

Famous British Reverses.

After the defeats in South Africa many of the English newspapers, including the London Times, said it was the most serious setback since the mutiny in India. For centuries this revolt of a subjugated people will be a subject of history and romance. The war and the things that followed gave Rudyard Kipling his material and opportunity. It is an interesting fact about most great wars that the origin or the climax was trivial, and in the case of the India mutiny this was peculiarly the case. No historian has ever yet been able to find adequate cause. Of course there were the national antagonisms between the races, but that did not count for everything. Disaffection existed, and in the crisis there was a rumor that the cartridges which had been served out to the native soldiers were greased with the fat of animals unclean alike to Hindu and Mohammedan. The slaughter began. On Sunday afternoon, May 10, 1857, the Sepoys broke in open mutiny, and then for two years the war went on, with the loss of thousands of lives.

We never know how much history we have forgotten till some disturbance brings out the details bearing upon great events. In thousands of journals and newspapers it has been asserted over and over again in the past several years that the idea of a South African Empire, holding somewhat the same relations as Canada to Great Britain, was originally suggested and formulated by Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain. As a matter of fact, the credit belongs to Lord Carnarvon, who, after seeing the effects of the confederation act in Canada, suggested that all the European settlements of South Africa be united under similar confederate government. The scheme was adopted, and the British agents in South Africa simply went ahead to annex things in their own peculiar way. It was not until April, 1877, that the Transvaal was nominally added to the British Throne. In order to make the annexations more valid, excuses were found and wars were started to sustain them. The cost was a great many millions of dollars and a number of good English lives. The natives were mowed down, and the whole desperate business made sad chapters in African history. The Boers, who had fled to escape British aggression, at last made their stand. The open troubles began in 1880.

In December, 1880, the South African Republic was proclaimed, with Kruger as President, Joubert Commandant General, Jorissen Attorney General, and Bok acting State Secretary. Pretorius joined Kruger and Joubert in the direction of affairs. The English lost heavily during the war. It astonished them beyond measure that they were defeated by such small numbers of the Boers. They made a final stand on the Majuba Mountain, which commanded the Boer's position, but this did not dismay the hardy Dutch, who on February 27, 1881, carried the place by storm, killed 83, including the British Commander, Sir George Pomeroy Colley, and disabled and captured 183. Sir Frederick Roberts—the present Roberts in command—was appointed Commander-in-General, and 15,000 troops were sent to South Africa from all parts of the British Empire. But before they arrived an armistice had been arranged and gradually peace was reached. It is a fact in history, however, that after the conclusion of the preliminary settlement, while the Boers departed to their farms, the British not only did not decrease their forces, but made open preparations for the renewal of the war. In that contest Europe, outside of Great Britain, was practically one in sympathy with the Boers, and leading men in the Continental countries signed petitions pleading that the Transvaal be recognized as an independent State. With the effect of the defeats and the insistence of the sentiment of the world, Great Britain gave in. No one has ever said a word against the bravery of the Boers in that wonderful fight on Majuba Hill, and it is one of the distinct defeats that befell the English in all their long experiences in war.

Many interesting parallels have been drawn between the American Revolution and the present contest of the South African Republic. Whether or not the merits of the case are similar must of course be left to future historians, for not even the best of men is competent to judge at short range as to absolutely where the right and wrong belong. History needs plenty of distance.

Possibly there are more contrasts than parallels in these two wars. Great Britain has sent, and is sending, to South Africa

MOST MIRACULOUS HEART CURES.

Mrs. Thos. Cooke, of Kingston, After Suffering Intensest Pain and Distress of the Heart for Seven Years---Is Cured Almost Miraculously by

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart---A Remedy Which Saves Lives Everyday that Have Been Proclaimed

By Physicians Beyond Human Aid—it is a Powerful, Harmless Heart Specific and Can Work Wonders in Half-an-Hour.

Kingston, April 26, 1899.—Mr. Thos. Cooke, 260 Johnston street, Kingston, tells this wonderful story of his sickness from heart disease, and what he considers

his almost miraculous recovery by the aid of that good angel of modern medical science—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. He says: "I suffered seven years from a very acute form of heart disease. I experienced great weakness; had smothering sensations; palpitations so badly that one in the same room could hear the heart thumps. I had great nervousness and depression at times, suffered excruciating shooting pains. Could not stand the

slightest exertion or excitement. I tried many remedies recommended to me, and consulted best physicians on my ailments, and nobody gave me any hope of permanent recovery. But one day I read of a cure by this wonderful remedy which seemed just to be my own case repeated. I got a trial bottle and derived great benefit from it. I concluded to continue, as it promised a complete and permanent cure, and when I had used six bottles not a vestige of the trouble remained, and although that is a year and a half ago there has never been the slightest symptom of a return of the trouble."

You can readily verify this or any other testimony of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, for the commendations for it comes spontaneously and unsolicited, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are given out of the "fulness of

the heart" in being snatched from the snare of so distressing an ailment as heart disease in any form.

If modern medical science has given to the world a remedy—a cure—that thousands have used and have tested the curative powers of after having suffered for years, and had been pronounced hopeless case—if, as a last resort, even it has proved such a boon, what an amount of suffering would be spared if when the slightest uneasiness of the heart is experienced Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart were used! It has never failed to do what it promises. It gives relief in the most acute forms of the disease in less than 30 minutes. It not only stimulates a healthy heart action, but it heals the diseased organs, gives vitality, tones the whole system, and it's not claiming too much to say "IT MOST WORKS MIRACLES."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves cold in the head in ten minutes—it will cure the most acute and disgusting forms of Catarrh, no matter how long standing.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment acts like magic on Itching, Irritating Skin Troubles, such as Eczema, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and will cure Piles in from 3 to 5 nights—35 cts.

Dr. Agnew's little pills for Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness—20 cts for 40 doses. Sold by E. C. Brown.

more troops than she sent to America during the seven years of the conflict, for in that time the number of British troops and hirelings who crossed the Atlantic was only about 112,000 soldiers and 22,000 seamen. The United States had forces during the same period of 232,000 Continental soldiers and 56,000 militiamen.

Many of us have forgotten that the war against the American Colonies was so unpopular that King George could not raise enough troops in his own country, and had to hire men from the Continent. The present war was at first unpopular with the people of Great Britain, but there was no lack of readiness on their part to supply men and munitions, although it has been necessary to call heavily upon the colonies for assistance. The history of the Revolution is pretty familiar to all. We whipped the English at the North and in the Middle States and finally in the South. After the brilliant feats by American armies the climax came in the surrender of Cornwallis. Cornwallis surrendered 7,247 men, 75 brass cannon, and 69 iron guns, while several vessels with 900 men and officers were surrendered to the French fleet. Already in the few months' fight in Africa the Boers have killed, captured and disabled almost as many men as the entire forces surrendered to the Americans on October 19, 1781, which sealed our independence.

In some respects there is a better parallel in the War of 1812. Great Britain sent three armies under three Generals to the different sections of the country, and they were defeated even more disastrously than the first armies in South Africa. The most famous of the battles took place actually after the treaty of peace was signed. It was at New Orleans. Twelve thousand picked British troops were defeated by 5,000 Americans, the British losing 2,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the American loss was only a few men. In that case General Andrew Jackson and his sturdy troops found even greater safety behind the cotton bales than the Boers are finding in their mountain fastnesses. This war on the part of the United States was in some respects the most remarkable of the century because it began with a bankrupt treasury and an army of only 10,000 men.

Since the American Revolution England has not been fighting all the time, but she has been in trouble most of the time. Her brilliant victories in the Napoleonic wars make stupendous reading. To all parts of the world have her soldiers gone, and she has contributed marvelous chapters to civilization; yet her finest experiences have not been without their tragedies, although in the end, except in three or four instances, she has known some of the greatest victories in the records of the world.

In the beginning of the forties there was trouble in Afghanistan. 'Disaster after disaster occurred, not without misconduct,' says one of the most serious of English authorities. The English Army at that time comprised between 15,000 and 20,000 men, of whom many were English soldiers and officers, and the attempt was made in 1841 to force the Khaibar Pass. It was

not a success. Then began the retreat. It was in the high altitudes, and the winter was one of the severest ever known. The troops were entirely demoralized, and the march back—or to give it another name, the retreat—was marked by the greatest confusion, and by the most indescribable suffering. Of all this great number, one wounded and half dead man, Doctor Brydone, reached Jelalabad, and afterward 95 prisoners were recovered. The terrible loss of life was one of the worst disasters in the history of armies. The fact that the Khaibar Pass was afterward forced and England won the day showed the resolution of a nation which, although it may be badly beaten, seldom admits defeat.

Often the sayings of a General become more familiar to the great public than the details of his victories or his defeats. For instance, it has been printed all over the world that Sir Redvers Buller had vauntingly proclaimed before leaving England that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic. It distinctly lowered him in the estimation of those who liked to think of him as a great fighter, and it hurt him personally. But since it has gone its rounds there has come a letter with his signature in which he said: 'I was never foolish enough to make any such statement as has been attributed to me. There is an old saying which has sound sense in it: "Never prophesy unless you know." More foolish were the speculators of the London Stock Exchange who on the declaration of war, sent a message to President Kruger saying, "May the Lord make you thankful for what you are about to receive," and who two months later saw their fortunes

toppling like buildings in a cyclone, and themselves shaking and shivering in the midst of ruin.

There were two sides from the English standpoint. One was the every day, joyous feeling that the war would be simply a picnic march to the stronghold of the Boers. The other was—and this was that of those best informed and conservative—that the South Africans had built up, and were building up, a strong military establishment, with splendid modern equipments, with expert officers from Continental countries, and with all the resources for a modern conflict with a powerful nation. The events since October 10 have more than corroborated this suspicion.

It may be several months before we shall know exactly the official figures of the various battles that were fought, but we do know that the three divisions of the English fighting forces were each defeated in turn; that ending with the year more than 900 English troops were killed, nearly 4000 were wounded, and between 2000 and 3000 were missing; altogether a casualty list in the neighborhood of 7000. Adding those incapacitated by illness this total now exceeds 10,000. When the smaller Generals, such as White and Gatacre and Methuen, were driven back, Great Britain, with that admirable confidence in her men which she has always shown, waited with perfect patience for Commanding General Buller to force a magnificent victory and thus retrieve the disgrace. Instead of that, he met the Boers with disastrous results, with a loss of over 1000 men and of a dozen guns, and with a shock to British pride that was felt throughout the world.

