

FELL IN THEIR COUNTRY'S CAUSE

Continued from page 1.

tion which Lord Roberts issued to the Orange Free State people after the British occupied Jacobsdal has been very favorably received by the Moders, and it is believed by the English civil authorities that it is likely to have a good effect. It is said here that in districts like Fauresmith and Philippolis the Free State men were decidedly averse to participating in the war. It is stated, however, that any appreciable disaffection on the part of the people of the Free State will have a decided effect on the restless Dutch in Cape Colony. This is due to the fact that the colonial Dutch are in much closer sympathy with the Free State than with their brethren in the Transvaal.

Ladysmith.

REPORT FROM WINDSOR SAYS IT HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

London, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the town council of Windsor this morning it was announced that news had reached Windsor Castle that Ladysmith had been relieved. The announcement was received with immense enthusiasm, and shouts of "Brave Buller!"

At Bay.

POSITION OF CRONJE'S ARMY.
London, Feb. 21.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing on Sunday, thus describes Gen. Cronje's retreat, with the Boers at Magersfontein, on learning of Gen. French's success. On Thursday at midnight, headed by Gen. Cronje, 5,000 Boers, with their heavy guns and ox wagons, evacuated the Magersfontein lines. At dawn on Friday the retreating Boer army was seen from the British naval gun station on Klip Drift kopje, trekking eastward across the British front at a distance of 5,000 yards. Our guns opened upon them, and a force of mounted infantry, crossing the river, made a dashing charge in the attempt to cut off the head of the enemy's column. But in half an hour their whole force had gained shelter under a line of kopjes. Meanwhile two of our batteries had come up, and the Oxford, Buffs, West Ridings and Gloucesters. Our infantry crossed the drift, and for three hours we engaged with the enemy, while our batteries shelled his position. The mounted infantry kept hard at work. Unable to withstand our galling shell fire, the enemy retired disputing every inch of the way, and took up a second position on the kopjes to the eastward. It was a magnificent spectacle to see the Boer army thus at bay. The rear guard, 2,000 strong, fought us, while the main body trekked farther east, and then brought their guns into action, while the rear guard retired. The action lasted through the day. Our infantry fought splendidly, but the enemy held his ground under the continued bombardment. Later on the Boer commander ventured on a bold stroke. Leaving 2,000 of his men under cover, he withdrew the rest from his main position and headed for Klip Kraal Drift, six miles to the east. This movement was soon discovered. Our mounted infantry came back across the drift and marched along the south bank to endeavor to head off the enemy. When they reached the neighborhood of Klip Kraal Drift night had fallen, and half the Boers were already across to the south side. Our mounted infantry harassed their movements. Meanwhile

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades; some have extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same—that is, the stomach, for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid necessary to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs, or other wholesome food; this claim has been proven by actual experiments which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard-boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water, heated to 98° (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectively. Even a little child can take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aspeptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide, and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full-sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

For the information of those interested a little book will be mailed free by addressing P. A. Stuart Co., Michigan, Mich., giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes and cures.

the Boer rear guard, having covered the crossing of the main body, retired slowly and successfully passed the drift. The rear guard fought desperately, and as it fell back to the river it was harassed on the flank and rear by the British. Having thus passed the Modder under cover of darkness, the Boers trekked throughout the night in the direction of Bloemfontein. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, with the sixth division, then pursued them at daylight. Gen. MacDonald, with the Highlanders, followed him. MacDonald reached Klip Kraal Drift by forced march on Sunday. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, moving from Klip Kraal Drift, was endeavoring to outflank the enemy, and to cut them off from Bloemfontein, so as to drive them back into Gen. MacDonald's hands. When I left the front Gen. Kelly-Kenny had not come up with the enemy.

HE LED THE HIGHLANDERS

Gen. Hector McDonald Among the Wounded.

Reiterated Reports of the Relief of Ladysmith—No Official Confirmation—Cronje's Report.

London, Feb. 21.—It is reported that Gen. Hector McDonald, commander of the Highland Brigade, was severely wounded yesterday. The last news received about Gen. McDonald and the Highlanders was that they were pursuing Gen. Cronje.

The rumor of the relief of Ladysmith has again been current on the Berlin and London bourses. Though it is quite possible the report is true, there is no news corroborative of the rumor.

