

PHOTOGRAPH OF A TYPICAL BOER SOLDIER.



On his never-tiring little horse, the Boer soldier rides to every fight. The horses are left in the rear and the farmer soldiers walk into battle. The Boer wears no uniform and carries his cartridges in a belt about his chest and wherever else he can store them. After the fight he mounts again. This explains the mobility of the Boer forces.

THE BLACK PERIL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Zulus and Basutos Menace Both Boer and Briton.

If the Zulus seize the opportunity offered by the Transvaal war to strike for freedom, England would have her hands full. Should the bold Basutos join arms with their fierce cousins, South Africa would become hot soil for the British foot for many long months to come.

Both of these uprisings are threatened; both are greatly feared. The



A RICH BASUTO.

Zulu situation in particular is watched with anxious eye. England for a while was overmatched in the last Zulu war and victory was bought in the end with rivers of English blood. Scarcely any greater misfortune could come just now than an uprising such as this.

The Zulu is undoubtedly the best native fighter of South Africa. He is physically a splendid savage—fierce, powerful and enduring. Add to this the memory of a magnificent past, the traditions and courage of a race unwhipped except by white men, and by them only at fearful odds, and you have a worthy foe. The Zulus



DEBATE IN THE BASUTO PARLIAMENT.

yielded to the sway of England through force indeed, but the fight they made then was one to keep alive the hope of a better ending for roswood struggle. The secret of the Zulu power lies,

first, in organization, and second, in the tradition of victory. Organization under the great chieftain Tshaka at the beginning of the present century gave them their first superiority over other savage tribes, and an unending series of victories for half a century or more produced a race of rare courage and warlike prowess. The story of it describes the Zulu of to-day.

What is now known as Zululand—a wild country, bounded on the north by the Transvaal, on the south and west by Natal and on the east by the sea—was then divided among several savage tribes, of which the Zulus were one of the weakest. The chief of a neighboring tribe, the Umetwas, plotted the murder of his two sons, one of whom, however, escaped, and in his wanderings fell in with the British, the organization of whose forces he noted with shrewd understanding. After his father's death he returned to his tribe, was made chief, and proceeded to organize his warriors into brigades, regiments and companies, British fashion, and had remarkable success in warfare.

One of his lieutenants was a youth of fierce and restless energy. He was the son of a conquered chieftain and his name was Tshaka. He studied the organization of the Umetwa army zealously and saw in it wonderful things not accomplished by his wise but mild chieftain. He made up his mind that some day his own chance would come.

Winning consideration, Tshaka was finally, as a reward, appointed chief of the weak tribe of Zulus. He organized them perfectly, and when the chief of the Umetwas was killed in battle Tshaka announced the independence of the Zulus and upheld it by force.

This done Tshaka started in to make the Zulu power supreme. He attacked his weaker neighbors first, and with every victory absorbed the young warriors into his own army and destroyed the old men, women and children. In this way his own army grew marvelously, and his conquered neighbors lost recuperative power and eventually identity.

He divided his young warriors into regiments, distinguishing each regiment by different colored shields, and established with rewards a competitive spirit among regiments. He trained them to advance and attack in solid formation, something new in

South African savage warfare, and he developed the close-quarters attack with the short stabbing assegai or spear, so generally used among South African tribes.

Then he established an inviolate law that any soldier returning from battle without assegai or shield, or with a wound in the back, should be executed as a coward. By another law young soldiers were forbidden wives until after long service, unless meantime they earned them by distinguished bravery in the field.

Absolute discipline was inculcated. An expedition never knew its destination and purpose until far from home. In attacking the first onslaught was always in solid formation, supported on either side by wings of skirmishers. Flank movements were a regular manœuvre, and as effective in savage as in civilized warfare.

It can easily be seen how the Zulus, under such a system, swept all before them. The undisciplined savages of the plains and forests went down like grain before the reaper. And every new tribe subjugated was ruthlessly amalgamated into the victorious nation.

The Zulus swept the coast, subjugated Natal and pushed their fierce, bloody sway far inland. The terror of their name passed far north and far south.

Nor was there limit to their ravages until the Dutch settled in Natal. Then began a series of fierce fights in which the white man and the rifle finally triumphed and the Zulu power was broken, or at least reduced to the point of non-interference with the movements of the Dutch and the English, who soon after swarmed over the land.

But while taught to respect the white man, the Zulu nursed his traditions, his pride and his ferocity. It was a disgrace in his eyes to labor except in the prosecution of war. Under Cetewayo, the great chief whose power England broke in a war in which she met several terrible reverses and lost hosts of splendid men, the Zulu was at heart the Zulu of the great Tshaka's days.

