

UNIFORMS AND BOOTS FOR ROBERTS' ARMY.

The Troops Being Put Into Shape for the Advance.

35,000 BOERS IN FRONT OF HIM.

Bloemfontein Being Made Impregnable Against Attack.

Further Report From Methuen—White Flag Villain Shot—The Boer Attack on Buller—Hunter and Hart to Join Roberts—Eighty Canadian Sick of Fever—One Loses His Voice by a Shot—Report That Baden-Powell is Dead—Stratton's Lost Many Horses on the Voyage—Chermside Succeds Gatacre.

London, April 11.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 11.—Matuen reports that the party of Boers he defeated April 5th made a good resistance for four hours, and only gave in when our troops, with fixed bayonets, were within fifteen yards of them. Seven of the enemy were killed, eleven were wounded and 51 were made prisoners. Besides Lieut. Campbell was killed, and ten of our men were wounded. Williams was killed deliberately, after the white flag had been held up. The perpetrator of the crime was at once shot. "Methuen speaks in high terms of the intelligent manner in which the Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley mounted corps behaved. "Buller reports that the enemy attacked his right flank yesterday while he was engaged in changing his position, but our artillerists silenced their guns and they did not press the attack. Our losses were four men killed and eight men wounded. "There is no further news yet from Wepener. "It will be noticed that the above despatch from Lord Roberts was sent from Bloemfontein yesterday, and the Boers won a notable victory, such as that claimed to have been gained by them in Pretoria despatches which appeared in yesterday's paper. Lord Roberts would have reported it.

Is Baden-Powell Dead?

Pretoria, April 10.—It is reported here that Col. Baden-Powell, the British Commander at Mafeking, is dead.

The above despatch should be accepted with reserve. Boer reports with regard to Mafeking have, on the whole, been most unreliable. Those who have followed the fortunes of the gallant garrison will remember that the enemy have several times reported that the town had surrendered; and the Boers had captured all the defenses, etc., etc.

Canadians III With Fever.

Toronto, April 12.—Dr. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Canadian Red Cross Society, received a cable from Dr. Ryerson yesterday, dated at Bloemfontein. Dr. Ryerson's message stated that 89 of the Canadians were in the hospital suffering from a mild attack of fever. The medical officers, Lieut. Mackenzie and Assistant Surgeon Fissett, Lieut. Wallace, and Surgeon Fissett, Pte. Wallace, son of Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, recently reported to be seriously ill, is improving and Dr. Ryerson says that they are providing necessary comforts for the patients.

Stratton's at the Cape.

Montreal, April 11.—Messrs. Elder-Dempster Company have received a cablegram from Cape Town, saying that the steamship Monerey, with Stratton's horse, arrived there on Saturday. All the men are well. She lost 163 horses. The Monerey left Halifax at 11 o'clock on March 17th, and had on board, besides the 552 men constituting Stratton's horse, the draft for vacancies in the first and second contingents of 303 men. The trip was made in 21 days, beating the record of the Milwaukee by four days, the Pomorianian by five days, and the Laurentian by three days. One hundred and sixty-three horses perished on the trip across owing to an outbreak of pneumonia.

Review of the Situation.

London, April 12.—The news from South Africa is again mostly of a minor character, and there is little information to be recorded beyond that contained in Gen. Roberts' despatches to the War Office. There is nothing later than his news regarding the position of affairs at Wepener, nor is there anything concerning the other part of the Orange River front, which is at Alwal North, 70 miles from Wepener. On Tuesday parties of Boers were still trokking southward from Wimpburg through Tbaun Nela. The fact that the Orange River is now very low and easy fordable may be tempting the burghers to again raid Cape position is described in a despatch from Lorenzo Marques as a range of hills between Kroonstadt and Wimpburg, a distance of 69 miles, and is impregnable. Here, it is said, 30,000 Boers with 90 guns are concentrated.

