

# NEAR BULAWAYO.

## Great Anxiety at Cape Town Regarding the Fate of the Besieged Town.

### The Matabele Reinforced by Other Bodies of Hostile Natives on the Move.

#### Some Fighting Reported About Bulawayo and the Matabele Defeated With Great Loss.

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Cape Town, April 28.—The despatches which filtered through from Bulawayo yesterday increased the feeling of anxiety felt here regarding the fate of the beleaguered town. According to the latest advices the circle of hostile warriors behind the mounted fortifications has again been drawn closer to Bulawayo and at the same time extended. The Matabele, when this news was sent out from the beleaguered town, had been further reinforced, and a large body of men was leaving the Matopos hills in order to effect a junction with the other bodies of hostile natives, and it was believed that these would soon reduce them to submission. The tactics of the Matabele are really admirable. When the uprising commenced only a few hundred hostiles were reported in the field, and it was announced that the police would soon reduce them to submission. But the police deserted with arms and all the ammunition they could lay hands on. The impi gathered with wonderful rapidity in the Matopos hills, which were evidently their rallying point and base of operations, and the investment of Bulawayo commenced. Implacable implacable northward and circle about the town, seemingly directed by a skilful strategist, and took up positions in a half circle about twelve miles from the town. Steadily as recognized by the number of native residents has been augmented, the half circle of hostiles increased until it is almost a whole circle, and now only about three miles separates the natives from the beleaguered town. At each camp ground fortifications were abandoned, but a fresh line promptly erected at the next position. The band of a few hundred hostiles that were reported in the Matopos hills reported in arms only about a month ago has swollen until fully 20,000 men are operating against Bulawayo alone, and some 30,000 hostiles are under arms, and their number is increasing daily.

Every day draws the circle closer around Bulawayo and every hour adds to the confidence and number of the Matabele, who since the news of the humiliation and defeat of Dr. Jameson's raiders by the Boers has spread, magnified into a complete defeat of the British army by a handful of untrained farmers, seem to have supreme contempt for the British, and this feeling has not been lessened by the fact that the three sorties made by the little garrison of the beleaguered town in little more than the crushing back of the latter and a further advance of the Matabele. The enemy is kept plentifully and regularly supplied with cattle, and it is believed that the British are in the position for all the rifles in the possession of the natives. These supplies are sent out from the Matopos hills, the Matabele headquarters, and it is said that over 50,000 head of cattle have been gathered in by the hostiles. The hills themselves, it is added, are fortified by the insurgent forces holding them, and that should Bulawayo be relieved and the British be able to resume the offensive, the natives will have a stronghold to fall back upon, and there make a long stand against the Chartered company's forces. If this report is correct, and there is no reason to doubt it, the British will not see the end of the Matabele war for many months to come, and much blood will be shed on both sides before order is finally restored.

But the Matabele may be able to hold out or harass the British until the great struggle commences in South Africa, and nobody can predict what the eventual outcome will be. The Boers dream of a united states of South Africa, and they are bold enough to say that the realization of this dream is among the possibilities of the near future. In any case their work of arming and fortifying in the Orange Free State is growing steadily on, and the slow but sure policy of President Kruger, said to be dictated from Berlin, is being pursued relentlessly night and day. The Boers already have a small army under arms, well supplied with rapid fire arms and ammunition, in the vicinity of Lachetberg, where it is reported a fortified camp is being constructed.

At present the relief of Bulawayo is the main point of interest and a dispatch from Bulawayo yesterday evening said that Dawson's troops were starting for a fort situated six miles along the Tati road with the object of guarding the telegraph line and keeping the road clear. Another detachment from Bulawayo says that a coach laden with arms and ammunition reached Bulawayo yesterday from the south. Earl Grey, one of the administrators of the territory of the British Chartered company is expected to arrive at Bulawayo today with a strong escort of troops.

Late evening it was reported here that there had been further and severe fighting about Bulawayo, and the Matabele were defeated with great loss. Up to the time of filing this dispatch, no particulars had reached here, and the belief was expressed that possibly the report was an echo of the recent fighting.

