

TREKKED FROM MACHADODORP

Boers Move Their Seat of Government.

Lord Roberts Expected in England Before Long—Another Canadian Soldier Dead and Others Seriously Ill.

London, Aug. 14.—The Boers have left Machadodorp, according to the London Times correspondent of the Daily Mail, and occupied Watervalonder in force.

A considerable portion of Commandant Louis Botha's camp and stores at Dalmanthus was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

DOPPERS WANT TO QUIT.

President Kruger has incensed the Doppers of Pietersburg, who are unwilling to continue the struggle, and have stopped their connection with the sect. They have discarded their typical costume, and are now wearing the mustache and have their beards trimmed.

AT MAKEKING.

London, Aug. 14.—It has been decided, according to a dispatch to the Times from Ottoskop, dated Saturday, to reconcentrate Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington's force at Makeking.

A BOER REPORT.

A Boer report from Durban states that an action has occurred between Middleburg and Lydenburg, in which the British suffered heavily. They are said to have retired to Middleburg.

DEADLY SHELLS.

Some Boers described the terrible effect of one of the British shells at Uitenhage just before Gen. French's advance. Nine burghers were gathered for shelter behind a tree, when a British five-inch gun fired a shell which pierced the trunk and exploded a few yards beyond, blowing four of the Boers to pieces and wounding the rest. The uncle of Botha was one of the killed.

LORD ROBERTS.

London, Aug. 14.—People are now beginning to talk seriously about the return of Lord Roberts to England. It is thought that before autumn closes, unless unforeseen circumstances occur, he will be back with a large number of the troops now engaged in South Africa. The general talk is how the nation will show its appreciation of the veteran commander-in-chief. A movement is on foot to present him with a sword of honor and something more from the citizens of London. But there will be no end of swords of honor when the officers who have distinguished themselves most come back to England. From private letters which have been received from officers at the front, it is generally expected among those who ought to know best that the return of troops will not be delayed much longer. Many of these officers, in writing, are instructing their friends to stop the supplies of small luxuries, which is an obvious sign that they consider the stores they have to be sufficient for their needs as long as they want them.

The Canadians.

ANOTHER DEATH—THE SICK.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Lord Roberts cables under date of Aug. 12 from Ermelo, of the death of No. 403, Cooper G. Arnold, Strathcona Horse, from wounds received Aug. 11.

Sir Alfred Milner cables as follows: "Cape Town, Aug. 11.—Following are dangerously ill at Cape Town: 7,400, Wilson; 7,915, Corp. Coombs, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at Bloemfontein; 339, Sanderson, artillery, 8,123, Smith, C. R. I. Milner; 7,556, Turner, Second Canadian Regiment of Infantry. "MILNER."

A letter was received at the militia department from Lieut.-Col. Otter. It dealt with the week ending July 6. The strength of the regiment at that time was 438. The number of letters which complaints in parliament about his not reporting more frequently as to the sick and wounded, says that he had done his best in this matter, while at the same time endeavoring not to give any unnecessary alarm to friends and relations. He says he took the trouble to write Clarke Wallace about his son.

The militia department has been advised by cable that Lieut.-Col. Otter on the 11th inst. was with the forces operating against Derset.

FIT FOR DUTY.

London, Aug. 13.—The war office reports that No. 738, Pte. Coggins, and No. 7,966, Pte. McMullen, are fit for duty, and have joined the provisional battalion at Shorncliffe. Pte. A. E. Coggins belonged to C company, first contingent of formerly of the 88th Canadian Dragoons. Pte. William McMullen belonged to G company, first contingent, formerly of the 88th Dragoons.

Col. Ryerson.

SCORES BURDET-COUTTS.

Quebec, Aug. 13.—Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, Canadian and British Red Cross commissioner in South Africa, arrived in Quebec unexpectedly last night by the steamship Corinthian, from Liverpool. He said the work of the different branches of the society in South Africa did a great deal of good. He said to a reporter: "Mr. Burdet-Coutts was with me at the Bloemfontein hospital, and during the whole time he made no complaint whatever. He knew that if he had made such a complaint I had unlimited resources at my command, and could have easily remedied any deficiencies he had. He seemed perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made, and he reserved his charges until he was 7,000 or 8,000 miles away from the officials who could be injured by his utterly unwarranted statements. Of course, one cannot expect a war hospital to be on the same footing as a peace hospital. Under the circumstances and the difficulties of transportation, the care given the wounded and sick was admirable. No one was neglected, and I heard no complaints whatever. While in London I appeared before the commission of inquiry, presided over by Sir Richard Tomar, and gave my evidence in the case. When I arrived on the field of Paardeberg a large number of houses and mules lying dead, the Boer laager was being looted by Kaffirs, and

