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ABSOLUTE SAFETY. should be the first thought and must be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains no opium in any form and is safe, sure, and grownt in cases of Croup. and prompt in cases of Croup, Colds, deep-seated Coughs. Try it now, and be convinced.

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preparations represented to be "the same Pond's Extract, which easily sour and

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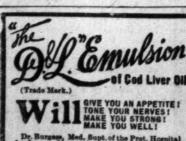
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WEIRD SKETCH OF BOER RUSH

Graphic Description of the Recent Great Drive of Gen. DeWet.

With Shouts of "Storm, Burghers, Storm," the Enemy Broke Through Lines.

London, March 12.-Full details of Lord Kitchener's great drive in Orange River Colony have reached London by mail. Bennett Burleigh, in a weird picture of the night battle, after describing the preparations and surrounding of the Boers continues: "It was about 8.45 p.m. that the real

battle of the night commenced. "The Boers within the girdle realized that was their last chance to break through. So when night's curtain was fairly pegged down, and only inky shadows hung in the west, the battle began. Our men had been bidden to spare no ammunition, but to keep the Boers in front. The enemy, using the ground to every advantage, creen up to where they had seen the crept up to where they had seen the columns settle down. Then began a terrible fusilade from their Mausers to try and find or force an opening. Closer and closer they crept, the soldiers' Lee-Mefords incessantly pumping back lead until the weapons were near-ly too hot to hold. The blackness of night was speckled as with myriads of fireflies dancing in dark underbrush. Bit by bit the old tactics were em-ployed by the enemy. Daring spirits, jumping from the spruits, galloped their horses up to, and where possible through, the lines, for it is hard to hit anything in the dark, even with a scrap of parer or phosphorus on the foresight of your rifle. Cattle were again requistioned to overrun the defenders of our line. By nine o'clock the battle was raging from ten miles north of Heilbron for fully thirty miles away down the Heilbron-Kroonstad Road. Boers were being kill-ed, wounded, or made prisoners by the wire fence, the Heilbron outposts, and in the columns' lines. The contest swelled, and Maxims, pom-poms, and cannon joined in the flare and din.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE. "It became not merely a battle, but a pyrotechnic display on the grandest cale, infinitely bigger and nosier than anything ever seen at the Crystal Palace or the Military Tournament. The armor-clad trains flashed their electric searchlights and bellowed with the best, using rifles, Maxims, and uick-firing 12-pounders. So close were the mobs of cattle and horses pushed up to the columns that more than half a score of times the gunners used case to stampede them, turning them back. With splendid persistence the Boers tried again and again to break through, but relatively few succeeded -say, forty on Rawlinson's right, a score elsewhere, and a dozen, mayhap, to the north, between Heilbron and Gottenberg. Some there were who got hung up, horse and rider, and were Others sought safety and escape by climbing trees. Up and down leapt the floodtide of battle without intermission from nine p.m. until two a.m. About ten p.m. 120 Boers charged the line six miles north of Hellbron, held by the Leinsters. Glad to see them come, the wild Irishmen rose to meet them, with yell, cheering, and a volley, and then dashed at them with the bayonet. Brer Boer broke and fled incontinently. A few whose horses carried them too far, were shot and bayoneted, and half a dozen made prisoners. But that Irish yell-I eard it miles away, and it came Eke a fresh breeze sweeping down the line as presage of victory. And later on in a crucial moment, when 300 had got up to Rimington's lines, their lead-er, Irish Mike, raised a wilder yell, as he called upon his men to hurl them back. They responded most gallantly, took up the cheer, which absolutely rolled along the entire lines from Gottenburg, Heilbron, almost to Kroon-stad, or at any rate to Houts Kop. The battle of the night was won, although between three and four a.m. there was

a sputtering of rifles, it was as no-"With daylight the wounded Boers and prisoners were collected. A badly-hit Boer, jammed in a tree, was found dripping with blood by Rawlinson, who discovered six others dead on his front, several wounded, and took thirteen prisoners. A little later he bagged forty more hiding in the grass. There were sixty-five dead horses on Rimington's immediate front. He took that day eighty-nine prisoners, not counting dead or wounded, together with 200 horses and 1800 cattle. Byng found twelve unwounded Boers in the morning and captured others later in the day. It was so, but in a lesser de-gree, with General Elliott's force. Shortl, after five a.m., Saturday, 8th, the final advance began. There was a little firing, a few rounds by the scouts just before the columns moved forward. Thereafter the Boers made no resistance, but hastened to turn their horses loose, and hide in rocky defiles and in the reeds and marshes of Rhenester and the various experies. of Rhenoster and the various spruits.

