

## TROOPER RYALL WRITES HOME

The Maple City Soldier Sends Messages to Lieut-Col. Rankin of 24th.

Interesting Incidents Met With—Doing Good Work Upon the Veldt.

Reitpoort, O. R. C.  
Oct. 25, '01.

Lt-Col. Rankin,  
Sir—I thought it time I was writing to you, so here goes.

Troops, 9, 19, 22, of the S. A. C. are stationed at Reitpoort, a beautiful plain in a range of kopjes, which nearly surrounds us. Excepting a narrow neck, through which flows a gurgling brook, which rises at the edge of our camp, and is the source of one of the many branches of the Modder. We are about 35 miles southeast of Bloemfontein. As I said in a former letter this southern portion of the Free State is fairly well adapted to agricultural purposes, being well watered and having a rich, dark soil, and is also more thickly populated and having superior buildings than that of the northern portion of this state. It is amusing to us to read the opinions of some in regard to the war, both in America and Great Britain. When consider the number of square miles that the 200,000 of His Majesty's troops are scattered over, the number of towns, bridges, railways and passes to be guarded, the natural defenses of this country, I can climb up on a kopje and may see apparently 20 miles all around, which seems to be level veldt. At the same time there could be 20,000 men moving behind a ridge two miles away from me unseen. Also bear in mind the habits of the Boers, when we think we have a commando surrounded, in the morning when we advance on their position we find, as an Irish officer puts it, they have evaporated, or otherwise broke into small parties of three or four, hiding probably in a daga or kopje till we pass, at night travel in all directions, all to meet at a certain place on an appointed day, and probably surprise a small patrol or attack a convoy in a district reported to be clear. However the many disadvantages, 2,000 a month is still the average rate at which the Boer guerrillas are being reduced by the operations of the British troops, and this does not by any means represent the total casualties of the enemy. The number of killed in the beginning of the second half of the present year is out of all proportion of the number of the wounded. The number of killed actually exceeds the number of wounded, showing that many of the wounded are removed by their comrades and never reported in official returns. Less than three months of the current half year has gone, yet the total of the Boer losses during that period is already greater than the previous six months, that is to say that our rate of progress towards the conclusion of hostilities has been more than doubled. Since the expiry of the period of grace for the coming into effect of Lord Kitchener's proclamation, there has been an outbreak of Boer activity. Let us hope, and we have good reason to hope, that it is a final spurt before a collapse. The threatened raid of Botha into Natal may bring the end still more speedily, for there is nothing our generals like better than to meet a considerable force of the enemy. Moreover, it is very satisfactory to learn that this new proclamation will be forced in its fullest measure. Consider the vastness of the scheme which is now being carried out by our great nation. Besides keeping up 200,000 men in the field, they are also maintaining more than 100,000 refugees, who are still coming in. The provisions for men and horses are being drawn from the railway stations by many large traction engines to smaller places of supplies, and then drawn by mule or ox transports to the various camps. Stock is getting very scarce in this state. It is nearly all in the possession of the British. Especially this last four months it is becoming very scarce. For instance, No. 19 killed 117 horses in four weeks at Zybrand, on the Modder, and I have seen as many as 4,000 sheep lying dead in one corral, and many such instances. What we can't use or fetch with us we shoot, and many of the fowls are living on nothing but meat, and many commandos are only about three-quarters mounted, some not even having rifles. Taking into consideration the Boers' determination to continue the hopeless struggle, I actually believe that this war cannot possibly last more than six months.

In mounted police life we have some large times, bringing in refugees. We go to a house where there are probably three or four families living, state our case; that they are to pick up and get on the wagons at the door, to be brought to a refugee camp. Some old lady will throw a brick at us and probably three or four dogs standing around watching for a chance to drag the seat out of your pants; some half-grown kid slinging jav at us in Dutch; some pretty Boer girl laughing at us, while we are insisting on their getting aboard the wagons. However, we generally get them loaded.

During a wet night on the veldt I am called to hear some of the boys growl. One fellow wakes up swearing and cursing everything in sight, some one else will say, "How are you enjoying yourself, I wish I had

## Cooling Off.

The man who would sit on a cake of ice to cool off would be considered crazy. Yet it is a very common thing for a person heated by exercise to stand in a cool draught, just to cool off. This is the beginning of many a cough, which ultimately involves the bronchial tract and the lungs.