And this is the people who now threaten to avail of England's troubles to regain their freedom. They are the same in spirit and are rich in resentment. For years they have nursed their wrongs. What they have lost in savage fierceness by a generation of peaceful subjection is more

which lies to the northeast of Cape Colony, and is consequently intimately associated with the present African muddle. These Basutos number over 200,000, and occupy the finest grain

and grass producing territory in South Africa. The capital of the country is Maseru, with a population of 600, and it is here that the native parliament meets to discuss matters of State. Basutoland is really a British protectorate, but the imperial authorities interfere very little with the liberties and ways of the natives, the only white official being a resident commissioner who levies a very small "hut tax" on the natives in return for which they receive the protection of British troops along their frontier.

Some of the practical difficulties of handling large military forces may be

than matched, say recent writers, by their gains in knowledge. They still retain their terrible stabbing assegai, but they have added the rifle, and are splendid marksmen. They dream of restoring the splendors of their past, and if they rise can be counted a terrible foe.

Zululand to-day has a population of about a hundred and eighty thousand natives and less than fifteen hundred whites. The only occupation of the natives is the raising of cattle. There are 8900 square miles in the district and the government is a British protectorate.

An accidental consequence of a kiss. Webster Snider, of Sullivan, Ind., went to Terre Haute to have a piece of knitting needle removed from his arm where it found lodgment when his sweetheart was playfully resisting his effort to kiss her. Snider says that when bidding the young lady good night he attempted to kiss her. She resisted and there was a scuffle. He kissed her and in doing so ran his arm against the needle, which she held in her hand. It penetrated the arm four or five inches and three inches of it broke off in the arm. The X-ray was used by the surgeon and the piece of the needle was removed.

An Arizona Curiosity. This enormous cactus grows near Phoenix, and is one of the curiosities of that region. It is about forty feet high, and its great size may be easily noted from a comparison of its height

with that of the men standing under it. The cactus fiber is used for roofing of huts in Arizona and other States where it is found.

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NATIVE POLICEMEN OF THE PROVINCE OF NATAL, S. A.

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ZULU BOYS AT THEIR MIDDAY MEAL—"MEALIE PAP."

The Basutos, while by no means the peers in war of the Zulus, occupy a strong position. Basutoland is bounded by Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and Natal. They have only 600 Europeans in their entire territory.

The country is a splendid grain producer, and the Basutos are thrifty and rich. There are wild mountain districts to serve in time of need.

They were once a warlike power of some consequence, and in 1879 they stood off England in a war over disarmament to a compromise by which the Cape Government has since paid them \$20,000 a year toward the cost of government.

They are in large measures self-governing—of course, under British dictation—and enjoy a considerable measure of civilization. About fifty thousand out of a population of two hundred and twenty thousand have been converted to Christianity.

In one of the accompanying large illustrations is shown a meeting of the most extraordinary parliament, perhaps, that ever came together to discuss State affairs. This congregation of ebony-skinned politicians is the Kafir Parliament of Basutoland,

which lies to the northeast of Cape Colony, and is consequently intimately associated with the present African muddle. These Basutos number over 200,000, and occupy the finest grain



A ZULU WARRIOR.

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—This city is the point where all milliners get their first selections. The new

One thing, we must be careful in holding up the skirt thus adorned, for plaits avy cease to be ornamental.



SPRING MODELS FROM PARIS. (1. Empire, 2. Trianon, 3. Chantilly, 4. Boor, 5. Directoire.)

style indication already approaching is leaving on one side toques, berets and round hats of the folded and cumbersome order. These will be replaced by picture hats, which in point of style will astonish the world by the time the early season begins.

Marked favor is bestowed on all sorts of head wear approaching the Directoire and First Empire styles