BEATING OUT THE ENEMY. "The task was how to beat them out, and how to search the groundno easy task for tired men and jaded horses. There were places we passed that were most inadequately explored and beaten. Boers were pulled out from under the rocks and out of ant bearholes. One man had got into a hollow tree and was given away by his lanky knees and leather-patched trousers. Another actually ventured to lie down in the water of a sluggish pool, hiding his body beneath the surface, and breathing through a reed. He was accidently discovered and hauled out of the bulrushes, a mangrown, bearded Moses Boer. And so on with many variants ere five p.m., and the hunt was finished, and 300 Boers for certain were bagged, together with over 5,000 cattle and 1,800 no easy task for tired men and jaded gether with over 5,000 cattle and 1,800 horses. The majority of the prison-ers were dirty, ragged, their hair and bears matted. Without undue harsh-

BACK-ACHE

If you have Backache you have Kidney Disease. If you neglect Backache it will develop into something worse—Bright's Disease or Diabetes. There is no use rubbing and doctoring your back. Cure the kidneys. There is only one kidney medicine but it cures Backache every time—

Dodd's Kidney **Pills**

of the lowest order of intelligence with faces carrying you back to the types of Saxon thralls and Russian serfs. Most of their trousers were patched with skins, but a few had contrived to make nether garments out of soldiers' blankets."

HOW DE WET ESCAPED. Mr. Burleigh thus describes how De Wet broke through the blockhouse lines during the drive:

"De Wet, who had hastened south with 400 burghers, or thereabouts, having found a weak place at Wornkop, near Kroonstad, approached the line of blockhouses, driving eattle and horses. Amongst the madly harried animals lying flat on herseback rode animals, lying flat on horseback, rode De Wet and his followers. The wire was brushed aside when the mob struck it, and gaily through and away rode the Boers, sustaining but a loss the organs of the body, but the li-of three killed for the blockhouse fire ver suffered most. Owing to the was neither bitter nor deadly. It, however, added a few cattle to the blockhouse larders. The enemy tried to pass through between Rawlinson and Byng. Commandant Van Colier, who succeeded to Van Steenkamp's commando during the night driving a big herd of cattle near Heilbron, attacked the columns named. The rush was preceded by much sniping and the dashing forward in the darkness of groups of burghers trying to find an outlet. With the yells of Boers and cracks of stock whips and sjamboks, the cattle were driven up to our lines. Then, in a roar of excitement, amidst shouts of Storm, burghers, storm!" the enemy broke through. At least the leading sections, some 250 or more, escaped, los-ing six killed and half a score wounded in the rush. With them went Meritze, Mears, Van Steenkamp, and others. The 250 who followed lost direction, ran up against some of our horse and cattle lines, were stopped, and had to gallop back. There were minor attempts made elsewhere. A few Boers scrambled out upon their stomachs, leaving their horses behind, and going afoot, and there were others who discovered breaks in the wire fence, or made them, through which they stole, scattering in many Next directions. morning columns found lying along their front many dead and wounded horses and cattle, and a number of dead and wounded Boers. Our losses were insignificant-four kalled, and under a dozen wounded. During the advance that day Byng picked up six unwound-

A woman doesn't really want to be unreasonable, but she simply can't

like rabbits.'

ed Boer prisoners, who were hiding in the long grass, clinging close as

winged birds. Rawlinson's column

found forty unwounded Boers doing

their best to hide in holes and corners

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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Very small and as cary to take as sugar. CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSHESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIR.

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MODERN FEMALE DRESS Practical Talk on Its Evil Features

"The Evils of the Present Mode of Dress," was the subject of an able talk at the Toronto W.C.T.U. meet ing the other night by Dr. Lelia A. Davis, sister to the Commissioner of

Crown Lands for Ontario. Aided by a chart, Dr. Davis first explained the relative positions of the organs of the body. Proceeding, the speaker said, although the oculists hold that veils were largely responsible for the weak and strained eyes from which so many women suffered, the trailing skirts which were at the present time so fashionable, carried into our home the filth of the street. The greatest curse of modern dress, however, was to be found in tight clothing. Dr. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitorium, had written a book on "The Induence of Dress on the Health of American Women," in which he showed that corsets were put on girls at about the age of from 12 to 14. Their waists were bound in at the time nature required for them the greatest freedom.