Cape Town, April 28.—The text of

# THE JAMESON RAID.

## Some Information From Pretoria Which the London Times Denies.

London, April 30, 5 a. m.—At this hour a short installment of a long message from Pretoria has been received here, which appears to contradict a despatch from Pretoria published in the Paris Temps of yesterday, which is to the effect that telegrams were put in as evidence during the trial of the raiders, which, from a copy discovered in Dr. Jameson's baggage after the fight at Dornkops, and the surrender of the raiders, prove the complicity of the Chartered South African Company with the Johannesburg reform league and Dr. Jameson. They also prove that the Chartered Company had opened a credit for £400,000 in the name of Col. Frank Rhodes at Johannesburg, to organize the raid, and that the London Times had cabled to the Cape to the effect that delay in the Jameson affair would be imprudent.

The Times of today flatly denies the latter assertion. The Pretoria despatch in the Temps further adds that the documents in the name of the government of the Transvaal, which were put in evidence, and the officers in charge of the English army.

London, April 30.—There is a rumor in Cape Town that Earl Grey has arrived in Bulawayo.

# HOLMES MUST HANG.

## Gov. Hastings, Pennsylvania, Refuses to Grant a Respite.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 28.—Governor Hastings today refused to grant a respite in the case of H. H. Holmes, who is to be hanged in Philadelphia on May 7th for the murder of Benjamin P. Pielitz. In behalf of Holmes a petition was sent to the governor setting out various reasons why he should not be hanged on that date. The petition declares that he has \$40,000 worth of property, out of most of which he is being cheated, and that he wants time to recover it, so that he may bequeath it to his heirs. He desires to produce evidence showing beyond the possibility of a doubt that he is guilty of the death of but two persons, their deaths being the result of criminal operations performed by him as a medical practitioner.

# IMPORTANT WILL DECISION.

Cambridge, Mass., April 28.—Judge McIntyre in the Middlesex probate court gave a decision unprecedented in this state when he disallowed the will of Mary E. Waite of Cambridge.

The decision was one of the witnesses to that instrument, and the decision was brought about by a decision given in the supreme court in 1872, where a will was disallowed because the testator's wife was a witness.

# DEATH OF ALEX. MCKINNON.

Says the Charlottemont Examiner of April 27: "On Sunday forenoon, after a long and hard struggle with the last enemy, Alexander McKinnon, of the Bedale Foundry in this city laid down his life. Mr. McKinnon was one of that class of men who build up communities and nations. Steady, persevering, industrious, economical and upright, he (with his partner, Mr. J. L. Lean) established and carried on a prosperous manufacturing business in this city. He was one of the first of our city to become a member of the temperance, political and religious circles. Called away in the midst of a busy and useful career, the loss to his wife and family, his business, his church, his party and the community at large is great. We heartily sympathize with Mrs. McKinnon and her children."

# HISTORIC APPLE TREE.

(Frederick Gleason.)

On the Merritt farm at Hampstead there is a historic apple tree over 100 years old. For the last century it has been trying to find its family name, but so far has been unsuccessful. The tree was found 25 feet from the Merritt family house, and was purchased by B. P. Merritt's father in 1800 from a gentleman named Lawrence. The farm has been occupied ever since by the Merritt family, and the tree in question has been growing ever since. It is a fair size, a good cropper, and its apples, which are not surpassed for either eating or cooking. One of the apples was shown to the Gleason on Saturday. It was as good a state of preservation as the day it was picked, and a splendid flavor, measured 10-12 inches around the girth each way and weighed six ounces. These apples have been placed in an ordinary cellar, taken out on the following August in prime condition, and sold for \$3 per barrel. There are several trees on the farm bearing the same kind of fruit, one of them having yielded six barrels last season, which means about \$50 for the season, provided the fruit is kept until June, July or August, which can be done easily, owing to its great preservability. The land upon which this old tree stands is grassy, and has not been broken up since 1800. Its origin is not known, but from the location in which it was found it must be a seedling, no person planting a fruit tree would place it in such a house unless it were garden ground and tiled.

J. H. Reid has sent one of the apples to the horticultural college in Nova Scotia, asking them if they can tell to what species it belongs, and suggested that it be called the Queen's Own, in case they cannot discover its proper name. Not many farmers have an apple that can beat this.

# Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Architect—Have you any suggestions for the statue, Mr. Verrill? Verrill—Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brown study.

