foot and horseback, white and black all intermingled in one mad stampede. Night closed in at last, and as the young moon arose on that fatal 22nd of January, she looked down upon all that remained of a thousand British slain.

At Isandiana, the Zulus captured \$300,000 worth of commissariat stores, besides immense quantities of arms and ammunition, two cannon, and the colors of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. England was stunned by the disaster. Reinforcements were hurried to South Africa. The invading army stood on the defensive. Early in March, the Zulus inflicted another serious reverse on the British, capturing a convoy and wiping out its escort. It was not until June that the British commander felt prepared for a general advance on Ulundi, the Zulu capital. Opposed to a greatly strengthened and well-equipped army, Cetewayos recognized the futility of the struggle and made overtures for peace but his white flag was fired upon "to test their sincerity" and his messengers put in irons. Disaffected chiefs deserted the king and surrendered, and the combined British army occupied Ulundi after a most determined resistance by the remnant of Cetewayos's forces. Soon afterward Cetewayos was captured and sent to Cape Town as a state prisoner.

The military system was abolished. The country was divided into 13 districts, each of them under a native chief or kinglet, and over all was a governor-resident in the person of John Dunn, an Irishman, who had been for many years Cetewayos's right-hand man and principal lieutenant. This divide and conquer policy was not working satisfactorily, Cetewayos was reinstated in 1883, but his glory had departed and he was soon driven out by some of the recalcitrant chiefs, and died in exile the following year. Soon afterward the empire of the dynasty of Chaka, the black Napoleon of Africa, became a mere appanage of the British colony of Natal. The power of the Zulu was broken and a few years later, the last determined stand with assegai and shield was made far to the north in Rhodesia, when the Matabele fought valiantly, but unavailingly, against the steady advances of Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company.

The rise of the Zulu kingdom began with Chaka, who was born in 1787. He was educated in all the Kaffir accomplishments of a prince and a warrior, and in his early youth determined to become an African Napoleon. Some shipwrecked English sailors told him of the deeds of the great emperor, then at the zenith of his career, and the recitals fell on fruitful ground. Becoming ruling chief, on the death of his father, he entered upon an unchecked career of conquest. He subjected the whole male population to compulsory military service, and created an imperial guard of 15,000 veteran warriors, who were ready to march 50 miles in any direction. King Chaka's reign was marked by extreme cruelty and one of his savage outbursts cost him his life. He was assassinated and his brother, the great Dingaan, ascended the throne.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain,

Yours truly,
W. C. McCUEAN.
14 St. Paul Street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.
P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

What Actresses And Actors Are Paid.

"Maude Adams is said to have a guaranteed salary of \$1,000 a week for forty weeks in the year, and besides this a share in the profits of whatever play she is appearing in. This share in 'What Every Woman Knows,' brought her \$20,000 a year ago.

"As for the playwrights, several of them are becoming millionaires through the success of their recent plays. George Broadhurst's 'Bought and Paid for' has made a net profit of over \$100,000 so far, and that is only a tithe of what it will make before it goes into stock, and even then will continue to earn large sums for its successful author. Harry B. Smith has become a millionaire through writing librettos for musical plays, while the playwrights of the underworld, Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner and George M. Cohan, the brilliant young play-wright of 'Broadway,' have realized that the man of the hour has plenty of money to spend on what he likes.

"The amount of money that rolls in through the ticket-windows of vaudeville houses is hard to estimate. But the fact that higher salaries are paid in the vaudeville than on the legitimate stage, high as it is, shows how the wind blows, as does the fact that Percy G. Williams considered his six vaudeville theatres in New York worth \$5,000,000, and that he was actually paid that sum by B. F. Keith for the possession of them.

"That 'all the world's a stage' was never so true as it is of New York in the present day. The community may be divided into many classes, but the easiest way is to divide it into just two, players and audience."

Mother's Face.

Three little boys talked together. One sunny summer day, And I leaned out of the window To hear what they had to say.

"The prettiest thing I ever saw," One of the little boys said, "Was a bird in grandpa's garden, All black and white and red."

"The prettiest thing I ever saw," Said the second little lad "Was a pony at the circus— I wanted him awful bad."

"I think," said the third little fellow With a grave and gentle grace, "That the prettiest thing in all the world Is just my mother's face."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Ladies' Velvet TURBANS!

The essence of comfort for Autumn wear, in Navy, Brown, Sax, Green and Black

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each.

The Greatest Favorite to-day is our Ladies' VELVET TURBAN.

SEE WINDOW.

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A. & S. RODGER.

SPECIAL VALUES IN Fall Blouse Materials. EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN 'Golf,' 'Nipper' & Plaid Blouse Flannelette, Light and Dark Patterns. Special Lines Ladies' Silk Bows & Em'ery Peter Pan Collars 20c. and 25c.

A. & S. Rodger.

On Second Thought.

BY JAY E. HOUSE. Some men look at the goods in the show windows. Others hope to catch a reflection of themselves in the glass. New Jersey will employ goldfish to fight mosquitoes. The matter of providing the goldfish with an excuse seems finally to have enlisted attention.

The world makes some progress. In Coatsville, Pa., the barbers refuse to cut hair on Saturdays. Eph Wiley says he is not as unreasonable as some. Eph doesn't wish to be able to sleep under a blanket during the hot months. All he asks is to be able to sleep comfortably on top of the spread. Another good thing to avoid is the "record breaking" crowd. Cheer up. No matter what the wise men say about it, there occasionally is a piece of big league material that never gets out of the "bushes."