There is no confirmation of the Boer report of a further British disaster near Do Wetterskop, and it is now assumed that the report is baseless. It is hoped that another report from Pretoria, that the defender of Mafeking-Powell, the defender of Mafeking, has been killed, is also untrue. Such an event would cause a great separation and deeper grief on the part of the South African, except Lord Roberts. Public imagination has made Col. Baden-Powell the object

of a heroic worship, which has grown in intensity with every day that Mafeking has been beleaguered. The British concentration at Bloemfontein continues. The town on Tuesday contained more troops than on any previous day. The men are receiving new woollen khaki uniforms and new boots. The permanent defenses of the place are nearing completion, so that the city can be held by a relatively small garrison. There are no reports of a lack of water. Scouts say that the machinery and dams of the waterworks near Koon Spruit are intact. "Gen. Chermiside has gone to Springfontein to succeed Gen. Gatacre, whose return is still unexplained. An



GENERAL BRABANT.
Who is fighting the Boers at Wepener.

eleventh division, which he commands, by Gen. Pole-Carew, is being formed.

The Duke of Marlborough has arrived at Bloemfontein on active service. General Kitchener was reported to be at Burgheersdorp Wednesday. He has apparently been in that district for some days. His purpose is unknown, but it is doubted in connection with defending the frontier against another possible invasion by the Boers.

Gatacre's Retirement.

The Times' correspondent at Bloemfontein quotes, in connection with Gatacre's retirement, an official announcement that he has been ordered to proceed to England. The correspondent says that owing to the strategical concentrations which have taken place since the enemy's movements became defined, there is need for little anxiety regarding the safety of the border of Cape Colony. Isolated horsemen are reported to have crossed in the vicinity of Ladysmith into the late disaffected districts, but no organized invasion is now possible except under extreme risks, which Commandant Olivier is not likely to take, especially as his horses are reported to be much exhausted.

Recruits From Eastern Canada.

Ottawa, April 11.—Lord Stratton's message asking for 50 more men for his corps stipulates that they shall be raised on the former conditions, namely, in Western Canada. Dr. Borden has wired the High Commissioner that time could be saved by recruiting them in Eastern Canada, and until he hears further from the High Commissioner no recruiting will take place. It is likely that the men will be able to sail on the 22nd inst. from Halifax by the Allan liner Tunisian. His Lordship requested that they should be sent by way of Liverpool whence they will likely be carried to the Cape by one of the troopships. The little force will be slightly over the strength of one troop, and will be in charge of a subaltern. The horses will accompany the men, and the saddlery, clothing, and equipment is all on hand now. It is likely also that a number of recruits will be sent.

Boers Badly Treated.

Cape Town, April 11, 4 p. m.—A lady who left Pretoria on March 28th, and who has arrived here, reports that the manner in which the Boers are treating their prisoners is shameful, and that dysentery and typhoid fever are rife among the captives. The prisoners, who are confined at Waterval, had no tents, and the sick as well as those whose health has not yet been affected, were obliged to sleep on straw. The medical comforts are scanty. Dr. Hazlett, the medical officer, resigned owing to the fact that it was impossible for him to obtain medicines, and he was succeeded by Dr.

Van Groel, a Russian physician. The latter, when he fully learned the condition of affairs, also threatened to resign unless medicines and tents were furnished for the sick. The Boers then partly remedied the evils complained of.

The colonial prisoners are treated as common malefactors, some of them working on the streets rather than remain in jail.

It is only sent a written report to the Intelligence Department here.

For Boer Prisoners.

London, April 11.—In a despatch to the War Office Lord Roberts says the telegrams, books, clothing and luxuries are freely distributed to the Boer prisoners in his hands, that small sums of money are given to each, that larger amounts are given to the commandant for distribution, and that clothing is being issued to prisoners in need of it.

Chicago Corps in Africa.

