

La Grippe's Ravages

A Campden Lady Cured of Its After Effects.

SHE WAS LEFT WEAK AND RUN DOWN, AND UNABLE TO REGAIN HER STRENGTH UNTIL SHE USED DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

In the village of Campden, Ont., and throughout the surrounding country, there are few people better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Albright. Mr. Albright has for many years filled the position of village postmaster, in addition to conducting a boot and shoe business. But it is with the post-master's wife that this article has chiefly to do, as it gives, practically in her own words, the particulars of her recovery. To a reporter, who asked Mrs. Albright if she would consent to give the particulars of her illness and cure for publication, she said: "If you think my experience will help some other sufferer I am quite willing to give it, for I may tell you that I am a very enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some years prior to the winter of 1898 I suffered with a lame back, which frequently prevented me from doing my household work. Later exposure to cold developed sciatica, and every movement of the body caused intense pain. In this way passed gloomy days and restless nights, until the winter of 1898, when my trouble was aggravated by an attack of La Grippe. The first and most severe symptoms of this trouble passed away, but it left me in a weak and depressed condition. I did not appear to be able to recover my strength; my appetite was very fickle; I was extremely nervous, and my heart would palpitate painfully at the least exertion. I had been under a doctor's care, but did not recover my strength, and as a consequence I was much depressed in spirits. At this juncture a friend who called upon me advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to follow the advice and procure a supply. To my gratification I felt an improvement in my condition almost from the outset, and after using the pills for a little over a month I was once more enjoying the best of health, every trace of the trouble that had afflicted me having disappeared. It is nearly three years since I used the pills and I have been well and strong ever since, and I have the best of reason for ascribing my present good health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic and not a purgative medicine. They enrich the blood from the first dose to the last and thus bring health and strength to every organ in the body. The genuine pills are sold only in boxes with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper. If your dealer cannot supply you send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Druggist—See here! Why didn't you tell that customer that we had something just as good? New clerk—Because he was after some postage stamps.

A Fireman's Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life. Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by J. E. Richards. Price 50 cents.

Miss Upton—Ma, Miss Flighy and Mr. Saphed are to be married today. Shall I take some rice along to throw after them? Practical Mother—No; my dear. Wait until they have run through what little money they have, and then give it to them.

To Be Prepared

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the body is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which enriches, purifies and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fever and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened condition.

Trivet—Let me tell you my experience with a bicycle. Dicer—Are you a scorcher? Trivet—No; I am a scorcher.

New life for a quarter; Miller's Compound Iron Pills. Sold by J. E. Richards.

TO STOP BLOOD SHEDDING.

Piet Dewet's Passionate Appeal to His Brother Christian.

Further Fighting Means Only Further Ruin to the Country—The British Victorious Beyond Any Chance of Reversal, and if Independence Were Secured the Boers Could Not Govern the Country Without Aid From England.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The text of a portion of the letter from Piet Dewet, chairman of the Peace Commission, to his brother, Christian Dewet, appealing to the latter to surrender, follows in The Post to-day, follows.

"Dear Brother—I hear you are so angry that you have decided to kill me, accusing me of high treason. May God not allow you opportunity to shed more innocent blood.

"When I saw we were beaten by the British, I wrote to the President, requesting him to consider terms of peace and rather to surrender than to ruin the country and starve the people.

"I was with you afterwards for a month, convincing me that it was better to lay down our arms.

"I did my duty in the battle at Schietma with Prinsloo. I charged the guns, when I was shamefully left in the lurch by Freeman, who died.

"Convinced that the struggle was hopeless, I left with my staff and surrendered and was sent to Durban.

Why He Wrote to Kitchener.

"You and Steyn, in carrying on guerrilla warfare, caused me to write to Kitchener Nov. 12, requesting an opportunity to come to the Peace State and persuade the men to lay down their arms, no Free State Government existing against whom I could commit treason.

"What is better for the Republic to continue to struggle at the risk of total ruin as a nation, or to submit? Could we think of taking back the country if it were offered to us, with thousands of people to be supported by a Government that has not a farthing, but a debt of five or six millions, even if helped by you?

"Do you think any nation so mad as to have thousands killed and spend millions and then give up the Republic and the necessary capital to govern them?

Urged to Use Common Sense.

"Put passionate feeling aside for a moment and use common sense, and you will then agree that the best thing for the people and country is to give in, be loyal to the new Government, and as soon as circumstances will allow doing so, govern the country virtually ourselves, have our children properly educated and save the people as a nation.

"Should the Republic continue a few months longer, the nation will come so poor that it will become a working class and disappear as a nation.