For coughs in any stage there is no remedy so valuable as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures deep-seated, obstinate coughs, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs, and like conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated terminate in consumption. There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

"I took a severe cold which settled in the bronchial tubes," writes Rev. Frank Ray, of Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kansas. "After trying medicines labeled 'Sure Cure,' almost without number, I was led by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took two bottles and was cured." "When I think of the great pain I had to endure, and the terrible cough I had, it seems almost a miracle that I was so soon relieved. 'That God may spare you many years and abundantly bless you is the prayer of your grateful friend.'"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send at once stamps for the book in paper covers or 50 stamps for it in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

brought my wife and family," etc. "Tell us how you came to enlist," and all this. "Cheer up old boy, you'll soon be dead," the rain coming down torrents; and we have a blanket to each; but when the morning breaks bright and clear, we chew down a hard tack and take a drink of coffee, mount our horses, canter away on a patrol or escort, some whistling and some singing, all the miseries of the previous night having vanished.

With these few remarks I will close.

I remain yours,  
TROOPER RYALL,  
No. 2, 102 Troop 19,  
E. Div. S. A. C.,  
Bloemfontein, O. R. C.,  
South Africa.

Lord Strathcona is suffering from an injury to his head, caused by a fall while in Canada.

Joseph Cram was nominated for the Legislative Assembly by the Liberals of South Lanark.

Students at Warsaw assailed the German Consulate, tearing down the German ensign.

An inmate of the House of Industry at Athens, Ont., named Tryon, wandered away and was frozen to death.

WHAT GOES UP  
Must Come Down.

Nothing is more certain than that the use of so-called tonics, stimulants and medicines, which depend upon alcohol for their effect, is injurious to health in the long run.

What goes up must come down and the elevation of spirits, the temporary exhilaration resulting from a dose of medicine containing alcohol, will certainly be followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression, to relieve which, another dose must be taken.

In other words, many liquid patent medicines derive their effect entirely from the alcohol they contain. Alcohol, and medicines containing it, are temporary stimulants, and not in any sense a true tonic. In fact it is doubtful if any medicine or drug is a real tonic.

A true tonic is something which will renew, replenish, build up the exhausted, nervous system and was and tissues of the body, something that will enrich the blood and endow it with the proper proportions of red and white corpuscles, which prevent or destroy disease germs. This is a real tonic should do, and no drug or alcohol can do it.

The only true tonic in nature is wholesome food, thoroughly digested. Every particle of nervous energy, every minute muscle, fibre and drop of blood is created daily from the food we digest.

The mere eating of food has little to do with the repair of waste tissue, but the perfect digestion of the food eaten has everything to do with it. The reason so few people have perfect digestion is because from wrong habits of living the stomach has gradually lost the power to secrete the gastric juice, pepsines and acids in sufficient quantity.

To cure indigestion and stomach troubles it is necessary to take after meals some harmless preparation which will supply the natural pepsine and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and probably the best preparation of this character is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found in every drug store, and which contain in pleasant palatable form the whole of the pepsine and diastase which nature requires for prompt digestion.

One or two of these excellent tablets after meals will prevent souring, fermentation and acidity and insure complete digestion and assimilation. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are equally valuable for little children as for adults, as they contain nothing harmful or stimulating, but only the natural digestive.

One Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and they are in every sense a genuine tonic because they bring about in the only natural way a restorative of nerve power, a building up of lost tissue and appetite, in the only way it can be done by the digestion and assimilation of wholesome food.

## PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL

Kent's Parliamentarians Holding Business Session at Harrison Hall.

Many Reports to be Dealt With—Other Matters of Municipal Interest.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

When County Council resumed on Thursday afternoon, Dr. McCully, Reeve of Harwich, was present and was heard by the Council. Mayor Dillon, of Bothwell, was also present and was invited to a seat on the platform. Dr. McCully spoke re the unknown killed on the G. T. R. He claimed the Harwich Council should have had supervision of the burial of the man, if they were to pay the expenses of burial amounting to \$14.50. Harwich was a hospitable municipality and the Doctor's Council resented being accused of inhumanity. The Doctor claimed that when Harwich was charged with inhumanity that Sanfield MacDonald and other makers of the Ontario laws were charged with inhumanity. Continuing, the Reeve of Harwich said: "I uphold my colleague, Mr. McCormick. He did the proper thing and didn't run at the beck of the coroner. I question if my Council will pay the full score of \$14.50. Had the expense been \$5, I wouldn't hesitate. We have no desire to shirk out of our duty, but we have no desire to be forced like driven cattle."

Mr. Morrison—As far as I am concerned, I am willing to pay my share of the expenses out of my own pocket, should Harwich refuse. I don't think the county should pay Mr. Jahneke and establish a precedent.

Mr. Reycraft—While Dr. McCully is here, I would like to hear him in his own defense on another matter that we were scoring him about yesterday, is, if he has anything to say. I allude to the poor inmate of the House of Refuge. We scored you hard yesterday, Doctor, and I would like to know if you can exonerate yourself from blame.