London, April 11.—H. J. Whigham, the Daily Mail correspondent at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing on Tuesday, says: "The Chicago ambulance company landed to-day from the French ship Caravelas and will proceed by special train to Pretoria to-morrow. "The corps consists of about sixty healthy Irish-Americans who are rabidly pro-Boer. "They are nearly all armed with revolvers and a few undoubtedly intend to fight. "They included in their company two escaped Scandinavian prisoners from Simons Bay, who buried themselves alive on the shore during bathing hours."

Dumb for Life.

Kingston, April 11.—Private Bradshaw, of D Company, first contingent, writes to a friend that he suffered a severe wound during the fight at Paardeberg. The wound was not so serious, but the consequences following it are terrible, for the bullet that pierced his chest deprived him forever of the powers of speech. Bradshaw belonged to Picton, and had been attached to the Standard Bank of Kingston and Belleville. He has relatives in Toronto.

Boring Was Stopped.

London, April 12.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Eber, an Austrian financier, who is acting as captain of the Rand Mines Police, in order to frustrate the destruction of the mines, sent a renegade to Pretoria, against boring, with the result that State Engineer Munnick's order for boring was cancelled."

Death of Mareuil.

Paris, April 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon General de Gallifet, Minister of War, paid a tribute to the honors paid by the British officers to the body of Colonel de Villebois Mareuil, the French chief of staff of the Boer army, killed near Boshof. The brother of the late General de Villebois Mareuil received a cable message to-day from Secretary Seitz at Pretoria, communicating to the former the death of his brother. "In offering you my sincere condolences, I assure you that we deplore his death, which is a great loss to our country and cause."

Flew White Flag.

London, April 11.—A despatch dated Bloemfontein yesterday says that a strong party of Boers has been located



LIEUT-GEN. SIR WM. GATACRE.

upon the personality of the new commanders and in the suppositions as to the loss of only three miles and two horses, and that the British losses must have been heavy. The bombardment lasted all day. Nothing has been learned regarding the rumor of Gen. Baden-Powell's death, nor is there anything tending to show how long the general advance towards Pretoria will be delayed. In the absence of existing developments public interest centres more

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ter two hours' fighting the Boers were checked.

The Boer Tactics. Bloemfontein, April 11.—According to information received here the Boer activity eastward of the gate post and in proximity to the border is largely due to the fact that Presidents Kruger and Steyn have found they are unable to keep their forces together in British territory, the burghers declaring they are unwilling to remain with their commands unless actively employed, as they are convinced the British game is a waiting game. It is believed the Boer movement was originally designed to oblige Lord Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein in order to protect the railroad. Then the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital. The burghers are evidently ignorant of the enormous forces Lord Roberts has at his disposal.

Strengthening Their Positions.

Advices from Karee Siding say the Boers are busily entrencing their position east of Bloemfontein, running parallel with the railroad, while still holding the Waterval drift water works.

ROER REPORTS.

Say They Repulsed British, Who Retired.

Pretoria, April 11.—A heavy cannonade was heard this morning in direction of Bathurst, situated midway between Winberg and Boshof, in the Orange Free State, and north of Brandfort. Advices from Wepener, where a British force is surrounded, say that the Boers are still about 1,500 British troops are said to be there. Advices from the Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment, the British are retreating in the direction of Ladysmith, and the Federals are going to their old positions.

Parliament Regulations.

Pretoria, Wednesday, April 11.—The Free State Gazette published orders to the effect that no person who has been commended for active services brought out by the commander-in-chief of the Landroest, in reference to the matter of leave of absence, the Gazette says that equals of 10 per cent of the commandant will be received for periods of twelve days, their relief being chosen by ballot. This is intended to meet the wishes of the burghers desiring to plant their crops.

Canadians at Britstown.

Britstown, Cape Colony, April 12.—A column of troops commanded by Colonel Drury, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, consisting of Canadian artillery and mounted infantry, Yeomanry and Australians, arrived here this morning. They found the district traversed orderly and well-disposed.

