

is it?

Vapo-Cresolene is the vapor of Cresolene. You put the Cresolene in the vaporizer, then light the lamp just beneath. When the wapor rises, you inhale it.
What is Vapo-Cresolene? It's something like carbolic acid, only much more powerful. It kills all germs of disease and heals inflamed membranes. It's the perfect cure for whooping-cough. Nothing equals it

for asthma, catarrh, hay fever, colds. 3 Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifename, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50;
extra suppaes of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents.
Blustrated booklet containing physicians' testizeonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE Co.

So Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.



### Dunlop Detachable Tires

First in 1888-Foremost ever since.

To have been "first" merely proves antiquity. To have remained first proves merit.



DUNLOP TIRE CO.,

Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### Ask Any of Your Friends

Where they get the nicest Rings, 1 jewelry, Watches, ‡ Chains, Etc., and cheapest in the city and they tell you at the sign of the Big Clock.

A A. Jordan Eign of the Big Clock

### 44++++++++++++++++++++ MONEY TO LEND

444444444444444444

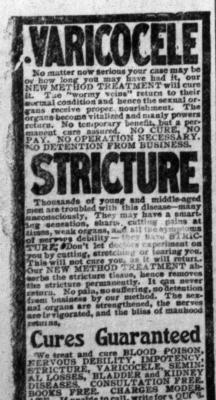
OR ON NOTE,
To pay off mortgages.

Pay when desired.

To buy property.

Very lowest rate. J, W. WHITE,

Barrister. ( pp. Grand Opera House, Chatham \*\*\*\*



KENNEDY & KERGAN

### A.G. HALES' ESTIMATE

AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT DE-SCRIBES GEN. LOUIS BOTHA.

The Personality of the Present Boer Commandant-in-Chief - An Adventurous Spirit, With a Cool, Level Head and Stout Heart-Pitted Against Buller, He Came Into Fame With the Battle of

Louis Botha, who has cut so deep a mark in the pages of history, is only a young man yet, being about seven and thirty years of age, writes A. G. Hales, the celebrated Australian correspondent of The London Daily Mail. He is a "fine figure of a man," standing in the neighborhood of six feet in his boots. His face is handsome, intellectual and determined, his expression kindly and com-passionate. The razor never touches his face, but his brown beard is al-ways neatly trimmed for the young commandant-general is particular in regard to his personal appearance, in a manly way, though in no respect foppish. He is now and always has been an excellent athlete, a good rifle shot and a first-class horseman, not given at any time to indoor pas-times overmuch, though fond of a quiet game of whist. He was born Natal, of Dutch parents, and married Miss Emmet, a relative of Rob-ert Emmet, the Irish revolutionist. Young Botha was educated at Greytown, and, though a good, sound commercial scholar; he gave no evidence in his schoolboy days of what was in him. No one who knew him then would have dreamed that before he was forty years of age he would be the foremost soldier of his country. His folks were moderately welloff, but the adventurous spirit of the future general sent him inland from Natal when a large number of Free State Natal Boers enlisted under the flag of General Louis Meyer, who was bent upon making war upon a powerful negro tribe in the neighborhood of Vryheid. During the fighting young Botha was his general's righthand man, displaying at that early age, a cool, level head and a stout When the Boers were firmly settled upon the land, Vruheid was declared a republic, and Lucas Meyer was elected first president. But the new republic lasted only about three years, and was then, by mutual consent, merged into Transvaal terri-tory, and both Lucas Meyer and Louis Botha were elected members of the Volksrand. Louis Botha retained his seat right up to the time hostilities broke out between Great Britain and the republics under Mr. Kruger

During the many stormy scenes which preceded the actual declaration of war Louis Botha proved that he possessed the coolest and most level head in the Volksrand. He opposed the war, and, with prophetic foresaw the awful devastation of the country which would follow in the footsteps of the British army. But when the time came and his country was irretrievably pledged to war, was not the man to hang back. He was one of those who had much to lose and little, indeed, to gain by taking up arms against us, for by honest industry he had become a wealthy farmer and stock breeder. At the first call to arms he threw aside his senatorial duties and took up his rifle, rejoining his old commando at Vryheid, as commandant under General Lucas Meyer. It is said that at the battle of Dundee General Meyer, feeling convinced that the god of battles had decided against him and his forces, decided to surrender to the British, but Louis Botha fiercely combated his general's decision and point blank refused to throw his arms or counsel his men to do so. What followed all the world knows and Botha went up very high in the estimation of the better class of fighting burghers. At the Tugela, before the first big battle took place, General Meyer was taken ill and had to retire to Pretoria, and Louis

Botha was then elected assistant general, and the planning of the battle was left entirely to him. It was a terribly responsible position to place so young a man in, for he was face to face with the then Commander-in-Chief of the British army, Sir Redvers Buller, a general of dauntless determination and undoubted ability. Experience, men, guns and all the munitions of war were in favor of the British general, but the awful nature of the country was upon the side of the newly-fledger leader, and he made terrible use of it. The day of Colenso, when Sir Redvers Buller received his first decisive shock, will not soon be for-

gotten in the annals of our army. A an of weaker fibre than the British leader would have been daunted by the disasters of that day, for there he lost ten guns and a large number of men. But Buller carried in his blood all the old grit of our race, and the heavier the check the more his soul was set upon ultimate vic-tory. I have been over that battleground and have looked at the positions taken by Louis Botha. were chosen with consummate skill, born of a thorough knowledge of the nature of the country and inherent

generalship.