Dr. McCully—With pleasure; I will speak on that matter. Harwich, as you know, has a great number of inmates in the House of Refuge. It happened that we once sent a man named Dewhurst thinking he belonged to us. We found out our mistake and applied to the County Council to have him taken off our hands. Gentlemen, the Council replied that if we were foolish enough to send the wrong man, that was our lookout, and there would be no refund. This we look on as a precedent.

When the man Badgely was hurt, I am told, he was under the influence of liquor. He had both legs broken. One was amputated. The story goes that it was the best one. Two doctors attended him, one for each leg; a doctor for each leg. They charged \$100 each. One doctor compromised in 1899 for \$50. The other received the full \$100 in 1900. He wouldn't take a cent less. We thought this terrible and, as a medical man, came to Chatham to investigate. I found that the doctors had signed a round robin to charge \$100 for amputating the leg of a man, rich or poor.

My Council ordered me to write to the London and Windsor hospitals and ascertain their charges. The London hospital wrote that they charged \$10 for amputating a leg, with an additional small charge for medicine and medical instruments. We decided that Badgely was the last surgical case that should ever come to Chatham and that every other one should be performed in London.

I was abused the other day by a Maple City doctor. He said that the reason they amputated so cheap in London was because there was a medical college there and students performed the operation. That is the very reason why Harwich should send her patients to London.

We learned that Badgely didn't belong to Harwich at all. The Council asked the solicitor for advice in getting rid of Badgely as a charge and the Council passed a resolution asking me to do as I had done. I tell you candidly I was ordered by the Council to remove Badgely from the House of Refuge and I don't make any bones about it. I thought we were doing nicely by him. If we had thought that we could have got a refund of two hundred dollars we had spent on him we would have come to the Council, and you treated us curiously in regard to Dewhurst.

Mr. French—Because you thought that the Council of some years ago hadn't sent you right you wouldn't come to this Council.

Dr. McCully—We still won't be offended if you give us \$400.

Mr. Sturgis—Neither will we be offended if we keep it.

Mr. Reycraft—I wish you hadn't come here to-day. I had a better opinion of the Council of Harwich and the Reeve. You have done an unmanly piece of business. I am sorry that I have learned that the Council of Harwich descended and stooped to this business.

Mr. Ross—I spoke yesterday and said some severe things about Harwich, but I don't want to say anything behind a man's back that I won't say to his face. The doctor with great rambling remarks, has told about the man who was decaying out of the house of refuge. I was very well satisfied with the explanation about the dead man, only the doctor might have made it shorter. There is one point on which I haven't any doubt, and that is that the Harwich council should not in-

introduce a system not to pay what belongs to them to pay.

I don't think that there is a member of the House of Refuge committee—and I think I read human nature pretty well—but would have said in one minute to Harwich, "We will relieve you" as soon as Harwich had pointed out that they were paying for Badgely's keep, and I for one would be willing to pay the money but if Harwich goes and makes mistakes and blunders, we shouldn't be expected to pay for these mistakes and blunders. What the doctor says about poor Badgely is just as bad as anything else. I have had some experience with the Maple City hospital, and I can tell you that Chatham has something in them to be proud of. I don't think I can more than 2,000 should suffer at the hands of students. Students have to learn, but they shall not learn at the expense of the poor people of Kent county. You should see the hospital bills that the municipality I represent, have paid. Then Dr. McCully tries to put all the blame on the solicitor. I have seen Reeves before put the blame on the solicitor. I asked Mr. Wilson about his advice to Harwich, and he said that he only advised the course that Dr. McCully adopted in regard to Badgely when all other efforts failed. I respect Dr. McCully and have always found him a perfect gentleman, but I can't uphold his action in this.

Mr. Rankin—When Harwich notified the House of Refuge committee that the township would no longer be responsible for the keep of Badgely, the committee made a resolution that Harwich would have to look after the man until they took the proper steps to have him taken off their hands.

Mr. Vester said that this matter had been discussed enough and asked Dr. McCully to give the views of the council of Harwich re a bridge over Bisnett Creek.

Dr. McCully—Erieau is a rising place, and is visited by many people during the summer, and Harwich has been projected that steps be taken to have Erieau declared a suburb of Chatham. The Bisnett Creek bridge is part of a scheme to give access to Erieau. This summer the steamer carried to Erieau more than 2,000 people. Bisnett Creek was dredged out by the government and was once navigable for small schooners. It is quite deep yet in some places. It will be impossible to grade a road and the highway will have to be made by brushing the marsh. We are going to interview the government and see if we can't get the brush from the Provincial park.

The special committee re W. K. Smith, the crippled inmate of the County Jail, reported that the man had been severely burned by the explosion of a lamp at the Clifford House. The committee were of the opinion that this was a case for the hospital, not for the jail. Smith had told the committee that on the 13th day of this month he would receive his pension from the U. S. Government and be desired to apply it to paying his railroad fare to the Soldiers Home at Grand Rapids. The solicitor should be advised to take steps to set aside the pension, so that the old soldier could go home on the 15th. Signed John Vester.