Buying Supplies in Australia.

New York, April 12.—Great Britain has to a large extent stopped buying food stuff for her army in South Africa from this country, according to local steamship agents. "Shipments to South Africa are now confined almost exclusively to hay, cattle and other articles with an occasional large order for canned goods," said one of them to-day. "The war department officials found that they could get wool and mutton cheaper and cheaper from Australia, and since then the shipments have been dropping off."

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

Advance Notes From the Entomological Society's Report.

The value of the science of entomology to agricultural production is exemplified in the annual report of the Entomological Society for Ontario just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The researches of the organization were specially devoted to the dreaded San Jose scale, which has done so much injury to American orchards, but the spread of which in this Province it is hoped is now effectively checked by the compulsory fumigation process enforced in connection with the nursery stock and the destruction of infested trees. Much information of a practical character as to the best methods of spraying and other means of fighting the pest were given by the scientific experts at the gathering, which are reproduced in the report. Among the lecturers were Dr. James Fletcher of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. Lochhead, Ontario Agricultural College; Inspector Fisher, and Prof. E. M. Webster of Wooster, O. Some interesting details were presented as to the habits of the scale, its remarkable fecundity being especially noticeable. It is calculated that the southern states one female scale produces in the course of several rapidly succeeding generations 300,000,000 offspring in the course of a year, though owing to the difference in climate this rate of increase is not maintained in Canada. This extraordinary rate of multiplication renders the insect very difficult to suppress, and it has brought out many valuable suggestions to farmers as to spraying methods.

A Boer Mission.

Naples, April 12.—A Transvaal mission accompanied by Dr. Muller and Jonkstaer, an Boer chief, started this morning for Milan.

BOERS ARE COCKY.

They Talk Big About What They Will Do Yet.

New York, April 12.—Under a Pretoria date comes to the Herald an interesting despatch showing the state of feeling in the Transvaal capital and conveying the news that the Federals have taken fresh courage and have no idea of laying down their arms. The despatch is dated Monday of this week and reads: "The relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley and General Cronje's disaster coming together caused the Boers to become pan-stricken, and temporarily abandoned Bloemfontein. Had Lord Roberts been able to follow up his success the war might have been ended now, but the British reached Bloemfontein utterly fagged out, and recuperation was absolutely necessary. This afforded time for the Boers to recover, and now the military situation is not necessarily more unfavorable than two months ago. "The faint-hearted have been weeded out of the services, and the fighting commanders are now composed of resolute men. The decision to send the captured Boers to St. Helena makes it certain that the Boers will not surrender except in the last extremity. The average burgher prefers death to exile. "A military attaché who is much respected thinks six months the lowest probable duration of the war. The Boers will probably continue to fight even if they lose Pretoria, which is unlikely to occur for a long time yet."

Boer Advance Checked.

London, April 12.—A special despatch from Elands Laagte dated yesterday says: "Fighting was renewed by Elands Laagte Wednesday afternoon. The Boers advanced upon the British position and a continuous rifle fire between the Boers across Sunday River and our outposts, who hold

INSECTS AS FOOD.

Black Fellows of Australia Fond of the Bugong Moth.

There is, in Australia, a cutworm which frequently does much damage to wheat crops, and the adult moth of which is known popularly as the "Bugong" moth, from the fact of its occurrence in great numbers in the Bugong Mountains, says a writer in the Scientific American. The natives of the Tamul district used to send to these mountains and collect the moths in thousands among the jagged peaks and steep rocks. Mr. Robert Vyner visited the Bugong Mountains, accompanied by a "black fellow" known to the whites as "Old Wellington." The tops of the Bugong Mountains are composed of granite, and present a series of lofty peaks. Up one of these, a peak called by the natives "Numoladonga," Mr. Vyner and his companion climbed, the path being so steep and rugged that even wild cattle never attempted it. The moths were found in great numbers, sheltered between the rocks in deep fissures. On both sides of the chasm the face of the stone was literally covered with the insects, packed closely side by side and overlapping.