"I have heard that you and others accuse me of being a traitor to the British Government for what I am doing. I can only answer that there is a God, and He will pass righteous sentence. I have also heard that Kitchener's office and other attempts are considered by you as signs of weakness on the part of the British. When you cornered 50 soldiers at Blaauwbank, did the same to 400 at Koster's Hoek, and surrounded a small body at Rhenoster River under a flag of truce, and asked them to surrender, was it weakness or magnanimity on your part?

The British Are Victorious.

"The British are convinced that they have conquered the land and the people, and they consider the matter ended, and are only trying to treat those continuing the struggle magnanimously in order to prevent unnecessary bloodshed.

"Believe me, when I tell you that no troops are sent to England, but thousands are still coming to South Africa. If you do not consider the Free State you will be insensible and act insensibly.

Burglars, Are You Blind?

"Burglars, are you blind? Can you not see that you are being deceived by the Transvaal generals? What are they doing? They do not fight one-tenth part as much as we do. The Transvaal is not so much ruined as is the Free State. They are inclined to submit, and are only waiting to see what you are going to do. The moment you surrender, fall or are captured, they will surrender. I pray you again to consider before you proceed further."

SEVERE FIGHTS.

Louis Botha, With 2,000 Men, Attacked Smith-Dorrien at Orange Camp, But Was Repulsed.

London, Feb. 11.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief in South Africa:

"Pretoria, Feb. 9.—The columns working eastward occupied the Tloko, Feb. 6, with slight opposition. A large force of Boers, estimated at 7,000, under Louis Botha, retired eastward. About 800 wagons, with families, passed through Tloko on the way to Amsterdam, and very large quantities of stock are being driven east.

"A peace delegate under sentence of death and other prisoners were taken away by the Boers. All reports show that the Boers are exceedingly bitter. Fifty Boers surrendered.

A Pretty Severe Battle.

"Louis Botha, With 2,000 men, attacked Gen. Smith-Dorrien at Orange Camp, Bothwell, at 3 a. m., Feb. 8. He was repulsed after severe fighting. Gen. Spruit was killed. Gen. Randemeyer was severely wounded, two field cornets were killed, 28 of the Boer dead were left in our hands and many severely wounded.

Our casualties were 24 killed and 53 wounded.

"Our movement to the east is reported to have thoroughly upset all the enemy's calculations, and created a regular panic in the district.

Dewet's Movements.

"Christian Dewet appears to be crossing the line south of Agersfontein road to the west this morning, having failed to effect a crossing by the drifts east of Bethulia.

"In Cape Colony, Calvinia has been occupied by Col. Pelisse, who entered Feb. 6, the enemy retreating toward Kenhardt. Col. Haig is driving the Midland commando northward past Aberdeen."

Troops, Not Peace Commissioners.

Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of State for War, informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood is not going to South Africa, and that no peace commission is contemplated.

"The report as to a peace commission is false from beginning to end," he said. "The policy of the Government is the very opposite of what would prompt such a step. Troops, not peace commissions, are going to South Africa."

It is also understood that Sir Evelyn Wood is less likely than any other high officer to be chosen for important special duties, as he is now so deaf that his retirement is only a question of a short time.

MAJOR CREWE'S FINE WORK.

By Plucky Rear-Guard Fighting He Saved His Little Force.

East London, Cape Colony, Feb. 9.—Details have been received here of severe fighting at Tloko, on the morning of Jan. 31. He heard heavy firing, and knowing that Col. Pilcher's column was on the other side of the mountain, he concluded that this officer was in action. Consequently, he hurried forward, only to meet Boers streaming down and evidently retreating from Col. Pilcher's Lyddite shells. Immediately Major Crewe brought three 15-pounders and a "pom-pom" to bear on the Boers, who, however, were found to be so numerous that it was impossible to head them. Orders were given to retreat to a point about two miles from

the mountain. The column rested until 4 in the afternoon, when the march was resumed southwest.

Boers Attack From Ambush.

Major Crewe was just touching the southern point of the mountain when a terrific rifle fire opened from a large force of Boers, who were in ambush on the mountain. The fight soon became general. The Boers outnumbered the British five to one, and were attacking them on both flanks and the rear. The British "pom-pom" jammed and became useless. Major Crewe grasped the situation, and by a gallant move sent the convoy into a safe position. Between 7 and 8 in the evening the Boers charged the position and turned both flanks. The British ammunition became exhausted, and Major Crewe was obliged to retire and abandon the "pom-pom" after the advance party had endeavored to save it and had sustained severe losses.

A rear-guard action was fought by Major Crewe, in the course of which the wagons had been looted. He personally supervised the retreat, the Boers harassing him throughout. Entrenchments were thrown up during the night.

Another Serious Attack.

When morning came Major Crewe started to join Gen. Knox, 12 miles southwest. The Boers immediately re-attacked him, compelling him to fight a second rear-guard action for a few miles. Gen. Dewet personally commanded the Boers, estimated at 2,500. Major Crewe's force was only 700. Eventually, the British officer joined Gen. Knox and returned to Bloemfontein.