in the field hospital there were 250 wounded Boers, besides the British wounded, who were also very numerous. I immediately began making arrangements for transporting the wounded to Kimberley, where they could be properly cared for, but I was hampered in my work by the fact that few mules were available. Ordinarily the ambulance wagons were drawn by mules, but these animals had been used for transport purposes, and all that was left for us were ox wagons. The heat was frightful, and that journey took two days; hence it was not surprising that on the road many of the poor fellows who had been hit died of their wounds. It was unfortunate that we could not provide better accommodation, but it was an impossibility."

Surgeon Ryerson, in his capacity as Canadian Red Cross commissioner, was intimately connected with the officers in command, and especially after his appointment as British commissioner at Lord Roberts' headquarters. He suffered from a slight attack of cold fever while in Kimberley, but he soon recovered, and now is in the best of health.

SONS OF ENGLAND

Meeting of the Grand Lodge General Purpose Committee.

Windsor, Aug. 14.—The general purpose committee of the Sons of England Supreme Grand Lodge met yesterday afternoon in the local lodge room of the order. Dr. Marr presided, and P. H. Cramp was secretary.

The grand lodge will open this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Collegiate Institute. The fraternal welcome will be extended to the delegates by William Robinson on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Lodge, and by Dr. Marr, on behalf of Essex and Kent districts.

At 3 o'clock the civic welcome will be extended by Mayor Davis and members of the council. At 3:15 the fraternal welcome will be extended by the Sons of St. George, of Detroit; Sons of England of Windsor, and other fraternal organizations, after which the regular business of the grand lodge will begin.

TRADE IN CANADA

Compares Well With the Movement in Former Years.

Bradstreet's Trade Review: Trade at Montreal the past week has been quiet, but compares well with the movement in former years at this season, which is never an active one. Fewer orders from Manitoba have been received, owing to the late crops. Fall orders from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have been satisfactory.

Trade conditions at Toronto have been influenced by the weather. The extremely warm spell doubtless had the effect of reducing the volume of business in a number of departments. Large shipments were made during the week to various parts of the country. Values continue firm. There is a good demand for funds and rates are steady.

Fall trade at Hamilton continues of good volume for this time of the year, and the prospects for the balance of the season are bright.

Reports of crops in British Columbia are very encouraging.

The labor troubles have caused large losses to the packers. There is much activity in shipping circles, especially among the lumber industry. The industry is showing great activity.

Business conditions at London are prosperous. The heavy grain crops are expected to have a stimulating effect on trade in the near future. The country retailers have bought liberally for the fall. Country remittances are fairly satisfactory.

At Winnipeg business has been somewhat inactive—the natural reaction after the exhibition. The railway strike is a disturbing factor. The weather has been favorable to harvest operations. There is a good deal of building going on, and lumber is in good demand. Values for most lines of staple goods are steady. Remittances only fair.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Goodland, Kansas, Aug. 14.—Two bandits who robbed the Union Pacific train in Colorado last week were rounded up in a house near here by Sheriff Walker and a posse. They put up a stiff fight, having the advantage of the train. The bandits were J. Briggs, owner of the Commercial Hotel, of Goodland, was killed during the fight and another of the posse was slightly injured. One of the robbers made an attempt to escape, but was shot dead. The other held forth in the house until 4 p.m., when he was burned to death.

CANADIANS DOING WELL.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 14.—According to the advice brought by steamer Danube, Canadians are doing the chief trade of the Lower Yukon. It is reported that they are shipping goods freely from Dawson, and as there are no United States officers on the boundary they do not have to pay duty. It has been decided by the people of Skagway to tax foreign ships landing there. The Danube brought down \$75,000 in gold.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Owingsville, Ky., Aug. 14.—After coming to blows with Levi Goodpastor over a discussion of a fight he had had a month ago with another man, Edgar Connor shot and killed Goodpastor. With his last breath, Goodpastor said: "Edgar, you have killed me; lay me down and let me die. Tell all the boys, good-bye." Hearing these words, Connor shot and killed himself. Goodpastor and Connor were room-mates and had been the best of friends.