Old Wellington cooked about a quart of the moths for Mr. Vyner, who found them exceedingly nice and sweet, with a flavor of walnut. The "black fellows" collect the moths, according to Mr. Vyner, by spreading a blanket or sheet of bark beneath them. The moths, on being disturbed with a stick, fall down, and are gathered up before they have time to crawl or fly away, and are thrust into a bag. Then a hole is made in the sand and a fire made in it until the sand is thoroughly heated, when the moths are removed for fear of scorching the bodies of the insects, as in such a case a violent storm would arise, according to a superstition of the natives.

The moths are now poured out of the bag, stirred about on the hot ashes for a short time, and placed upon a sheet of bark until cold. They are then lifted in a net to get rid of the heads, the wings and legs having previously been singed off. They are generally eaten in this condition, but sometimes they are ground into paste and made into cakes.

Cajoling the Hens.

Te'hick, te'hicker, Sussuz and ker-snecker! Pepper their grub, and they'll lay for ye quicker. There's nothin' smells better than steamin' bran mash! When I pound on the basin, them hens make a dash. And they'll crowd and they'll go 'ble, they'll sneeze and they'll peck— A-gittin' it down till they're full to the neck. They relish it so that I vum and declare It's good for my appetite watchin' 'em there. And if biskits are done by the time I go in, I'm apt to pull up and clean out the whole tin. I'm long, s'r, on grub, a believer in feedin'. I think it goes further than blue blood and breedin'. Ev'ry hen that I've got is so pussed by my see by, I ing see. She can't tuck her noddle round under her wing; And bein' she's wakeful and broke of her rest, She'll always hop down for a turn on the nest. So, I git double work, s'r, by usin' 'em right. One egg per hen day times—one egg ev'ry night! And they're livin' like ladies on mash and chopped meat. With all the red pepper and eorn they can eat. Te'hick, te'hick! They're makin' no kick. And if nothin' don't split I'll be rich putty quick. —Lowiston, Me., Journal.

Dictionary Girls.

A disagreeable girl—Ann Mosley. A sweet girl—Carrie Mell. A big-headed girl—Fanny Rosely. A smooth girl—Amelia Rate. A clear case of girl—E. Lucy Date. A geometric girl—Polly Gon. A not orthodox girl—Mettie Rodox. A rich girl—Mary Gold. A nice girl—Ella Gant. A flower girl—Rhoda Denderon. A musical girl—Sirah Nade. A profound girl—Meta Physics. A star girl—Meta Oric. A clinging girl—Josie Mine. A nervous girl—Hester Teal. A muscular girl—Callio Stendas. A lively girl—Annie Matton. An uncertain girl—Eva Noscent. A sad girl—Ella G. A great big girl—Fild Dent. A warlike girl—M. —P. As., Herald.

Nostrilology.

Nostrilology, or the study of character by the shape of the nose, is said to be a new science—as new as other things under the sun, at least, it certainly helps out the fortune telling palinist and physiognomist to no small extent. The apostles of this science claim that every line and curve of the nose has an important significance, and in its relation to other features character stands revealed. It is claimed that the nose often blocks the way to success. This reminds me of a little story Julia Marlowe tells of herself. "When I was a child," she said the other day, apropos of this science of noses, "I used to dream of the time when I would be a great tragedienne. Nothing but tragedy had any charms for me. But my family assured me that such a thing as a tragedienne with a pug-nose had never been heard of. I was greatly concerned about my nose, and one day I consulted our family physician in regard to an operation to which I wished to submit in order to remove the terrible obstacle of a pug-nose. I remember the use of the nose was all right. I knew that so, and I knew that more difficult on account of its position. But one success was an eye on the nose. I said: 'But how do you get rid of a pug-nose?' —Harper's

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION