



STOLEN THUNDER.

SIR CHARLES--Boo-hoo-hoo! That tune is mine. It's mean of you to steal it.

A CANADIAN BATTLE SONG.

BY THE REV. A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR.

Waken, Britain, rise and stand,
Grasp thy sword in thy strong hand,
Throw the scabbard on the strand;
Waken in thy might.

Let thy fleet so strong and gay,
Be prepared for any fray;
Spend thy gold like bits of clay,
Do not heed its flight.

Raise thy flag with arduous thrill,
Beat thy drums with right good will,
Blow thy pipes with strength and skill;
Call thy warriors wight.

Give them men of brains to lead,
Give them all the guns they need,
Send them o'er the seas with speed;
Fear not guile and spite.

Let thy Rose and Shamrock green,
Let thy Thistle fierce and keen,
Side by side with joy be seen
Waving in thy light.

From fair Canada's domains,
From Australia's campaigns,
From New Zealand's hills and plains
Bring thy sons; they'll fight!

Half a million men and more
Stand on India's sunny shore,
Keen to cross the billows o'er
In thy cause to smite.

We are Britons all by name,
Britons, too, in heart and aim,
And we'll stand with British flame
By thy colours bright.

Trust in Him who reigns on high,
Keep His law before thine eye,
Let thy shells and bullets fly;
Strike, and strike again.

Crush and tame thy stubborn foes,
Break the yokes which they impose,
Save thy friends from wrongs and woes;
Spread abroad thy light.

Feb. 12th, 1900.

NOTABLE SIEGES COMPARED

Beleaguered Cities That Have Surprised the Enemy By their Ability to Hold Out.

In the Crimean war the City of Sebastopol was besieged by land and sea for 11 months by the allied armies of the English, French and Turks before it capitulated. A beleaguered city always has a steady but precarious source of supply from the outside world. It is the old question of the law of supply and demand. In any place where any commodity commands a high price some daring people are sure to be found to take the risks of furnishing it. There are blockade runners by land as well as by sea, and no less daring. When war was inevitable between the Boers and the British, Cecil Rhodes bought 25,000 dollars worth of champagne and went to Kimberly saying he would be as safe there as in Piccadilly. Kimberly has been invested since Oct. 20. How the champagne has held out no one knows.

The English papers now speak of their petty reverses in South Africa as "the greatest disaster since Yorktown. Yet so far nothing which has taken place in South Africa is a parallel to Yorktown. The siege of Yorktown was as near a complete investment as the world has ever seen. Washington invested Yorktown on Sept. 3, and Cornwallis surrendered on Oct. 19. That siege was one of constant advance by parallels, according to the precepts laid down in the books. While it lasted the city was absolutely and completely isolated. In the civil war McClellan besieged the same city the month before he forced its surrender. In the siege of Yorktown by Washington, the British lost nearly 400 men and the Americans and French less than one-half that number. Cornwallis was unable to get word of his condition to the other British commanders, his position was absolutely untenable, and he surrendered about 9000 men--probably the number White has at Ladysmith to-day, after fever and bullets have done their work--together with 103 guns. That was a disaster to the British arms; but for the British to compare it to their recent defeats presupposes that Ladysmith surrenders. Even supposing that Ladysmith does not surrender, the parallel would not hold. Suppose the British army at Ladysmith cooped up at Cape Town, and then surrendering--that would be parallel.

One of the most wonderful things about warfare is the manner in which besieged cities manage to hold out. Ordinarily, there is not enough food in a city of any size to feed its inhabitants for three days. To store food in a city to stand out a siege of months, or, as sometime has happened, of years, is of itself such a gigantic undertaking that it would seem better to abandon the city and risk the fight in the open. The sieges of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberly are of small duration compared with sieges which have been withstood in other years. If we may believe Homer, the siege of Troy lasted 10 years.

It is inconceivable that any city, cut off from the supplies of its surrounding country, could have stood a siege of such length, yet we have the incontrovertible fact that Gibraltar once stood a siege of three years. Incomplete investment and a contraband traffic through the lines are the only things which make long sieges possible. Take the siege of Ladysmith. That city, supposedly, was cut off from any communication, ex-

cept by heliograph, with the outside world on Oct. 23, over three months ago. Yet General White not only has been able to maintain himself there and to make sorties and to repel attacks, and also to support his own troops and those of General Yule, the citizens, and an unknown number of natives, who flocked to the city when war was declared, and who are driven back to Ladysmith by the Boers every time Gen. White attempts to send them out. The investment of Ladysmith is supposed to be complete. Yet General White has not only been able to get native runners through the lines, but has been able to smuggle General Yule out of the beleaguered city and forward him to England.