If you wish to cure scrofula or salt rheum permanently, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels all impurities from the blood.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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TERRIBLE TALE OF HORRORS

Related by One Who Has Been Traveling in India.

Sick and Famishing Victims Left to Die in the Blazing Sun—Horror of the Poorhouses—Heartrending Cries of the Hungry Children.

New York, Aug. 14.—That famine still stalks abroad in India, despite the falling of rain, is vouched for by all travelers returning from the stricken land. Help is still needed, and immediate help at that. The principal agency for the receiving and distributing of money for the sufferers, the Christian Herald, is in receipt of some \$3,000 a day, and is forwarding the cash as fast as it is received. Much more money is needed to save the breadless ones from death and to take care of the half million helpless orphans left by parents who have already perished.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald, who recently returned from India, gives a chapter from his experiences there. The last place visited by the doctor before his return home was Baroda, a city of 110,000 inhabitants, and the capital of a native state of that name. Arriving there early in the morning, he visited the palace of the Gaekwar, and admired its magnificent architecture and sumptuous furnishings. With his companion he then went to the poorhouse.

"In due time," continued Dr. Klopsch, "we reached the antithesis of the Gaekwar's palace. I had become accustomed to sights nauseating and revolting, but the Baroda poorhouse stands out as the most terrible conglomeration of abject misery that ever met my gaze. Almost stifled and stupefied, we wended our way through the dead and the dying, with smallpox, dysentery, fever and cholera to the right and to the left, leaving terror behind us, only to find horror awaiting us."

"The entrance to the poorhouse stood a woman, blind. Reduced to a living skeleton, the balls of her eyes were actually decaying in the sockets of her ghastly skull, and flies innumerable were acting the part of scavengers, undisturbed by her blindness. Inactively hung down her sides until she heard our footsteps. Then they were raised appealingly in the direction of the sound, while she mumbled almost inaudibly her plaintive petition. I quickly turned away, but she followed me, then, as I supposed, unobserved, placed a rupee in her hand. In another instant a dozen other miserable remnants of humanity pressed forward, pleading vociferously for help. Just then the attendant appeared and promptly ordered them back."

"I entered the first of many wards, separated from one another by a bamboo partition. It was full of patients, suffering from various diseases. Cholera, dysentery and guinea worm predominated. On some cots the unfortunates were doubled up. The temperature was appallingly high. The air was laden with an odor superlative to anything I had ever experienced. The cots were defiled, reeking with filth."

"No attempt was made at treatment. I called for the physician. There was none. A hospital assistant with not so much knowledge of medicine as a street vendor in a pharmacy, was in charge. 'How many of these people will be saved?' I asked. 'They come here to die,' was the stolid response."

"What we saw in the first ward was only a specimen of all the others. Our heartstrings were wrung until the ever-present consciousness of our own utter helplessness became so oppressive that a continuation of our tour threatened to unnerve us."

"We stepped into the square skirted by the bamboo inclosure, and into the brazen sun. There before us, on the ground, without shade or protection of any kind, stark naked, lay several women in the last throes of the cholera."

"We were anxious to get away, but it occurred to us that thus far no children had been in evidence. So we made inquiry concerning them, and learned that they were kept in what is termed the kitchen."

"In a bamboo inclosure, under the supervision of a fat, turbaned Hindu, sat 300 skeletonized diminutive creatures, mostly naked, all sickly and miserable. They were kept in a totally blind. Millions of flies gorged themselves on festering sores, and on eyes sealed with nauseating exudations. Never have I seen anything approximating in abject misery and utter degradation the gathering of these little ones. Not a cry escaped their lips. With the exception of the blinking of the eyelids there was no indication of life."

"The sanitary conveniences and the kitchen were entered by a narrow, zig-zag fashion, in our efforts to escape pollution. The whole concern seemed dazed. We ourselves were dazed. Death seemed to be encircling the Baroda kitchen and its inmates."

"Suddenly there was a stir. Two men bearing a can of milk appeared in front of the Baroda tent. The children became animated. The Hindu revived. He came over to where we were standing and formed the milk can to be given to the feeble children. As soon as some of the tin cups were filled the children scrambled for them. There was not enough for more than a fourth of the number, and the most vigorous ones got what there was. The feeble ones went without it."

"We asked the Hindu how many of the little ones died daily. He professed ignorance, but volunteered the information that their bodies were burned."