CRONJE'S REPORT.
Pretoria, Monday, Feb. 19.—A portion of an official report from Gen. Cronje, dated Sunday, Feb. 18, has been given out as follows:

"Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, while removing the laager near Scholtz Nek, we were attacked by the British. The fight lasted until 7:30 in the evening. Although on the whole the British were driven back, they each time renewed the attack. The loss to the British must have been considerable."

"Thus far the Boer loss has been eight killed and twelve wounded. This morning the British shelled us with cannon."

"Chief Commandant Ferreira's force was too small to stop the cavalry from entering Kimberley."

A curious dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, Feb. 20, announces that Commandant Ferreira was killed Feb. 19, adding that his death was believed to be the result of an accident.

A POSITION-FINDER.
The Daily Mail says: "For two years the war office has been testing an electrical position-finder invented by an Australian named Alcock, who claims that it will give the range and bearing of a fixed or moving object, and at the same instant will give information to any number of fortress guns, attached by wire to the instrument, thus enabling 100 guns, for instance, to concentrate their fire simultaneously on a single ship."

A MICHIGAN MAN FELL.
Chicago, Feb. 21.—George Labram, whose death is reported in a Modder River dispatch, was an expert mining engineer and machinist, well known in the copper and iron districts of Northern Michigan, and was located for some time at Houghton, in that state. He had been connected with the De Beers diamond mine at Kimberley for about ten years. His wife and sons are at present in Pretoria. Mr. Labram came originally from Milwaukee.

THE WILTSHIRES

Boers Say 70 Were Killed and 140 Captured.

According to telegrams from Pretoria, 140 men of the Wiltshire Regiment were captured by the Boers last week in the British retreat from Rensburg.

A correspondent, who was with the Boer forces in the attack upon Rensburg, gives particulars regarding the capture of the Wiltshires. He says: "Commandant Pieter, who arrived first, found two companies of the Wiltshires, and began attacking in the open. Soon after he was joined by a body of Free State men, and together drove the British back from the neighboring kopjes, capturing all but three. It is impossible to say exactly how many of the British were killed and wounded, but of the 200 Wiltshires, 125 were captured, and of these 44 were wounded. The sufferings of the wounded from heat and thirst were intense. The burghers did their best to alleviate this, and many of the wounded were carried in blankets to Rensburg siding. At Rensburg the British rear guard began sneezing, thus compelling the federals to leave the wounded in order to repulse the attack. A federal Krupp gun replied effectively to the British cannonade. The Boers lost two killed and four wounded. They now occupy all the Rensburg positions formerly occupied by the British, whose rear guard is at Bloemfontein with the federals close up."

The Boers claim that 70 of the Wiltshires were killed at Colesburg, and 30 wagons with forage and provisions were captured but no ammunition. They further describe the fighting at Kimberley. The British came through Blaauw bank and attacked in two columns. While the Boers were busily engaged with Lord Roberts, Gen. French, with 2,000 cavalry and 6 guns, succeeded in breaking through the Boer lines. The Boers did not seriously oppose Gen. French's advance, but confined their efforts to prevent the provisions getting through. In this they succeeded, capturing 2,000 head of cattle and 100 wagons of provisions and 300 men.

London's Heroes

Ptes. Donegan and Smith Killed at Modder River.

Pte. White, of Windsor, Also a Victim—Biographical Sketches of the Dead, Wounded and Missing Soldiers Who Were Engaged in Sunday's Fight at Modder River.

Not since the war began in South Africa has London been so deeply interested in the news from the front, as in that which came this morning. It was sad news—"Our boys among the killed and wounded at Modder River."

They had fought all day like veterans. They had done credit to their native city. They had proven themselves heroes. There was glory in it. But some were called upon to give up their lives for their country's cause. They died nobly, but Oh, the sadness of the loved ones left behind! Some had fallen on the battlefield, wounded by Boer bullets. Heaviness of heart prevails throughout the city.

The Death Roll.

Pte. John A. Donegan.