In the siege of Londonderry, which may be compared in some ways to the siege of Ladysmith, the garrison was surrounded by the troops of James II., and held the place against the besieging forces for 105 days although the Irish commander was obliged not only to feed the garrison and citizens, but a great swarm of refugees which had flocked to the country.

One of the greatest sieges of history, if not the greatest, was at Vicksburg. Grant invested the city on May 18. Inside the city was Gen. Pemberton. The possession of Vicksburg meant the control of the great Mississippi Valley. Pemberton had with him 33,000 men and rations for 60 days. He was obliged to surrender before the 60 days were up, for there was starvation in the city and a gun fire which made the inhabitants live in dugouts. His 60 days' rations could not support the army he had with him, and the refugees and citizens at the same time. It is necessary only to read the detailed story of that siege to see how inevitable the surrender was.

In Lucknow, in the time of the mutiny, the garrison in that Indian city was besieged from July 1 to November 20.

On Sept. 26 Havelock managed to throw a small force into the city. This only made the situation worse, for there were so many more mouths to feed. On November 23 the garrison marched out and joined the relieving forces under Sir Colin Campbell, who then proceeded to avenge the horrors of the siege, and died as Lord Clive.

The siege of Paris when that great mass of iron rolled from the Bradenburgh gate to the Arc de l'Etoile and crushed France, lasted nineteen weeks. There were many sorties, as there are in most sieges, and great suffering, especially among the non-combatants.

The siege which brought the Turks into Europe for a firm foothold was the siege of Constantinople, in 1453. There, after a siege of 53 days, was planted the standard of the Prophet, and the last of the Constantines died fighting.

In the State of New York some sieges have taken place which are as worthy of note as those of the beleaguered cities of South Africa. On July, 6, 1759, Prideaux laid siege to the French and Indian stronghold of Fort Niagara. The French General D'Aubry tried to raise the siege, but was defeated with a loss of 150 killed. A hot fire was kept up by Prideaux and his Colonials all the time, and after Prideaux's death Sir William Johnson succeeded him. On July 25 the fort surrendered. Probably neither Mafeking nor Kimberly can show a greater number actually shot by the enemy.



SPEARMAN'S FARM, GENERAL BULLER'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR THE TUGELA.

—Illustrated London News.

LINCOLN AN ABSTAINER.

It was a great day in Springfield when Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency. The bells rang all day, and when a telegram was received from Chicago that a committee from the convention would arrive in Springfield the next afternoon formally to notify Mr. Lincoln of his nomination, to put it mildly, the town went wild. A great many Springfield people had been at Chicago during the convention, and when they began to arrive each one added to the excitement by telling his story of the great contest. I was then a clerk in my brother's store and was alone when Mr. Lincoln came in. His face was long and he wore an air of extreme depression. He dropped into a chair and looked like a man who had not a friend on earth.

"Can I do anything for you?" I asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Lincoln replied.

"Do you want anything?"

"I don't know."

"What is the matter, anyway, Mr. Lincoln?" I asked anxiously.

I recall that Mr. Lincoln went on to unfold the difficulty he was in. It seemed that Mrs. Lincoln had considered it the proper thing to prepare a supper at their house for the notification committee, and that she insisted there should be wine at the table. In that I suppose Mrs. Lincoln was entirely correct, judging from the usual custom of the times, but Mr. Lincoln objected to the wine.

"Do you want to have it?" I remember asking him.

"I have never had wine in my house and I don't want to commence now if I can help it."

Mr. Lincoln added that he realized there were many things he had never done and did not want to do which his new position would require of him, but he did not want wine the first thing.

I told him that he need not and ought not to have a supper at his house any way that night. The committee of Springfield citizens already had prepared an elaborate dinner for the visitors at the Chenery House, then the leading hotel of Springfield; we were going to have wine and brandy and whiskey and water, and the committee ought to be well enough entertained at the dinner before going to call on him to require anything to eat or drink at his house.

He was much pleased at this arrangement, which seemed to take a load off his mind. He then asked what was expected

of him during the visit of the committee. I advised him to be waiting at the house and to be much surprised when the committee called. He answered that that would be a lie, for, while he might be excited by the visit of the committee, he would not be surprised.

The plans of the committee were carried out, and there was a big dinner at the Chenery House before the visit to the Lincoln homestead. I still can see in my mind how pleased Mr. Lincoln was when he found out that he need not have wine that night.

Mr. Lincoln had a remarkable power of attracting people to him. Our Springfield society in the early days was, perhaps, the gayest in the state. There were many Kentucky people in the city, and there was much wealth and fashion with us. Only the other day I met a gentleman from St. Louis who was still enthusiastic over a party he attended at the home of Ninian W. Edwards, brother-in-law of Mrs. Lincoln, before the war. We then had a population of only 7,000 or 8,000, and it required all the good people in the town for these events. There were generally card tables up-stairs, while the young people danced in the parlors below. Buchre was the great game at the card tables, and Lincoln was not long at the parties before he was at the card tables, playing euchre. He kept at this until the young people gathered around him and demanded some stories. I still recall how vexed the young men were because the young women preferred hearing Mr. Lincoln tell his stories to dancing.

As late as 1800 I recall that a beautiful young woman from the South who was visiting Springfield attended one of these parties where Mr. Lincoln was. She had come from the South with the idea that Mr. Lincoln was a full-fledged devil with horns. She had not been long at the party before she sought an introduction to him, and for the rest of the evening she remained near him. I don't know whether her opinion of him was changed or not, but her experience shows in the most striking way his power of attraction. He had a happy faculty of winning people.

During the campaign of 1800 I saw a good deal of Mr. Lincoln. He kept himself well posted on what was going on throughout the country, and had affairs well gauged before the time for election came.

JOHN W. BUNN.

WHEAT PROVINCE AGAIN.

William Lloyds, of Oakville, Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, the Favorite Medicine of the North-West. Oakville, Man., Feb. 18.--There is no doubt about it; Dodd's Kidney pills have become the most indispensable medicine of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The latest case reported is that of William Lloyd, of Oakville. Mr. Lloyd had diabetes. For three years he tried to cure himself. A doctor in Portage La Prairie tried in vain to cure him. Mr. Lloyd lost thirty pounds in three months, and thirst made his life a burden. "I am taking Dodd's Kidney Pills regularly," he says, "three times a day and am picking up very fast. My thirst has left me and I do not pass half so much urine. I have taken six boxes and intend to take more. I am fifty-five years old, but I am confident Dodd's Kidney pills are curing me."

Tailor Made Suits.--Remember our tailor made suits this spring before you epair your ORDER. We have something nice to show you as soon as the carpenter's no. 30 yards Costume Tweeds and Skirts showing for spring wear at PATON & CO'S.

W. P. Colwill is showing some good values in chamber ware. Give us a call and be convinced.

MARRIED

At the home of the bride's parents, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. G. McIvor, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Dawson, Frederick William Hyde, Cornwall, to Anna Maud, eldest daughter of Hugh MacEwen Esq. North River.

Claim for German Guns.

BREMEN, Feb. 5.--The Bremen Weser Zeitung seems to draw some far-reaching conclusion from the war in South Africa. It observes editorially to-day that Gen. Buller's third retirement, which it calls a defeat, demonstrates once more the superiority of Germany's great ordnance industry and that Great Britain should note the fact that even with the British naval guns, Gen. Buller has been unable to silence the magnificent German guns in the hands of the Boers. The Weser Zeitung further hints that the same result may be looked for in actions at sea.

A Skin Beautifier

Of Inestimable Value, which Positively Cures Pimples, Blackheads, Eczema and every form of Skin Disease, is Dr. Chase's Ointment.

As great as may be the difference of opinion as to the various types of beauty, no one can see beauty in a face that is disfigured by pimples and blackheads or scarred by traces of eczema or other skin diseases.

The low-neck society dress frequently reveals shoulders and back covered with pimples or other skin eruptions repulsive to the sight. Why are women content to use powders and harmful preparations to cover up such blemishes when they could as well cure them and make the skin clear, healthy and natural by using a preparation so well known as Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema, or Salt Rheum, may be taken as the most severe form of skin diseases which mar beauty and cause terrible itching and burning sensations. That Dr. Chase's Ointment has cured the worst cases of eczema on record is well known.

No preparation is of such inestimable value in a woman's toilet, for besides curing the pimples that are usually troublesome at regular intervals, it gives instant relief to the itching to which women are subject, and absolutely cures pimples.

Get a box at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Boers in Bad Shape.

Writing from Frere on Jan. 4, The Times correspondent says: "Despite their activity, the condition of the Boers does not seem to be very prosperous. The week after the battle 120 Kaffirs, men, women and children, who had been working for the Boers, deserted and came over to us. Many of them were in a starving condition. They complained of getting neither food nor money, and, above all, of the loud lamentations of the Boer women in camp for their husbands and relations who had been killed in the battle. All Kaffirs have a superstitious horror of illness or mourning in any form. "They said the Boer loss had been

heavy, almost entirely owing to the effect of the lyddite in the trenches. The power of these shells they said, was terrific, several of them stating that they had been knocked down by the force of the explosion 200 yards away. The following week some more Kaffirs came in, telling the same story. On Jan. 3, 12 Boer deserters came in. They, too, complained of lack of food and ill-usage, and said that the Boers were short of both food and forage. All these point to the fact that the long waiting here is telling heavily on the Boers. "Many of them are without tents, a serious hardship, now that the heavy rains are beginning, and the supply of rations to a constantly moving force must be exceedingly difficult."