Immediately the true size of the war was appreciated. The London Times, which is never given to sensation and always speaks conservatively for England, declared: 'We are fighting not merely for supremacy in South Africa, but our position as a great Power. We know we have miscalculated the strength of our foe, and we are resolved not to make future miscalculations.' The English Government called out the available troops of the Empire. People, while they differed as to the justice or the reason of the war, agreed that their flag must be upheld, and on top of all the War Office appointed Baron Roberts Commander-in-Chief, with Lord Kitchener as Chief-of-Staff. These two are the greatest fighters in the English Army—Roberts, who did wonders in India and Kitchener who did marvels in Africa, both men of infinite courage and infinite persistence, knowing nothing save duty, and never wearying until victory is won. At once the spirits of the British nation arose, and to-day the English are confident that when the new commanders and the new troops begin their campaign the triumph of British arms will not be long postponed.

Newspaper Etiquette.

Parties wishing to enter the printing office at this season should be governed by the following rules: Advance to the inner door and give three distinct raps or kick the door down. The "devil" will attend to the alarm. You will give him your name, post office address and the number of

years you are owing for the paper. He will admit you. You will advance to the centre of the room and address the editor with following countersign: Extend the right hand about two feet from the body, with the thumb and fingers extended, the thumb and index finger clasping a \$10 bill, which drops into the extended hand of the editor, at the same time saying: 'Were you looking for me?' The editor will grasp your hand and the bill and pressing it will say: 'You bet!' After giving him the news concerning your locality you will be permitted to retire with a receipt for an obligation properly discharged.

Ideal Treatment for Catarrh.

Mr. Robert F. Gray, of 256 Clarence street, London, Ont., says: 'I believe Catarrh-o-zone will produce a positive cure for Catarrh. After using it a few times relief was an assured fact. The disagreeable dropping in the throat soon lessened and the nasal passages became tolerably free and the breath became less disagreeable. Catarrh-o-zone is an ideal treatment and I hope it will find its way into the hands of many afflicted ones.' Catarrh-o-zone is a guaranteed cure for Catarrh and Asthma. Sold everywhere. Trial outfit sent for 10c in stamps by N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

The Shy Young Man.

A shy young man who was enamored of a maiden fair, entreated his papa to put in a good word for him. The papa, being a widower and a gay old bird, was 'nothing loth. He accordingly called upon the damsel, but being susceptible to feminine charms, he fell in love with her himself, and took her two St. Joe on a dollar excursion, where a justice of the peace tied the knot. 'My son,' said the sage who happened to know a thing or two, to the shy youth, 'Kick not yourself so violently. You have only suffered the fate of all those who expect another to do their hustling.' This fable teaches us the utility of courtship at a long range. If you want to woo the farmer's trade, get up next to him yourself, lest, instead of a spouse, you may get only regrets and a stepmother.

DON'T RUN CHANCES by taking whiskey or brandy to settle the stomach or stop a chill. Pain-Killer in hot water sweetened will do you more good. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

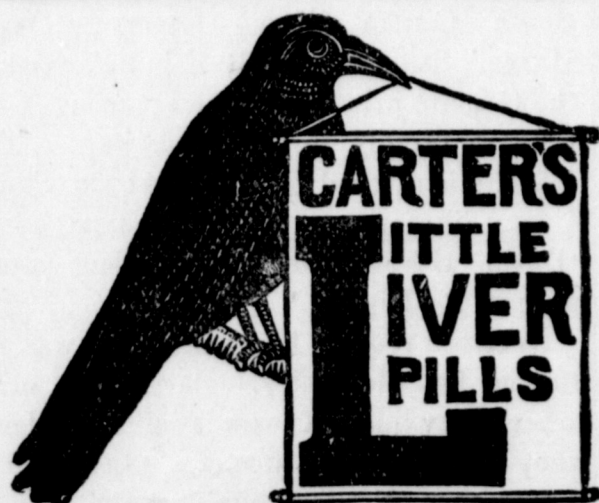
'Methinks, doctor,' quoth Boswell, at the end of a merry drinking bout, 'that it's up to you to settle the score.'

'I wot not; this time the beer is on you,' retorted Johnson, as he playfully emptied his tankard over the head of his faithful follower. Boswell laughed heartily at this witty sally, and made a note of it for his Life of Johnson.'

'The English,' he said thoughtfully, 'are too much for a man with a spear, they're too much for a man with a bow and arrow and they're too much for a man with an old fashioned musket, but they seem to experience difficulty when they go up against anything in the rifled-Boer line.'

THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS can vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, Pny-Pectoral. It cures a cold very quickly. 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

'Our new cook is a treasure.'
'Does she make choice dishes?'
'No; but she can drop a tin pan so it sounds exactly as if she were breaking our best cut glass bowl.'



**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.