Lord Kitchener has highly complimented Major Crewe upon the achievement.

DEWET EVIDENTLY DESPERATE.

He Treats His Men Cruelly and Frequently Lashes Them.

Herschell, Cape Colony, Friday, Feb. 8.—A deserter from Gen. Dewet's force avers that Dewet treats his men cruelly and frequently slaps the backs of his officers. The deserter was arrested by the Boers after he had surrendered to the British, and was given 25 lashes. Many Boers are deserting. President Steyn and Gen. Dewet personally shoulder rifles.

Raiders on the Move.

Craford, Cape Colony, Feb. 9.—Boer raiders are nine miles from Graaff-Reinet and are also in the neighborhood of Rosemead.

Boers Continually on the Retreat.

Cape Town, Feb. 9.—Gen. French has occupied Ernsdale, in the Transvaal. Six thousand Boers retired. The Boers violently attacked Smith-Dorrien's outpost at Bothwell, on Feb. 6, but were driven back with heavy loss.

FOR BADEN-POWELL'S FORCE

Mobilization of Recruits and Recruiting Stations in Ontario.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—With reference to the militia order of the 15th ult., recruiting for the South African Contingent and mobilization of the men recruited, will take place as hereunder: All men enlisted in Ottawa, or any point to the west thereof will be mobilized at Ottawa by Friday, March 8. All men enlisted in Montreal or any point to the east thereof will be mobilized at Halifax by Tuesday, March 12.

Recruiting stations in Ontario.

Those are the recruiting stations for Ontario:

London—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4, 5, 6. Recruiting Officer, District Officer commanding, medical officer, Major O. W. Belmont, A. M. S.

Toronto—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4, 5, 6. Recruiting Officer, District Officer commanding, medical officer, Major William Nattrass, A. M. S.

Kingston—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4, 5, 6. Recruiting Officer, District Officer commanding, medical officer, the medical officer of the station.

Ottawa—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4, 5, 6. Recruiting Officer, District Officer commanding, medical officer, Major E. B. Echlin, A. M. S.

Must Be Able to Ride.

Recruiting officers will satisfy themselves as to each candidate being able to ride and shoot, if necessary, by subjecting the candidate to a test. Candidates must also possess the following qualifications: Unmarried, strictly temperate, medically fit, recommended by responsible persons, aged between 20 and 35 years, not under 5 feet 6 inches in height, nor over 185 lbs. in weight, and have a chest measurement of not less than 34 inches. Enlistment will not be final until it has been confirmed by Captain P. Fall, recruiting officer for Canada.

Five Shillings a Day.

From date of attestation until date of arrival in South Africa, pay will be 24 pence per diem, afterwards 5 shillings sterling per diem.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Latest List of Special Service Forces, Canadian, Sent Home.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the special service forces in South Africa have been invalided to England: Second (special service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment—No. 7, 116, Lance-Corp. W. Welch, 90th Regiment, Royal Canadian Dragoons; No. 301, Corp. A. St. L. Carle, 1st Regiment, Dragoons; 327, Trumpeter A. H. Roberts, Canadian Mounted Rifles; No. 1,806, Pte. J. A. Laroque, N. W. M. P., brigade division, R. C. F. A. C. Battery—No. 149, Sergt. W. Kely, 13th Field Battery, C. A.; 178, Pte. W. H. Tennant, 13th Field Battery, C. A.; D. Battery—No. 273, Corp. W. R. Hare, Elgin County; 337, Gunner J. W. Randall, 6th Field Battery, C. A.; E. Battery—No. 465, Gunner C. Walsh, 2nd Regiment, C. A.; Strathcona's Horse—No. 168, D. Alison; 431, C.

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G. Duncan; 175, Pte. J. V. Bull; 622, D. Burnett; 80, W. P. Jackson; 484, T. McMillan; 283, J. L. Nesbit; 426, E. C. Wragge.

The Soldiers' Watches Light Weight.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 11.—An unpleasant discovery has been made as to the weight of the cases of gold watches which the citizens presented to the returned South African soldiers. Two bars of silver have been substituted for gold in the springs of the watches, and this was only learned when the springs were taken out. The weight of the case, as given by the manufacturers, is 35 dwt., but when the weight of the silver bars and springs is deducted the case in reality weighs but 23 dwt. The watches which were purchased by the citizens of London for presentation to the soldiers were found to be made similar to those in Windsor.

Passengers going west on the last mail, reach St. Louis next afternoon. The shortest and quickest route to the west.

All Wabash trains have free reclining chairs, and are solid wide vestibule from headlight to rear platform.

Full particulars from any R. R. Agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, north-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont.

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