It had been proven that while in sleep a woman's breathing was as full and deep as a man's. Only the upper portion of the lungs were used when tight clothing was worn. Mr. D. G. Sargent had found by experiment in which a number girls were required to run 540 yards in their loose gymnasium suits, and the same distance in their ordinary clothing, that the action of the heart was increased from 84 to was increased from 152 beats per minute. Then it was known that an athlete whose heart impulse was 100 beats after a little exercise, even if there were no evi-dence of disease, would not be en-

couraged to enter a race. Some idea may be formed of the extra strain which tight clothing entails on this important organ. From experiments it has been found the pressure exercised by corsets var-ied from twenty-one to twenty-eight pounds. This pressure affected all immense waste of vitality that was caused, women became unfit for pri-

vate and public duties. Every child had the right to be well born, but a mother whose health had been impaired by improper clothing transferred to the child a weakened system, and this added another drop to the unhappiness of the world, it was a curious illustration of the blinding effect of custom that women upright and conscientious in other relations of life did not see in dress an opportunity for the exercise of con-science. Who could say that the science. harm resulting from a wrong mode of dress had not brought as much misery into the world as alcohol or tobacco, and yet it was a subject which until lately had been scarcely touched. Now girls were demanding rom their brothers a higher moral standard, the discontinuance of the use of tobacco and alcohol, To outdoor sports belonged the credit considerable reform along this line, but not until the theory of dress was changed would the benefits of this

this age of science dress should based upon rules of hygiene. The odd appearance of last year garments taught us that fashion was entirely a matter of custom. creating new styles neither hygiene nor comfort was taken into consideration, but while fashion could not be altogether disregarded, the styles could be modified, and the rules of hygiene and comfort followed as

reform be felt in their fulness.

losely as possible. Much harm was done the cause by over-zealous partisans, who tried to force their views on those who were not yet looking at the subject in the light of an evil, and saw no reason for altering their mode of dress. Some day women would realize that perfect health was the greatest gift

of Heaven, and the question of dress reform would be solved. Fashion will count for little, and the most envied woman would be, not the one whose gowns followed most closely the dictates of fashion, but the one clothing conformed to the of hygiene and comfort, and whose well developed form and bright, happy face tell of perfect

He Excelled at College. The request of the British Columbia Board of Trade that the Dominion Government should appoint E. P. Davis, K.C., of Victoria Chief Justice of that province in succession to the late Chief Justice Mc-Coll, shows that the abundant pro-mise of his college days has in Mr. Davis' case been rapidly fulfilled From 1878 to 1882 he was the most prominent undergraduate at the University of Toronto, not only taking more courses than any other sthdent, and with few exceptions excelling i them all, but also as a leader men. His great natural abilities were generally conceded, and only occa-sionally did he suffer in competition His ambition was equal to his capacity, and perhaps no student has ever taken a more brilliant stand in so many subjects. Among Mr. Davis' keen competitors in the honor lists was Mr. J. M. Clark, K.C., Toronto. Mr. Davis also took a very leading part in undergraduate politics, when in the early eighties the historic Taddle was one of the 'properties.' After being called to the bar he practiced for a time in the Northwest be fore going to the coast. The friend of Mr. Davis' college days are prou of the lustre his brilliant career sheds on his alma mater, and his appoint-ment to the bench would meet with unqualified approval. Mr. Davis is a younger brother of Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario.

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A German tourist in Korea writes that the usual bill of fare consists

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You will like the tablets; You will like the box; You will like the results.

At all druggists; 25 cents.

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No. 9 Galvanized Wire

has been selling all winter in Chatham, at \$2.75 per 100 lbs. Quinn & Patterson are

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200 TONS of WIRE

Sold out of Chatham, this year, so the farmers can form some idea of what QUINN & PATTERSON are saving them. If this firm had not gone into the Hardware Business, the farmer would no doubt, be still paying \$2.75 for Wire and the same proportion for other Hardware.

MORAL--Patronize the Firm that give you the same goods for less money.

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Choice Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Millet Seed, White and Black Oats, Barley, Corn, Beans, Buckwheat, two Carloads Choice Seed Peas.

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