I have looked at the country Sir Redvers Buller had to pass through to get at his wise and skillful adversary. The man who dared to make the attempt that Buller made must have had nerves of steel and a soul that would not blench if ordered to storm the very gates of Hades. The worst fighting ground that I saw in all the Free State was but a mockery of war compared to the ground nd Colenso, and I have seen terrible places in the Free But a man has to see the State. But a man has to see the ground Buller fought in to realize the magnitude of the task he set the magnitude of the task he set himself at the beginning of the war. That battle of Colenso made young Louis Botha famous, and from that hour the eyes of the burghers were turned toward him as the one man to lead them. At Spion Kop, when the Boer leader, Schalkburger, vacated the splendid position he had been ordered to take up, Louis Botha's

filter the blood of all that shouldn't be there. The blood passes through the kidneys every three minutes. If the kidneys do their work no impurity or cause of disorder can remain in the circulation longer than that time. Therefore if your blood is out of order your kidneys have failed in their work. They are in need of stimulation, strengthening or doctoring. One medicine will do all three, the finest and most imitated blood medicine there

## Dodd's Kidney **Pills**

genius grasped the mighty import of the situation, and he at once realized that Schalkburger had blundered terribly, and it was he who retook these positions with such disastrous consequences to our forces. fame spread far and near, and name became a thing to conjure When the Commandant-Generwith. al of the Boer army, General . Joubert, lay dying, he was asked who was the best man to fill his place. And he, the grey veteran, did, not hesitate for a second, but with his dying breath gasped out the name of Louis Botha. The Boer Government has been the paramount military tion, and from that day to this he promptly appointed him to the posi-power in the Boer lines. He is not the only one of his line fighting under the Transvaal fing. There been four brothers in the field. As a soldier, Louis Botha has proved himself a foeman worthy the steel of any of our generals; as a man his worst enemy can say nothing de-rogatory concerning him, for in all his actions he has borne himself like and a gentleman. He is generous courteous in the hour of victory stout-hearted and self-reliant in the time of disaster-just the type of soldier that a great nation like knows how to esteem, even though he is an enemy in arms against us.

A Green Turt'e Farm. In these go-ahead days we are getting accustomed to municipal enter-prise in almost every shape and form, but it is not generally known that among the various enterprises worked by the British Government is that of turile farming, carried on at Ascension Island: The island is spe-cially suited for this purpose, as, de-spite its close proximity to the equator, the temperature is low and the atmosphere healthy on accoun the prevailing southeasterly trade winds. January in each year sees the beginning of the turtle season, which does not, as a rule, last more than three months. All turtles caught at Ascension Island are the property of the Crown, and are only sent to England and other places for disposal as directed by the Admiralty, in whose hands the government of the whole island practically rests. The particular species which favors Ascension with its vists is the "Chelonia viridis," or green turtle. This. as may be supposed, is the turtle whose green fat and portion of the fins that particular brand of soup is made which is proverbially asso-ciated with the banquets of London's rivic dignitaries. It is wholly for its value as an edible commodity that the turtle farms are carried on,

the shell, unlike that of the tortoise, is of no commercial value. To test the statement made about the turtles' habit of returning to the island year after year was thrown overboard near Honolulu, with the date and location cut on the back. Three years and two months afterward this turtle was "turned up" at Ascension, having traveled over 15,000 miles. More recently still another was thrown over board in the English Channel, and was caught again at Ascension within six months.-Royal Magazine,

While grief is fresh, every attempt to divert only irritates. You must wait till grief be digested and then ent will dissipate the remains

It is harder to remember a virtue

### The Kidneys and Liver

Any interference with the proper performance of the functions of these most important organs should never be slighted. If it be, serious consequences are sure to

**IRON-OX** 

**TABLETS** 

ARE AN INVALUA-BLE CORRECTIVE Price, 25 Cents

THE TOMATO IN ENGLAND.

Horace Townsend writes from Lon-don, May 8, to the Philadelphia Led-

ger:
Not so very many years ago it was almost as difficult to find a tomato in an English green grocer's shop as to discover the proverbial needle in the traditional hay stack. The tomato was not altogether unknown in England, for it had been an ornament of old-fashioned kitchen gardens in the southern counties for over a century, but as a serious article of diet it was but as a serious article of diet it was not at all considered. It is probably due to the missionary efforts of the American people that the tomato to-day holds a prominent place in the cuisine of all but the most conservative English households. There are, of course, Englishmen who will argue with you that because, when they were children, they some times ate a tomato on some rare and exceptional occasion American can lay no claim to having educated her elderly relative even in so trifling a matter as the consumption of tomatoes, or love apples, as the English name used to be for them. The fact remains, however, that the English have bravely got over their former antipathy to the vegetible so much so, indeed, that one large fruit grower has started what is probably the largest establishment in the world for growing tomatoes under grass. The English climate does not allow of the ripening of the plant in the open air until late in the summer, but the English appetite demands a supply of it in the early months of spring. Hirtherto the Continent and the Channel Islands have supplied this demand; now the market gardener in question has determined not only to break the record in the size of his green-houses, but to drive the foreigner out of the English tomato market. He has expended something like \$100,000 in starting his experiments. He has built ten enormous green-houses each nearly a thousand feet long and forty feet wide, and when I went down to see them the other day I found that seven were already filled with tomato plants. enormous are these houses that the work of preparing the soil is done by a three-horse plow, as though it were an open field. Already nearly fifty thousand tomato plants are all a-growing and a-blowing, and next year, I was told, ten more green-houses of the same size will be built, all to be devoted to tomatoes alone. It may be of interest to add that the only varieties planted are the "Challenger" and the "Chemin Rouge," which the grower in question considers the best for crop and quality. Within a month he ex-

pects to be sending tons of tomatoes to the London market every week. Another Cure for Balky Horses As told in a New York letter, a driver of a truck was in great distress in front of the Judge building, in New York, one day recently, because his horse balked crosswise of the street and caused not only a loss of his time but also blocked traffic. All the usual devices to get the stubborn animal to move were unavailing, and a crowd had gathered of considerable size to watch the proceedings. proprietor of Judge, was attracted to the scene, and as the Tribune relates it, he said to his brother Barlett, who sat in his office: "I will bet \$100 to 10 cents that I can go out and start that horse in two minutes." Bartlett immediately took the bet and the money was placed in the hands of the priv-

ate secretary, W. J. Merrill and two Arkells started for the street. W. J. Arkell picked up two handfuls of sand and asked the driver to hold the horse's head still. Then he packed each of the horse's nostrils full of the sand, and almost instantly the horse began to sneeze and start with a rush, to the great delight of the driver, amid the shouts of the by-standers. Mr. Arkell, the winner, says he doesn't read the London Lancet for nothing.

The Gypsy Moth. Endeavors to exterminate this pest have, since 1890, cost the Massachu-setts State Board of Agriculture \$700,-

Professor C. H. Fernald, of the board in an interview, is reported to have said that the territory covered by the gypsy moth is about two hundred square miles. They are in about twenty towns in Eastern Massachusetts and this territory has been attacked from the outside till about half the area has been cleared. The cost of exterminati as estimated by Professor Fernald, would be \$200,000 each year, for five years; \$100,000 yearly for another five and about \$15,000 yearly for the third five years. The moth eats everything that grows, except tobacco leaves. Professor Howard is to investigate the matter farther this summer for the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, and if his report is satisfact-tory the burden of the work may be taken up by the national government. If pursued carefully, Professor Fernald says, the war against the moth may be completed within the first decade of the twentieth century, so that nothing but future importation need be feared.

Against Free Seeds. Secretary Hastings, of the Florida State Horticultural Society, has for-warded us a copy of a resolution passed by that society condemning the free distribution of seeds by the govern-ment, as now conducted, and recommending that Congressmen use their efforts to have the appropriation now made for this purpose applied to the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture in investigating diseases and insect enemies of plants grown for commercial purposes throughout the United States.

Sait, Sulphur and Lime Wash.
To make this wash, which is extensively used in California as an insecticide, take ten pounds of lime, twenty tickle, take ten pounds of lime, twenty pounds of sulphur and twenty gallons of water; boil until the sulphur is discolved. Then take the remaining fif teen pounds of lime and salt, slake and enough water to make the whole sixty gallons; strain and spray with it while milk warm. This wash hat no injurious effect on the buds or or "Nature gave Strength to Men" Beauty to Women.

(St. Michaels' Wine)

. . GIVES . .

## Both to Both

glassesful taken daily before meals. MONTREAL, CAN. Sole Agents for North Amer WEEKS, POTTER COY.,

This is a "free country" still a law that compelled people to try to be Ribbon beylon Jea would do a lot of good.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Freen

### Geo. Stephens & Douglas

General Hardware and **Implement Merchants** 

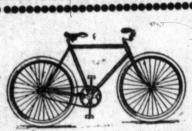
have a complete line of such seasonable goods as

Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose. Pure Paints and Enamels, Bicyles, Screen Doors and Windows \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

We have exceptional value in any or all of the above named lines of goods.

Geo. Stephens & Douglas

# Talk About



This is the time when the new wheels are creating a great deal of talk. No enthusiast has better foundation for claims for the excellence of his favorite than those who talk of the

### "Hyslop"

It's a wheel made for service and easy riding. The price is lower than first-class wheels have sold for in the past.

Wm. Gray & Sons Co'y., Limited

## -For Sale-

Ohoice Glover Seed, Timothy Seed, White and Black Oats, Barley, Corn, Beans, Buckwheat,

For Best Bread Use Kont Mills Gold Modal Flour.

. ... For Health.... Steven's Breaklast Food. . "Sunrise" Cornmeal

The Canada Flour Mills Co., umited