Pte. John A. Donegan was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Donegan, of No. 569 Colborne street. Mr. Donegan is locomotive foreman in the Canadian Pacific roundhouse in this city, but some months ago a serious illness forced him to discontinue attending to his duties. Pte. Donegan's parents had received no news from the front, and were completely overcome when informed of their son's death. Since his arrival in South Africa, his parents have received letters from him by every mail. In the last he told them that he was sick with tonsillitis in the hospital, and since then his mother has been awaiting news anxiously. Pte. Donegan was born in Perth, on Dec. 16, 1879; was educated in the schools of that district and in Smith's Falls, whither his father moved in subsequent years. Five years ago Mr. Donegan came to London, where John attended St. Peter's school. At the examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute he passed with the highest marks from Sister Benedict's room, and obtained the gold medal. When 17 years of age he left the institute and worked for one and a half years at Pocock Bros' boot and shoe store. Afterwards he obtained a situation in the freight offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Chatham, where he was working when the order was received for the formation of the first contingent. He immediately gave up his position and came to London, and was among the first to enlist. Besides his mother and father, there are two older brothers, Alphons and Edward, of the C. P. R. freight offices of London and Chatham respectively; two younger brothers, and one little sister, who survive him. Pte. Donegan was well known throughout the city, was popular wherever known, and was esteemed by his employers as well for his courteous manner as for his business ability. His parents and brothers and sister will have the sympathy of all Londoners and all Canadians in their sorrow, a sorrow that must be tinged with pride, because of a son's and a brother's life lost in fighting the Queen's battle.

Pte. Robert Smith.

Pte. Robert Smith, whose name appears among the list of killed, is a son of Wm. Smith, of 567 Adelaide street. He was well-known in London, and was at one time a resident of Devels. He was born in Sheffield, England, in 1876, and came to Canada with his father some ten or twelve years ago. He was a member of the firm of Smith Bros., fly-paper manufacturers, 220 1/2 Dundas street. He joined the 7th Fusiliers just before enlisting. Charles E. Bailey, of 557 Pall Mall street, is a brother-in-law of the dead soldier. One of his sisters is living very ill at the present time, and it is feared the effect upon her of the shock will be serious. Several brothers also live in town.

Pte. W. White.

Pte. W. White, of Windsor, was 20 years of age. He belonged to the 21st Essex Fusiliers at the time of enlistment in the first contingent. He was the only son of Joseph White, Chatham street, and Sol. White, ex-M.P., is an uncle. The father, mother and one sister survive. Gordon White, son of Robert White, is another Windsor boy with the contingent, but he is not a relative of W. White.

The Wounded.

SERG. SIPPI.

Serg. George R. B. Sippi is perhaps best known of the Londoners who are wounded. His previous military training was such as to make him a valued member of B Company, and with Serg. George Macbeth, was one of the non-commissioned officers chosen from the Seventh. Serg. Sippi was at one time a captain in the 26th Middlesex Battalion, but he resigned his commission there in order to assist in the reorganization of the Seventh Battalion, of which he was color sergeant of B Company. Serg. Sippi was one

of the crack shots of the regiment. His whole training and natural disposition were such as would cause him to be in the place of danger in the firing line.

PTE. A. H. WHEATCROFT.
Pte. Wheatcroft, whose name appears among the wounded, was a trimmer in the employ of the R. Greene, Manufacturing Company, and resided at 254 Hill street. He was about 23 years of age, and was very popular with his associates, being an enthusiastic ball player. He joined the Seventh Fusiliers the night before enlisting in the first contingent.

PTE. CHESTER McLAREN.
Pte. Chester McLaren, who was wounded, is the second son of Mr. Jas. W. McLaren, of No. 26 Victor street, South London. He is 20 years old, and has lived in London all his life. He has always taken a great interest in athletics, and as the result of his work in this connection he was of splendid physique. Before leaving London he was one of the most prominent workers in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a leader in the Bible class as well as in the gymnasium.

PTE. GREEN.
Among the wounded of B Company appears the name "Green." It is not known whether this refers to Pte. W. J. Green, of the 25th Battalion, or Pte. Chas. Greene, of the 26th Battalion, and a brother of P. C. Harry N. Greene. Pte. Chas. Greene was a sergeant in the 26th Battalion, and had put in a term at the Military School here. Before leaving with the contingent he was employed as a time-keeper on the construction of the waterworks dam at Springbank. He was about 24 years old.

The Missing.

PTE. WM. G. ADAMS.
Pte. Wm. G. Adams, whose name appears in the list of missing, is a son of Sergeant-Major Adams, of the London police force. He is about 21 years of age, and is a well-built, soldierly-looking fellow, standing nearly six feet high. Before leaving London he was employed as an electrician at Hunt Bros. He injured his leg on the passage to South Africa, and had to be left behind at Cape Town, but as soon as his leg was well he hurried to the front.

PTE. BURNS.
The name Pte. Burns appears among the missing. This is probably Pte. W. J. Burns, of the 26th Battalion.

Telegraphic Briefs

A heavy snow storm and blizzard prevails throughout Northern New York.