Test the Urine...

It tells the state of the Kidneys--To make the Kidneys healthy use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The up-to-date physician ascertains the health of the kidneys by an examination of the urine. It is not necessary, however, to be an expert in order to tell if the kidneys are deranged. You can conduct an examination yourself.

Allow the urine to stand for twenty-four hours in a glass bottle or vessel. If at the end of that time it contains a sediment resembling brickdust you may be certain that the kidneys are sluggish and inactive, and that they are leaving deadly poisons in the system which will in time produce terribly fatal complications.

As an investigator of the kidneys Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are of inestimable value. They act directly and naturally, and make the kidneys, liver, and bowels regular, active, and healthy.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively, permanently, and promptly cure Bright's disease, kidney and liver disorders, backache, lumbago, rheumatism, and all the painful and fatal complications of the filtering organs of the body. The sale of this great kidney remedy is enormous throughout this continent and Europe. The merit is proclaimed by scores of thousands of grateful cured ones. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

ASTHMA

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Why Do You Suffer Night After Night, and Keep Dosing With Temporary Relief Remedies? Clarke's Kola Compound Will Relieve Your Suffering. It Cures Permanently.

Mr. S. TILL's case was a most obstinate one, but this marvelous remedy worked the wonder. He was cured with six bottles. Here is his letter in his own words. Mr. S. TILL, 142 Dorothea street, St. John, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma for nearly ten years. Many months, night after night, I have been so bad that sleep was impossible, and at times I thought I would choke. I used different asthma remedies and doctored with the best physicians in St. John, but my trouble became worse each year. About a year ago I purchased three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound, then I took three more, and since completing the treatment with this remedy have not had a single attack. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, which I know has no equal for asthma. Since being cured I have frequently recommended this remedy to others in our city, and they all speak very highly of it. Clarke's Kola Compound is the only permanent cure for asthma yet discovered. Over a thousand complete cures are recorded in Canada alone. All drug stores sell it. Write for book telling all about Clarke's Kola Compound, to the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto.

Two severe cases that were completely cured by the Great Blood Purifier and Healer,



Suffered For over eleven years I 11 Years, suffered with Dyspepsia and tried everything I could think of, but was unable to get relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters. I had only taken one bottle when I commenced to feel better and after taking five or six bottles was entirely well, and have remained so ever since, and feel as though B.B.B. had saved my life.--Mrs. T. G. Joyce, Stanhope, P.Q.

Covered With Sores. My little boy, aged 16 years, was a complete mass of sores, caused, the doctor said, by bad blood. His head and body were entirely covered with sores, and we could find no cure. Finally I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before one-half the bottle was gone he began to improve and by the time it was finished there was not a sore on him.

I used the B.B.B. as a wash as well as internally, and it seemed to give great relief as soon as it was put on.--Mrs. Philip Mitchell, St. Mary's, Ont.

Problem of Modern Warfare

The London Daily Mail has received a letter from Julian Ralph, who is at Modder River. He tells in clear language of the problem in warfare which the English are now forced to solve. He says: "British defeats at the hands of the Boers are due to the facts that the methods of modern warfare have been brought to a pause by the demonstrated power of the weapons of to-day. The essential qualities of the army of 20 years ago are no longer the supreme necessities for success. The man behind the gun stands more supreme than ever. Dig a trench and line it with good shots, supported by modern artillery, and no enemy can advance in face of them. They may be outflanked or starved, but while their ammunition holds out none can oust them, for they can fill the whole plain over a radius of at least 4000 yards with such a withering blast of shrapnel and rifle bullets that no troops can stand in the open before it."

English Women are Busy.

London, Feb. 15.--As the conviction grows in Great Britain that the war will be long, the efforts for providing for the sick and wounded and the families of the soldiers at the front are redoubled. There is scarcely a woman in England who, in addition to making articles of clothing for the men in the field and in the hospitals, is not working for and contributing to some special fund.

Mrs Arthur Paget's entertainment brought in over 5000 pounds for the families of the household troops, in which her husband is a colonel of the Scots Guards; the Mansion House Fund exceeds 600,000 pounds; The Daily Telegraph fund amounts to 1,119,000 pounds and the Daily Mail totals 77,000 pounds. These amounts only cover the larger London funds and do not include numerous provincial funds of large amounts being raised to equip volunteers.