Mr. Sturgis complained that this report was not fair to Dresden. The officials there didn't know that the man was a fit subject for the hospital. He asked that the report be referred and the clause reflecting on Dresden struck out. Mr. French seconded.

Mr. Vester said that, under the circumstances, he was sure that the report was drawn as mild as possible. It was strange if the officials at Dresden made a mistake. He was satisfied that they did know. The report could have said that it was an exceedingly inhuman act to send the man to jail instead of the hospital. The committee, however, made the report as mild as they could. He thought that the officials in towns and the councils shouldn't be encouraged in such work. The County Council should give them to understand that they must send such unfortunate to a place where they could be treated.

The report was adopted. Messrs. Sturgis and French alone voting for the amendment.

It was moved by Mr. Stifton, seconded by Mr. Johns, that the Council grant the sum of \$25 in aid of the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto. Referred to Finance.

It was moved by Mr. French, seconded by Mr. Sturgis, that we give the Kent Law Association the sum of \$50, on condition that they take proper care of the library, furnish stationary and pay for the telephone at the Court House. Referred to Finance.

It was moved by Mr. French, seconded by Mr. Vester, that we petition the Legislature of Ontario to amend the Municipal Act in such a manner as to lessen the powers of the present system of holding coroners' inquests, also to lessen the cost of such, that we appoint a committee to wait on the government. Referred to Petitions and Legislation.

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## Full Package Free

At the Office of The Planet, Chatham, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., on Monday, December 9th, 1901.

The world-famous physician and author, Dr. A. W. Chase, is determined that the people of Chatham shall have an opportunity to test his favorite prescription, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. In years past Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Dr. Chase's Ointment were put to the test, millions of free samples were given away, and to-day these reliable remedies are found in nearly every household.

The doctor has just as great confidence in his Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative, and places it in your hands in order that you may test it in your own particular case and return your verdict. This liberal proposition is made by the veteran practitioner simply and purely in the interest of the sick and to prove conclusively the great value of this famous preparation.

Those suffering from any of the diseases named should not fail to secure samples, as the opportunity will be eagerly sought by thousands of people. This will be the most important distribution of reliable medicine ever attempted in this city. Those desiring samples should come early, as vast crowds will, without doubt, throng these offices.

Remember, this offer is for one day only and during the hours specified.

50 CENT COUPONS

Good for one full-sized 50-cent box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food if presented at the offices of The Planet, Chatham, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Monday, December 9th.

NAME.....  
STREET AND NUMBER.....  
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Draw a line under the symptoms of your trouble and bring this coupon with you.

Nervous Prostration. Muscular Weakness. Loss of Appetite. Nervous Depression. Headaches. Sleeplessness. Tired, Watery Blood. Dizziness. Fainting. Paralysis. Trembling.

Twitching. Paleness. Rush of Blood to the Head. Female Weakness. Menstrual Disorders. Sudden Startings. Heart Palpitation. Brain Fog. Loss of Memory. Feebleness of Will.

and Bridges.

It was moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Sturgis, that this council grant one thousand dollars to assist Tilbury village in building a town hall and post office. Referred to Finance.

It was moved by Mr. Sturgis, seconded by H. J. French, that jailor and matron be paid their back salary by the council on condition that the city and government contribute their respective shares. Referred to Finance.

It was moved by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Rankin, that this council pay one-third of the cost of an iron bridge over Jeannette's Creek, as soon as completed by the Township of Raleigh. Referred to Finance.

It was moved by Mr. Vester, seconded by Mr. Rankin, that the thanks of the council be tendered Miss Crow for her kindness in taking charge of the organ during public worship at the House of Refuge, free of charge; also to the ministers and laymen who have banded themselves together as a Christian brotherhood and for making the sacrifice necessary to conduct public worship every Sabbath.

Continued on Page 4.

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It was moved by Mr. French, seconded by Mr. Sturgis, that this council petition the Dominion government to extend the time of admitting beet sugar machinery free for one year from the date it expires, namely, April 2nd, 1902, and also ask co-operation with other counties in the province. Referred to Petitions and Legislation.

It was moved by Mr. Somers and seconded by Mr. Reycraft, that we petition the Council of Ontario to amend the Municipal Act in such a manner as to lessen the powers of the present system of holding coroners' inquests, also to lessen the cost of such, that we appoint a committee to wait on the government. Referred to Petitions and Legislation.

It was moved by Mr. French, seconded by Mr. Sturgis, that we give the Kent Law Association the sum of \$50, on condition that they take proper care of the library, furnish stationary and pay for the telephone at the Court House. Referred to Finance.