"We crossed the square that led to the gate. But before we reached it we were surrounded by groups of starving people piteously pleading for a few pieces of bread, or a morsel of grain. Tears actually trickled down the cheeks of many of the supplicants as they held up to our gaze their emaciated, shriveled little ones."

"Children protested themselves to the ground, chattering in a strange tongue, and with frightful rapidity of utterance the story of their woes. 'Oh, my kink,' cried they, 'it will be very well with you if you will help us, for we are very, very hungry.' And, driven to despair at the thought that their appeal perhaps lacked eloquence or earnestness, they slapped their hollow stomachs and persuasively added: 'I'm starving. If you will help me God will give you many children.'"

"I verily believe that not one of the twelve hundred who were in the Baroda poorhouse that morning ever came out alive. It was a veritable head house, and those who once entered seemed hopelessly doomed."

AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE.

The average duration of life in England is 74 years; in Scotland the same; in Ireland, 77.5. The average for the civilized world is 77.5.

GOEBEL MURDER

The Powers Jury Taken to the Scene of the Shooting.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 14.—Testimony in the trial of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the shooting of Governor Goebel, was concluded yesterday. In the afternoon the jury was taken to the scene of the shooting at Frankfort. Judge Cantrill announced that as soon as the arguments have been concluded and the case has gone to the jury, the case against Henry E. Youtsey will be called for trial. The sheriff was ordered to summon a special venire of jurors for the Youtsey case.

FORESTS GREAT MONEY MAKERS

Says Gen. Andrews in an Address to the Minnesota Teachers' Summer School—Interesting Facts Regarding the Raising of Trees for Profit.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 13.—General Andrews, in his talk before the teachers' summer school at the State University on Tuesday morning spoke in part as follows:

"Forestry is the science of raising crops of trees for profit, and especially concerns us because the pine—the favorite tree of commerce—has its home in our state. Considerable forest such as the pine takes from the soil only a twelfth part of the mineral substance required for field crops. It will flourish on soil that is too hilly, too rocky, or too sandy for field culture."

"There are in scattered localities, and mostly in Northern Minnesota, an aggregate of 3,000,000 acres of such land, which is now useless and yearly growing poorer, and which should be put and kept in forest by the state. The average annual growth of pine on sandy soil in the state forests of Saxony is 23 feet board measure per acre. There are 430,000 acres of such forest, and consequently the annual average growth in the whole forest is 9,900,000 feet, which amount of mature trees could annually be cut and leave the capital unimpaired. The average growth in this country is about the same."

"The leading principles of forestry are that land should occupy only non-agricultural land; should be treated as an inviolable capital, and no more harvested in a year than equals the increment the same period; when young should be crowded to promote growth, the cutting should be done so as to promote natural regeneration by seed from neighboring trees."

"Forestry is business, and its aim is to get the best continuous revenue from capital. The pine does its fastest growing the first eighty years of its life. Then, as a rule, it has reached its fiscal age and should be marketed."

"Suppose we owned a tract of virgin or natural forest," continued General Andrews, "according to forestry we should at the earliest moment put it in such a condition that it will by its growth be earning good interest on the capital it represents. Probably most of the trees are mature. They have ceased to earn interest, are dead capital, and should be sold and cut as soon as the market will justify. The young trees, if there are any, will be left to mature. If a young growth has not started in the midst of the mature trees or does not start soon after the mature trees are cut, then the ground should be replanted or sown."

General Andrews then spoke of the legal phases of the science: "The national government still holds considerable pine forests in this state, which is rapidly falling into private hands in two ways, both illegitimate. If one can find just where a valuable tract of pine is by his own efforts or by hiring a cruiser to hunt it up for him, he can buy it at \$250 an acre. It may be worth \$25 or \$50 an acre. Also, much pine has for many years been, and is still being, acquired by individuals under the homestead law, the settler making oath before getting title that he takes the land for cultivation and not for purposes of speculation. When pine lands are thus obtained they are generally soon sold to men who cut and do nothing for forest regeneration."

"In the interest of cheap lumber in the future and for the welfare of our state the general government should immediately stop disposing of its pine lands and hold them as a forest reserve managed according to forestry principles," was the general's closing statement.

HOW TO KEEP COOL AND WELL.

[By Health Commissioner Bosley, of New York.]

Don't eat much meat.

Don't fret about the weather.

Don't walk square after square looking for thermometers to see how hot it is in the boiling sun.

Don't think about the heat.

Don't worry.

Don't drink impure or sour milk.