# MONCTON.

## Report of the I. C. R. Employees' Relief and Insurance Association.

Committed for Trial—Girls' Athletic Club Entertainment.

(Special to the Sun.)

Moncton, April 29.—The report of Secretary Payer of the International Railway Employees' Relief and Insurance association for the month ended April 25, shows four deaths and four suicides for total disability allowed. The deaths were: The Finch, shipwrecked, Halifax, March 28, accident, insured for \$250; Chas. Robertson, foreman, Merigonish, April 5, tuberculosis, insured for \$250; Alex. C. McNeill, foreman, Shubenacadie, April 13, effects of fracture on tumor, insured for \$250; Fred K. Evans, carpenter, Moncton, April 20, apoplexy, insured for \$250. Total disability claims allowed are: G. W. McHenry, conductor, Truro; Wm. Stewart, carpenter, Moncton; S. Fournier, retired member, Cape St. Ignace; Jas. McGowan, machinist, Halifax, \$250 each. The levy for all purposes for the month is \$210 in class A, \$130 in class B, and \$90 in class C. Total number insured, 5,645.

Counterfeit to cent pieces. Newfoundland coinage, are in circulation here. They are a poor imitation, the weight light and the color leaden; the stamping on the edge is also bad, running diagonally instead of being straight across.

Ezra P. Cook, harbor master, has been committed for trial at Dorchester on a charge of stealing from Cowling & Co.'s dry goods store on Saturday. It appears that Cook was found by the police Saturday night carrying four white cottons; he was going towards his residence. A young named Colpitts, plumber's apprentice, who was doing something from the Commercial hotel, where he was working, was out between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, so he says, when he saw Cook with the cottons. He was taking the goods to his own room for safety when the police came upon him. The cotton was abstracted from the rear of Cowling & Co.'s store through a pane of glass, the breaking of which Colpitts says attracted his attention.

The entertainment with bumb bums, bellies and clubs given by the Girls' Athletic club last evening was a great success. The cosmopolitan drill was the best feature. Messrs. Duffell and McPeake of the Bicycle Club, St. John, in their humorous sketches received a liberal share of the applause.

Joe Y. Henderson, for some years clerk in Fairweather Bros' drug store here, has just been elected to take a position in Atlanta, Ga. Fairweather Bros., who formerly carried on two stores, have amalgamated in a central locality.

# KENT CO.

Richibucto, April 28.—The county court opened yesterday morning, Judge V. Albert C. Storer was the only case on the docket. This action was brought to recover a bill for board amounting to \$170; also the sum of seven dollars by defendant. The latter came from New York and took up his residence with the plaintiff, the arrangement for board being made between the plaintiff and Samuel L. Robertson. A note given by Geo. W. Storer to Samuel L. Storer for \$150 was endorsed over to defendant, who put it in as an offset. The defense set up the claim that Albert C. Storer being a minor could not be liable, and further, that the contract for board was made between the plaintiff and Samuel L. Storer. The jury in view of the fact that the plaintiff had a verdict for plaintiff for seven dollars, the amount of money borrowed by defendant. The jury decided in favor of the plaintiff, and the court adjourned last evening.

James Logeoff has been awarded the bounty for the next three years. Kingston folks have formed a dramatic club, which made its first appearance in the new hall there last evening, when it presented to a large audience a drama in three acts entitled Placer Gold.

David Cochran planted a large field of potatoes yesterday.

# MCGILL GRADUATES.

Among the graduates of this year in the faculty of applied science at McGill university are George Gray, H. E. L. N. B. (who leads his class) and Henry Ernest Housley of Halifax (who stands second), who take their degree in civil engineering. In the first year work Walter V. Colpitts of Moncton leads his class, of whom forty-four passed the seasonal examination. He takes prize in descriptive geometry, feehand drawing and mapping, second Fleet workshop prize and first Taylor prize. In the electrical engineering course H. E. Chas. of Kentville is among the graduates who take honors. In the mechanical engineering course James L. W. Gill of Little York, P. E. I., and H. A. Baynes of Charlottetown take degrees, the former leading his class and winning the British Association gold medal.

Glasgow has an underground railway.