As between the two, the public prefers a grouch to a glad-hander.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

T. J. EDENS.

FLOUR IS CHEAPER. All the popular brands kept in stock. 100 bbls. 5 ROSES, 100 bbls. VERBENA. Now landing. Get our prices.

HAY. OATS. BARN. WHOLE CORN. CRUSHED CORN. GLUTEN MEAL. HOMINY & BRAN. CORN MEAL.

By s.s. Florizel: 1 case HAVANA CIGARS, direct from the factories. Bock, Hy Clay, Cabanas.

Whole Wheat FLOUR, 50 barrels. 50 half barrels.

T. J. EDENS,

151 Duckworth Street. - - - 112 Military Road.

ENQUIRY STARTED. — Yesterday Magistrate Fitzgerald began an enquiry into the shooting of the man Levyer at Badger Brook. Several witnesses will be examined and the matter will be continued to-day.

Pumpkin.

L. RANN.

The pumpkin is a short-waisted species of autumn fruit which is used to tickle the jaded appetite of man and beast. It was brought to this country by the Pilgrim fathers, who consumed it with great fervency of spirit three times a day and introduced eating pie with a

corrupt form of the watch is served at an actual dessert. What similes in both, noble patrons to push the object in a

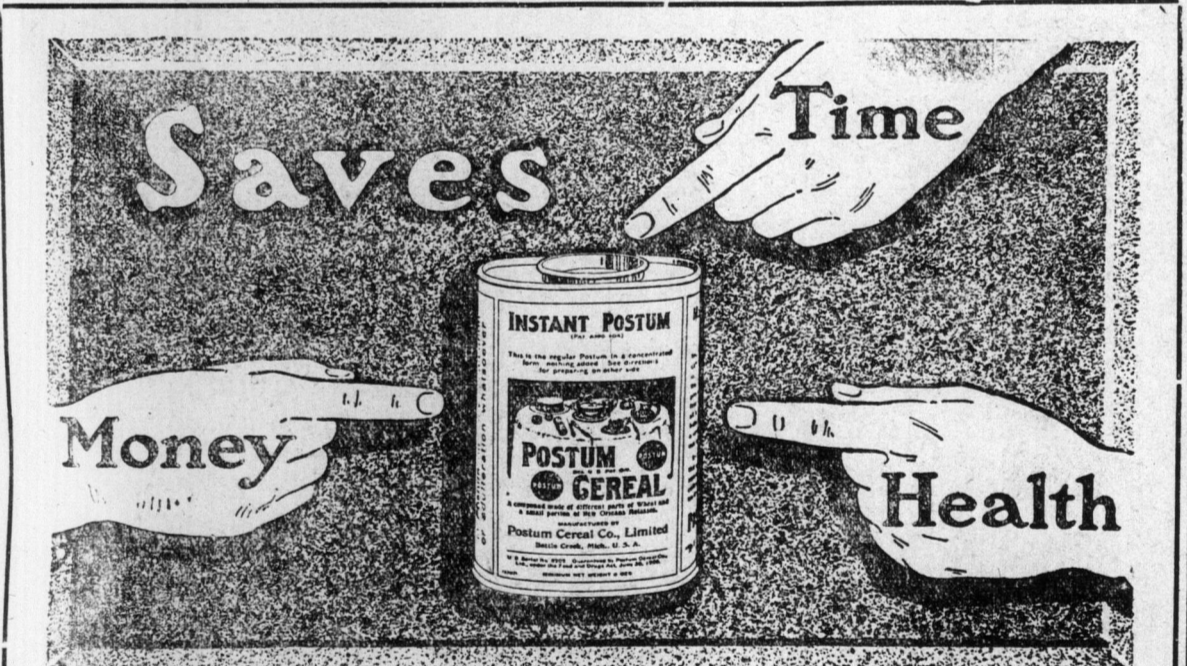
tiety of pumpkin is most pumpkin. This peels, and is seldom It is raised for the first premium at the company with the award and the Swedish turbanance is added to being several double-pumpkins on the corn field.

pumpkin would be had handles. It is lift one of these spring wagon with effective crick in the

is a fall delicacy great gusto and a whose appetites thing. It is usually hen washed down makes a very confection. A breakfast consists of pumpkin pie, a and a chapter from

varieties of pump-famous of which is used to make. This en circulation im-man gets married, being injected into for the purpose of and of home cook-

oper for Men every nerve in the body paper tension restores pure decay and all sexual res. Phosphorus will be a box, or two for The Special Drug



Saves Time Money Health

INSTANT POSTUM CEREAL

INSTANT POSTUM

the Newest food-drink

is made by stirring a level teaspoonful, more or less according to strength desired, (direct from tin) in a cup of hot water, then adding sugar and cream to taste.

No boiling required.

Instant Postum is regular Postum, but in concentrated form—nothing added. It tastes much like delicious, mild Java coffee, and it costs less.

Instant Postum is absolutely free from caffeine, the drug in tea and coffee. If you appreciate the advantage of steady nerves and a clear brain, try it.

A 100-cup tin of Instant Postum costs 50c at grocers—1/4c per cup. (Smaller tin 30c.) Regular Postum, Lge. Pkg. (must be boiled 15 min.) 25c. Tea and coffee average about double that cost.

Send 2-cent stamp (to cover postage) for free 5-cup Sample.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Windsor, Ont.