Don't experiment with mixed drinks that are calculated to upset your stomach.

Don't indulge in alcoholic drinks. Drink plenty of lemonade, iced tea and the like.

Don't wear heavy clothing, especially flannels.

Don't neglect to bathe freely. A cold bath every morning is good.

Don't overwork yourself.

Don't walk in the sun, and don't walk too lively on an oppressively hot day.

Don't let your temper get the better of you and overturn your system.

Don't allow yourself to become excited.

Don't drink too much ice water in the heat of the day.

Don't exasperate your neighbor by asking, 'Is it hot enough for you?'

Don't run for a street car as though it were the only car on the line.

Don't sit in a heavy draught to cool off while your body is full of perspiration.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PILL.

Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia, or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what are represented to be.

Country roads in China are entirely undefined.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The DIFFERENCE Between

GELLYLOID STARCH

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

Bow Park HAMS

make delicious sandwiches. Those who know Bow Park goods are never at a loss for something appetizing for meals indoors or out.

HAMS and BACON

The Very Best.



GUARD THE BABY
AGAINST
CHOLERA-INTANTUM
most fatal during hot weather.
DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S
ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP
WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT IT.
CURES, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RIVETS,
AND ALL TEETHING TROUBLES.
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All Druggists, Price 25 Cts.
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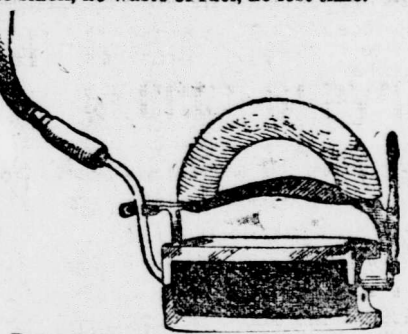
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Gas Self-Heating Reversible
SAD IRONS

Alcohol Self-Heating Reversible
SAD IRONS

This is a double-surfaced iron. Heats in two minutes. It is an ideal iron, insuring comfort and saving time, labor and expense. No more sweltering over hot stoves. No soot or dirt, no smell, no waste of fuel, no lost time.

Must be seen to be appreciated. It is simple in construction, perfect in every way, never gets out of order. Always ready for use in 3 minutes from time of lighting. No hot fires in summer. Will not explode. Enjoy the comforts of a cool home on ironing days by using this iron.



Burns 2 feet of gas per hour. 2c per day. All parts of these irons are interchangeable, and they may be used either with gas or wood alcohol. Made in all sizes and for all purposes. Agents wanted everywhere.

Cost of burning wood alcohol 2c per hour. These irons may be used either with wood alcohol or gas burners, which are interchangeable. A general agent wanted for London.

Manufactured and sold throughout the world by
THE EDWARDS SAD IRON CO., Sole Owners
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario.

HIS PRAYERS
READY MADE

Chinese in South Clarke Street Use
Paper Sheets to Take Place of
Joss Sticks.

[Chicago Tribune.]
An evangelist who works in South Clark street received a shock while doing missionary work among the Chinese residents recently. He found that to prevent possible harm the Chinese gods have been taken away from the local temple, and as a result the "joss sticks" which were burnt before them as prayers have had to be abandoned. This has not, however, left the "wily Chinese" without a method of approaching his deity which is equally labor saving.

Visiting one of the basements the missionary found a Chinaman whom he had attempted to convert lying in his bunk. The missionary noticed a pad of paper marked with Chinese characters hanging on the wall. It had not been there on previous occasions, and so he asked the reason for its presence. The Chinaman replied that it was a prayer-book, and explained that he tore off a leaf every time he wanted to pray to the joss. The "foreign devil" was shocked and explained the implicity to his listener. The Chinaman heard him through and then placidly explained that it was "allee light," the prayers were first-class in every particular, and much better than he could compose himself. Besides the joss could read them. He added that the queer books came direct from Peking, and that they were orthodox enough, as the Chinese government allowed none other than this particular brand to be issued. The missionary left, discouraged.

AND HE SUFFERED.
"I couldn't sleep last night. I just had to get up and walk around."
"Insomnia, eh?"
"Yes. The baby had it."

Clean

Every kernel of wheat which enters into the manufacture of our Molina Rolled Wheat is thoroughly scoured, polished and scrubbed by a water process until every particle of foreign matter and indigestible bran is removed. You can enjoy your porridge of

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in the full assurance of its sweetness and cleanliness. It is just the food for warm weather.

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