# HAS DIETETIC VALUE.

## Honey is the Most Easily Digested Article of Food Known.

Probably most people consider honey as the equal in value for food of any sweet sauce—no better, no worse. All should know that it possesses one great superiority—ease of digestion. The nectar of flowers is almost wholly cane sugar. The secretions added by the bees change this to grape sugar, and so prepare it that it is almost ready for assimilation without any effort on the part of the stomach; in fact, Prof. A. J. Cook once styled honey "digested nectar." It will be readily seen that honey is a very desirable food for those with weakened digestive powers. If a person is very tired, "too exhausted to eat," it is as easily and quickly converted into food as any other food. Persons suffering from some forms of kidney trouble will find that honey is a much more beneficial food for them than is cane sugar.

Eating comb honey many strive to reject every particle of wax, fearing that, as wax is indigestible, night-mare and other troublesome consequences will follow an indulgence in warm biscuit and honey. It is true that bread is more easily digested than warm biscuits, as the latter is inclined to "pack" in chewing, but it may surprise some to know that comb honey is really an aid to the digestion of hot bread or biscuit. The philosophy of the matter is that the flakes of wax present the most difficult part of honey readily dissolves into leaving passages for the gastric juice to enter the mass of food. The flakes of wax are indigestible, that is true, but when warmed are perfectly smooth and soft and will not injure the most delicate membrane; in fact, they act as a gentle stimulant, and are beneficial in some forms of alimentary difficulties. The unpleasant symptoms which some suffer after eating honey may often be removed by drinking a little milk. W. Z. Hutchinson, in Country Gentleman.

# Cheap Shipping Coops.

Circular shipping coops give the best results. They are strong and durable, easily and quickly constructed, very light, readily handled, neat in appearance, least destructive of plumage of restless fowls when en route, cost but few cents, and save express charges. I make the coops in different sizes for pens, tris and single birds. Dimensions for larger coops are given with the illustrations. Cheap full-width unbleached muslin is used for the cover. A wide hem is turned down at each salvage edge and machine stitched, for the drawing. It is then fastened up by machine, but the hems are made very strong, but the hems are not seamed across; simply sew from

Made of two barrel hoops (a 64 inches in diameter, and six strips of lath (b) 1/2 inches long, fastened with single nails clinched at the bottom (c) is runny sack, or partly worn grain sacks.

# CHEAP SHIPPING COOP.

hem to hem, and with needle fasten the seam just below lower edges of hems. Strong manila cord is drawn through the hems. The muslin case is then placed over the frame and drawn tight at both top and bottom, and fastened at the bottom. This makes the floor of the coop doubly strong. When the fowls are ready for shipment, the drawstrings at top are drawn tight, leaving a small opening to admit air, food and water. Before the muslin cover is closed, all the coops are attached on the inside of cover for corn. This is their food supplied in plenty for the journey, and kept clean for them. A drinking cup is made fast by enclosing a plastic cup with a cloth band, the ends of which are tacked to one of the pieces of lath. Nellie Hawkes, in American Agriculturist.

# About After-Swarms.

The best way I know to prevent after-swarm is to have all the bees that can fly go with the first swarm, and this is the way I manage it. I have all the colonies strong, even if it should be necessary to double them up in the spring, so that they will swarm at the beginning of the honey flow. Then have the prime swarm on the old stand, removing the super, if any, from the present hive to the swarm; then set the parent hive at top of the swarm's hive and allow it to remain there two or three days. All the young bees that have been out of the hive, when they come out, will go in below with the swarm. About the afternoon of the second day, if the colony will have become so depleted of bees that they will give up swarming a second time, and will begin to carry out drone brood. It is then safe to carry them to a new location; they will not swarm again, but will build up a strong colony, and will store some fall honey and be a good colony to winter. In this way we get extra strong colonies that will store more honey than the two together would if the queen-cells had been cut out. Crowd the brood chamber with bees instead of confining it—George W. Stephens, in Nebraska Queen.

# Coaxing Swarms to Remain.

Twenty years ago New York beekeepers coaxing absconding swarms to remain by this method, according to the American Bee Journal: "We would take broom handles and wrap rags on the large end, making a roll about ten inches in length, and about three inches through the centre, tapering off smaller at the ends. The rags we would saturate with melted beeswax. The other end of the handle is sharpened so as to stick in the ground. We used one handle for every four hives. Nearly every swarm that issued from the hive, took to the prepared sticks. The sticks should be stuck in the ground about four rods in front of the hives. The scent of the wax probably has a good deal to do with the bees clustering on the rags. With the bees clustering on the rags."