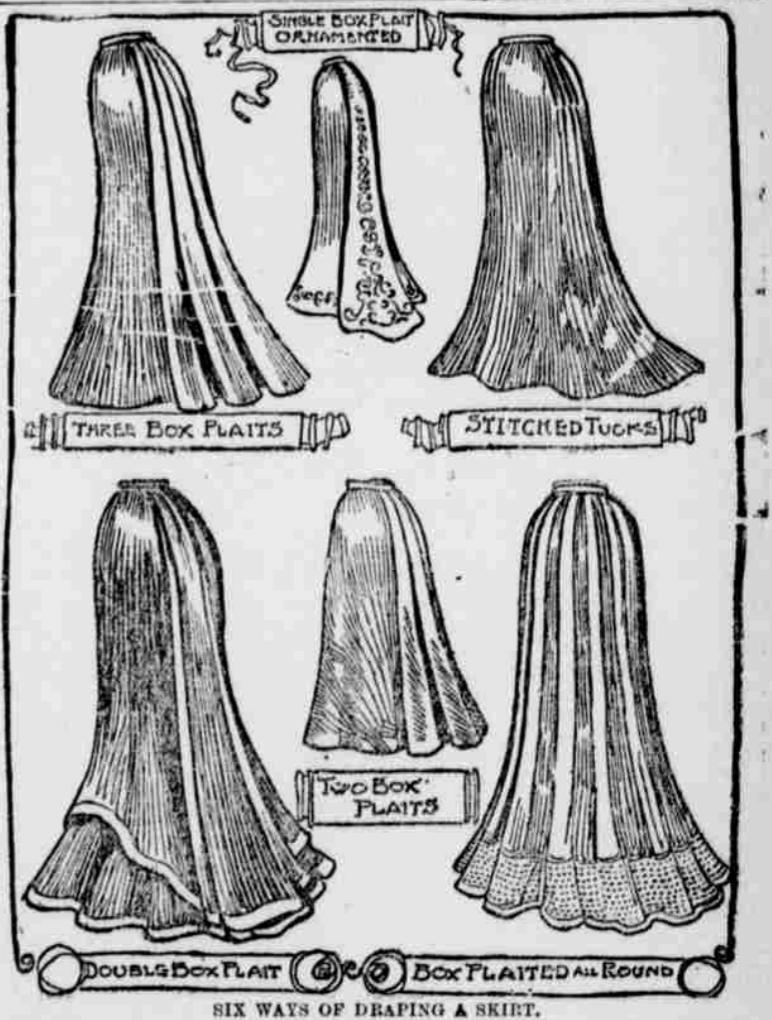
Twins. To return to the single plaits—some like them in pairs. And, indeed, some figures really do seem to be better set off by twin plaits than by one. In this case the plaits are always single.

THREE OF A KIND. In this case they are single, too. There's really no need for explanations, since the cut tells the whole story.

BOX PLAITS ALL AROUND. Though these paragraphs deal with the arrangement of back fullness, the plaits on this graceful skirt go all the way around.

STITCHED TUCKS. This is another way of taking care of the ubiquitous back fullness, for if we have to have said fullness at all, we want it so well anchored that it will stay where it is. This is an attractive way of managing this part of a skirt, which is made of crepe de chine or like fabrics—textures that are not sufficiently heavy to make a good, solid box plait. As you see, this tucked arrangement is habit back, as to shape.

An Innovation in Girdles. The unprecedented vogue of jet has led to its use in forms in feminine dress hitherto unheard of. The last new arrival to make its appearance among us, straight from La Belle France, is shown by our illustration. This is an ornamental jet girdle, made of fine quality cut black jet beads, on a silk foundation, with its ends finished with tassels to match. Some fasten simply with a hook and eye,



SIX WAYS OF DRAPING A SKIRT.

either in shape or mode of adornment.

These will be huge straw affairs with wide brims, filled in between and on top with magnificent flowers, preferably roses. Lots of lace, with strings tied under the chin and flowing over the front of the gowns, is a fair outline description of what can be expected in the later season.

The great hats of Neapolitan, Swiss and fancy braids will be anything but light looking affairs, summery only in the sense of protection to the face and in lightness of material and decorations.

Cut of the New Skirts. Just because we are one and all to have skirt fullness thrust upon us, there is not the slightest reason to fear that there's to be any painful sameness about said fullness. No, we may have our fullness where we want it, and how we want it. It may grace a skirt or an overskirt, or any other arrangement known to feminine apparel. It may be thick or thin, or in clusters, only it must be graduated; shapely, you know, and flaring out toward the foot and tapering in at the belt. In the large engraving are six of this approved ways of introducing the fullness.

SINGLE. We will take a look at the single box plait first. This one is ornamented with stitched satin applique, which, of course, puts it in the more elegant list. The very same plait, sans ornamentation, however, is every bit as graceful and figures on any number of effective skirts. If inverted this box plait forms the old-fashioned side-plaited effect.

DOUBLE. The double box plait is almost a great favorite, though one must admit that there's more of it to get on of shape, and disorderly generally

while others fasten with a slide. They only come in one size, as they will fit any figure, because they are not intended to be worn tight.

The continued demand for jet for costumes, millinery, chateleine bags,



PARISIAN JET GIRDLE.

belts—in fact, for almost every purpose under the sun—no doubt be-peaks for this jet girdle a warm welcome on this side of the water.