

The DIFFERENCE Between

GELLULOID STARCH

And other Starches is better understood after you have tried the former.

Dewet

The Boer Commander Kept Hustling.

Kitchener and the Other Generals Pressing Him Hard.

His Force Said to Have Got Beyond Ventersdorp.

Krugersdorp, Aug. 15.—Gen. Dewet has crossed the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway and is making to the north, in order to join Commandant Delarey, who is holding Rustenburg.

Kitchener and the other generals are pursuing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

AT ELAND'S RIVER.

London, Aug. 15.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts, announcing that Col. Hore was holding out at Eland's River last Friday. Lord Roberts considers that Gen. Hamilton's cavalry must now be within 40 miles of Eland's River.

Col. Hore had sustained 67 casualties. Gen. Hamilton, with a force of cavalry has been sent to relieve the garrison.

BOERS MUSTER 8,000.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Middleburg, describes a visit to the Boer headquarters, where, the correspondent says, he shook hands with Generals Botha and Viljoen. He adds that the main position of the Boers is at Bothaersburg, north of Bloemfontein, where there are probably 8,000 men, with a number of cannon. There are about 300 men in Balfast, mainly mounted police and Irishmen, with several guns. They declare they will make things lively when Gen. Dewet joins them. Their avowed intention is to make a stand a little to the east of Balfast, again at Machadodorp, and eventually to resist for a considerable time in the Lydenburg hills. The correspondent declares, however, that if they are defeated at Balfast and Machadodorp many will abandon the war.

DEMORALIZED.

He declares the Boers are demoralized and better, and says that they are burning and looting by wholesale. Half the ammunition used by them is soft-wood. This fact was pointed out to Gen. Viljoen, who made no reply.

THE CHASE.

The exciting chase of Gen. Dewet by the British continues, but it cannot be said whether his chances of escape are improving. Generals Hamilton and Mahon are moving west with a strong force to assist Generals Kitchener and Methuen in the pursuit.

If the Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post is well informed, the recent abandonment of certain British positions is part of a new strategic policy, aiming to checkmate the strategy of the Boers. The correspondent does not give the grounds for his belief, but expresses the opinion that Gen. Dewet, who is apparently trying to reach the bushveldt, will meet his match very soon. He adds that the Boers have been diverting men from Gen. Botha and raiding pacific districts, mainly north of the railway, in order to create a diversion in Gen. Dewet's favor, and that the British have been making a new distribution of troops to cope with these tactics.

Two British officers who were captured at Klerksdorp made their escape and have reached Pretoria, after five days, during which they traveled at night and hid by day, because the Boers were everywhere along their route.

BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED 6,000 HORSES.

The Boer women and children at Johannesburg and elsewhere are being constantly sent by train to the Boer lines.

The British in the Potchefstroom district found 1,000 horses and cattle hidden in a gorge.

The British have captured now 6,000 Boer horses, 2,000 of which are in the pink of condition, and are being used against their former owners.

The Canadians.

TO GET A WARM WELCOME.

A meeting called at Quebec for the purpose of arranging a public reception to the invalided Canadians from South Africa, who are to arrive in port on the steamers Parisian and Lake Ontario, was held yesterday. A programme of reception will be arranged. OFFICERS OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

Mr. Frederick Hamilton, correspondent of the Globe, writing from the Springs, July 9, says: As the campaign draws to an end, a list of the officers at this moment

TOWN NO WORSE THAN COUNTRY

Though Vice Seems Contagious to the City

Because Cain Founded the First—Evils Intensified in Villages, Says Dr. Talmage.

From St. Petersburg, the Russian capital, where he was cordially received by the emperor, the empress and the empress dowager, Dr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which he shows the mighty good that may be done by the cities, and also the vast evil they may do by their allurements to the unsuspecting and the unguarded. The text is Zech., 1:17: "My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad."

The city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident than the virtues of the rural districts, because there are more people to be bad if they wish to be. The merchant is as good as the farmer. There is no more cheating in town than out of town—no worse cheating in a large city than in a small town. The countryman sometimes prevails over the city man, but the city man is more likely to be a cheat than the countryman. The city is a place where the vices of the country are intensified. The city is a place where the vices of the country are intensified. The city is a place where the vices of the country are intensified.

And as to the villages, I think that in some respects they are worse than the cities, because they copy the vices of the cities in the meanest shape; and as to gossip, it's heaven in a village. The village is a place where the vices of the city are intensified. The village is a place where the vices of the city are intensified. The village is a place where the vices of the city are intensified.

CAIN FOUNDER OF THE CITY.

Cain was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It takes a city a long while to escape from the character of a founder. Where the founders of a city are criminal exiles, the city is a place where the vices of the country are intensified. The city is a place where the vices of the country are intensified. The city is a place where the vices of the country are intensified.

Cities are not evil necessarily, as some have argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them the human mind has lifted its voice. Witness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. After the death of Alexander the Great among his papers were found extensive plans of cities, some to be built in Europe, some to be built in Asia. The cities in Europe were to be built in the shape of a cross, and the cities in Asia were to be built in the shape of a cross. The cities in Europe were to be built in the shape of a cross, and the cities in Asia were to be built in the shape of a cross.

A city with large forehead and great brain—that is Boston; a city with a deliberate step and calm manner—that is Philadelphia; a city with its pocket full of money—that is New York; two cities going with a rush that astounds the continent—they are St. Louis and Chicago; a city that takes its Brooklyns and children along with it—that is Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, all the cities of the north and all the cities of the south, some distinguished for one thing, some for another, one for a professional ability, another for affluence, another for fashion, but not one to be spared. What advantages one advantage.

But while there are great differences in some respects I have to tell you that all cities impress upon me, and ought to impress upon you, three or four very important lessons, all of them agreeing in the same thing. It does not make any difference in what part of the country we walk the streets of a city, there is one lesson I think which ought to strike every intelligent Christian man, and that is that the world is a scene of strife and struggle. Here and there you find a man in the street who has his arms folded and who seems to have no particular errand; but if you will stand at the corner of the street and watch the countenances of those who go by you will see in most instances there is an intimation that they are on an errand which must be executed at the earliest moment possible; so you are jostled hither and thither by business men, up this ladder with a hod of bricks, or of this bank with a roll of bills, digging a well, shingling a roof, binding a book, mending a watch. Work, with its thousand eyes and thousand feet and thousand arms goes on singing its song: "Work! work! work!" while the drums of the mill beat it, and the steam whistles a fee it. In the carpeted aisles of the forest, in the woods from which the eternal shadow is never lifted, on the shore of the sea over whose iron coast the wind blows, in the midst of the cracked cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God; but in the rushing, swarming, raving street is the best place to study man.

CHRISTIANS NOT SQUARE IN BARGAINS. One of the mightiest temptations in

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PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Mr. Driscoll Addresses the International Typographical Union.

Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, addressed the International Typographical Union convention, in session at Milwaukee, as a representative of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, making several suggestions in the interests of harmony between the publishers and the International Typographical Union. He read the resolutions which were passed at a meeting of the publishers in New York in February last, setting forth the views of the publishers in relation to various subjects of interest to employers and employees. The committee, he said, was not appointed to provoke controversy, nor to antagonize labor, but, on the contrary to promote a better understanding between members and their employees, and the services of the committee and its commissioners will be at the disposal of any member of the association, and the good offices of the committee will gladly be extended to any member on request.

Mr. Driscoll quoted a resolution adopted by the special committee early this month, that the publishers should have the right to be heard on all proposed amendments to the constitution, general laws and rules of the International Typographical Union affecting publishers' interests. Mr. Driscoll then noted the vast aggregate of interests embodied in the Publishers' Association, and stated that considerable bitterness of feeling had been engendered because of the action of the International Typographical Union in compelling proofreaders and Linotype machine men to become members of the Typographical Union, which classes were, he maintained, in no sense to be called printers, and these new requirements occasioned a great deal of trouble. "You are asked by the publishers," he said, "to unite with them in establishing a joint arbitration committee to adjust disputes between publishers and local unions that cannot otherwise be settled, and to act as a board of appeal if you would do this, a long step would be taken towards the abolition of the strike, boycott, and lock-out."

Mr. Driscoll was well received, and motions of thanks and for the printing of his address in the proceedings were adopted.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION STOPPED

[Chicago Tribune.] The Japanese government has issued an order prohibiting the emigration of laborers to the United States and Canada. This comes on the heels of one restricting that emigration considerably. This action will be a great relief to the Canadian and British authorities, and also to those of this country. About a year ago the Japanese began coming to British Columbia in such numbers as to alarm the people who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

inflow. This could not be done without the assent of the British government, which neither wished to dislodge the Canadians nor to agree to a violation of the treaties with Japan. The arrival of so many Japanese in the Pacific coast states was beginning to work on the feelings of their people. There was danger of a demand on congress for a Japanese exclusion law. Naturally the enactment of such a measure would make it hard to keep on friendly terms with Japan, whose government would not relish the putting of Japanese on the same level with Chinese. That government has been considerate in its action. It has shown a desire that the present friendly relations with the United States and Canada shall suffer no change. It is possible, also, that at this uncertain moment, when it is impossible to tell what fighting Japan may have to do with China or with Russia, it is deemed best not to let too many able-bodied Japanese go so far away from home that they will be unavailable for military duty. But when there is no such special demand for men some outlet will have to be found for the surplus population of Japan. That is one reason why the Japanese government is so anxious to get Canada. The island empire is crowded with people. If they cannot come to America they must settle in Asia or the islands of the Pacific.

"Delays Are Dangerous." A small pimple on your face may seem of little consequence, but it shows your blood is impure, and impure blood is what causes most of the diseases from which people suffer. Better heed the warning given by the pimple and purify your blood at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cures all diseases due to bad blood, including scrofula and salt rheum.

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