# Experiment.

If the butter does not come in a reasonable time, try a different temperature. Just what temperature a certain lot of cream requires must often be determined by experiment.

# Feeding Wheat in Pools.

The tendency of wheat feeding is to produce a healthy growth, build up the muscular tissues and aid in causing the hens to lay often.

# Latest News in THE WEEKLY SUN.

# STILL IN-DEMAND.

## The Right Kind of Horses Will Always Be Needed and Used.

The fear of farmers and horse breeders, that on account of the introduction of electricity for transportation in the cities, and the large use of bicycles, there could not hereafter be much profit in raising horses, has in it more of fear than of reality. It is true perhaps that for a time, until things are properly adjusted, there may be a less demand for horses of a low grade and fewer horses may be sold, yet in the meantime there will be an increased demand for horses suited to special classes of work. The mule and the scrub horse, which were formerly used for street cars and other drudgery in the cities, will be longer in demand. The mule is still in use about mines and iron furnaces where he fills a place entirely his own, and for which he will always be raised at fair prices; but the scrub horse will only find place where nothing else can be bought.

Good, well-bred, and well-trained horses for buggies and carriages in the cities will have an increased demand at prices profitable to the breeder and trainer. To suit the market for family drivers these should be of medium size, and good hackneys rather than fast trotters. For these last there will always be a limited demand at fancy prices. But the horse trained for safety and endurance will have the most steady and reliable market for the buggy and the carriage.

The heavy, large-boned horse of from 1400 to 1600 pounds, in well matched spans will always find sale for heavy hauling either in cities or on the wharves or for use of lumbermen. This special class will always bring profitable prices unless the market should be overstocked, which is not likely to happen with the foreign demand for such horses, which is now on the increase. There is a process of sifting going on among those who wish to use horses, somewhat like that among cattlemen and dairymen, who select the animal suited to their purpose, and reject the scrubs and ill-favored ones, on the principle that it costs no more to keep a good horse than it does a scrub, whilst he is at ways more pleasant to handle, and more available for service of any kind. The horse has always been the close companion of man in every state of civilization, and no people will be as refined, or such masters of the mechanical forces of nature as to discard the use of the horse. He has a companion and a servant which no dead force can ever supplant.

Horses of the right kind will always be needed and used, and if the farmer fears this in mind he can continue to raise horses and find them ready sale with profit in our home market. Moreover, the horse of this continent has found his way into foreign markets, where he has proved himself the foremost of his kind for the use of farmers and coachmen.

In Britain he is said to be more easily acclimated and to perform better service than either the Scotch or the German horse.

In the last three years the demand for him across the water has increased more than fourfold, and if war should come in that would greatly increase, as our horses are considered superior to either German or English horses for the army.

But even in times of peace the armies of Europe use up a great deal of horse flesh which must be largely supplied from this country since they learned its superiority for their purposes over their own or others imported to their market.—J. W. Brown, in Farm News.

# A Nose-Bit Cures That Horse of Shying.

A man in Hartford, Conn., owns the Times of that city, has invented a device that will cure a horse of shying and make him perfectly tractable. It is called a "nose-bit," and yet it is not a bit at all. It does not go into the horse's mouth, but over his nose, and even that it hardly touches, except when the driver pulls on it.

The arrangement is well shown in the accompanying cut. It is said that once over their own and the reins will bring the "bit" against the end of the horse's nose, and that magic touch does the business. The unaccustomed

# UNIQUE NOSE-BIT.

pressure gives the animal a distinctly novel sensation, and it is one that he never gets used to.

No matter what hubbub may be going on around him, so long as that gentle pressure on the tip of his nose continues his mind will be busy contemplating it, to the exclusion of surrounding things.

Experiment.

If the butter does not come in a reasonable time, try a different temperature. Just what temperature a certain lot of cream requires must often be determined by experiment.

# Feeding Wheat in Pools.

The tendency of wheat feeding is to produce a healthy growth, build up the muscular tissues and aid in causing the hens to lay often.

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