It is understood that the Manitoba Legislature will be called for the dispatch of business some day during the week beginning March 12.

The British Columbia Government has decided to go to the country as soon as the redistribution bill is passed, if not defeated upon this measure.

Frank R. Munger, agent for both the American and National Express companies at Catskill, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He leaves a widow and one child.

It is estimated that the lumber cut in the Ottawa valley mills will be 20 per cent greater this summer than it was last season. The winter operations on the limits will yield about 175,000,000 feet.

Hon. Mr. Dryden states that measures will be taken to open up the new

Of Interest to Every Mother.

Now You Can Buy Three Times as Much of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for 60 Cents as You Could for 25 Cents Before the Family Size Was Introduced.

So universal has become the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a family remedy for croup, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat and all coughs and colds, that it has been found advisable to put it up in large family size bottles, to sell at 60 cents.

The regular 25-cent size will still be sold, but in nearly every home in Canada and the United States, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is always kept in the house as a safeguard against consumption, pneumonia, and other fatal lung troubles, and to the scores of thousands who use it in large quantities this new style of package will prove more convenient as well as more economical.

To those who are not yet acquainted with Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, if such there are who read this paper, we shall simply say that the best evidence of the merit of this great remedy for throat and lung troubles is to be found in the fact of the steady increase in its sales year by year.

Though the market is flooded with all sorts of cough remedies and cold cures, the demand for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is larger this season than ever before. The sales are enormous.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is prompt and positive in its action and absolutely and thoroughly cures croup, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat, whooping cough and all throat and lung troubles. Twenty-five cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Quality tells every time!
This fact explains why Blue Ribbon Berylton is fast displacing all other teas throughout Canada.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

J. F. B. contains all the nourishing properties of Beef.

J. F. B. is invaluable in the Sick Room.

J. F. B. is most Palatable and Invigorating.

J. F. B. is Inexpensive.

This trade mark is the sign of the "National" guarantee.

It is a local guarantee. The repairs on "National" bicycles are made locally. All "National" bicycles have this trade mark.

They are made in Canada by Canadian labor.

You have a choice of any of 125 "National" bicycles which are sold everywhere by local agents. Ride a "National" and get the local guarantee privilege.

The National Cycle and Automobile Co., Limited, Toronto.

CORDAGE

WHEN IN THE MARKET FOR...

Manilla Rope, Leather Cord, Binder Twine, Hide Cord, Sisal Rope, Lath Yarn, Pulp and Paper Cord.

ASK FOR PRICES.

Hobbs Hardware Co. LONDON, ONT.

lands of Ontario, of which there are 100,000 acres in the Rainy River district alone. The industry of agriculture says that stock raising is rivaling dairying.

While Mrs. Annie O'Donoghue, residing at 249 Victoria street, Toronto, was coming down stairs with a coal oil lamp in her hands yesterday, she tripped and fell. The lamp exploded, Mrs. O'Donoghue's clothing ignited and she sustained injuries that will likely prove fatal.

A dispatch from Lansing, Mich., says: If there was ever any doubt about the proposed double track of the Grand Trunk from Port Huron to Chicago it was settled today by Attorney Stanley, who stated in unequivocal terms that such was the purpose of the company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, held in New York on Tuesday, the retiring managers were re-elected. Samuel Sloan was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John I. Blair. William H. Truesdale was re-elected president and Fred F. Chambers secretary and treasurer.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parnelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

Desiccated bananas are now being prepared in Jamaica. It takes six pounds of fresh bananas for one of the dried.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc.

A miner's lamp, using acetylene gas, has been introduced into the Selkirk mines of Germany.

Nearly 50 per cent of the people of France and Germany are engaged in farming pursuits.

A Friend's Advice.

When you find your kidneys out of order, when your back aches and pains and gives you endless misery, when you have to rise often in the night and endure torture during the day—take a friend's advice. Get a box of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

There are lots of people in your town, friends and neighbors of yours, who have been cured by this remedy.

Mr. T. Sarchet, merchant tailor, Brockville, Ont., says they cured him of a severe attack of backache and kidney trouble.

They cured Mrs. E. Ford, St. Thomas, Ont., of dropsy.

Mrs. Wm. McNeill, 93 St. James St., St. John, N.B., says they cured her of distressing backache, from which she suffered for over six months.

From nearly every city and town in the Dominion we get statements similar to the above. People who have used them are anxious to say a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills, and recommend them to others. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.