A sure-pop,

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS

Corn Extractor

The summer comes and brings with it aching corns. Putnam's Pulnless Corn and Wart Extractor never fails to remove corns promptly, painlessly and with absolute certainty. It is the oldest and best tested

tainty. It is the oldest and best tested corn cure in the market, purely vegetable in composition, makes no sore spots, doesn't lay a man up for a week, and, above all, guaranteed to cure every time or money

Putnam's is a certain remedy and one al-

ways to be relied upon. More than one numbered imitations proves its value. So

hundred imitations proves its value. So don't be induced to take any other, and beware of the article "just as good, better," etc., for it is not your interest the dealer is seeking when he offers a substitute for the genuine Putnam's Extractor, but the increased profits afforded by inferior and dangerous flesh-exting counterfeits.

Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no deep cavities in the flesh, no dangerous and painful nicers, produces neither pain or dis-

ful ulcers, produces neither pain or dis-comfort, and acts quickly. It is the best, the safest, the only painless corn cure. Insist on having only "Putnam's". Sold by all druggists and dealers.

road, not two hundred yards from the

foot of Schanzkop, on which one of

the large forts is situated. Approach-

ing the railway station, a train was

seen just moving out. A few shots

in front of the train induced the en-

gine-driver to close his throttle and

stop the train. He was immediately

taken prisoner and the station placed

under a guard. From the station the

guards moved on to the Netherlands

rail vay office, where the officials were

arrested, ordered not to leave and the

building put under guard. On to the

presidency went Major Moore's little

command, along the streets lined with

burghers whose sullen faces showed

how unwelcome the visitors were. On

arriving at the unpretentious little

house in which Com Paul has resided

Half a dozen doddering old

all his life, the scene was a strange

men, clad in resplendent uniforms and

armed with carbines and revolvers

patrolled up and down in front of the

presidency. Major Moore was met by

Mr. Eloff, the president's son-in-law,

MRS. KRUGER WAS AT HOME.

This startling announcement rather

staggered the gallant Moore, as we

had been informed that the president

had left some days before, and we

expected to find the place deserted.

Major Moore had a short interview

with the old lady, during which he

he called about him the half-dozen

old men who were acting as guards,

demanded their arms and informed

them that he intended placing a Bri-

tish guard about the house for the

protection of Mrs. Kruger. It was a

pathetic sight to see the old chaps be-

ing relieved of the duties which they

had performed for so many years. It

was easy to see that they were old

pensioners of Oom Paul and that their

duties were more a recognition of past

services than a source of protection

to himself and his family. With long

faces the old men silently obeyed the

order and piled their earbines in a cor-

ner of the garden, slowly they took off

their revolver belts and bondoliers

their employment, the old chaps stood

about, the most pathetic figures I saw

that day. Every now and then one of

the veterans would turn aside from his

companions and hastly brush the

tears from his eyes with the sleeve of

FREDERICTON LUMBER TRADE.

(Friday's Gleaner.)

The schooner Riverdale, Captain

Urquhart, which has just finished dis-

charging a cargo of molasses for A.

F. Randolph & Sons, is to load spruce

The schooner Rowena cleared yes-

terday for Salem for orders with a

corgo of laths consigned by the Alex.

The schooners Swallow, Fullerton,

master, and Annie Laura, Palma,

master, are loading deals for St. John.

They are being loaded by R. A. Estey.

Shannon, is loading deals for C. F.

McKendrick at the railway wharf at

Gibson. The lumber is up river pro-

A slight advance in the price of

spruce is noted today. A lcoal ship-

per has quotations from New York

this morning which are equivalent to

\$1.00 per thousand at St. John. Ald.

McKendrick, who is sawing laths at

Hale & Murchie's mill and at his mill

across the river, expects to load a

schooner with laths next week for New

PROSPEROUS CAPE BRETON.

(Sydney Advocate.)

out over \$30,000 in wages last week.

The Dominion Coal company paid

The herring fishing on the Cape

Breton coast is the best for the last

five years. The catch averages better

The work on the new rink is pro-

gressing rapidly. The contractors ex-

August 15th. The building will be

used in winter for a skating and curl-

ing rink, and in summer for vaude

ville and other entertainments. It

will have an arched roof and a seating

Graham Fraser of the Nova Scotia

Steel Co., accompanied by Mr. Steyn,

coke expert, and Manager Brown,

visited Sydney Mines on Friday and

selected a site for coke ovens near

Winning Pit. Bricks for the ovens are

now on their way, and the work of

construction will be commenced as

soon as they arrive. It is said twenty-

five ovens will be built before winter.

They will be of German make of the

new improved pattern.

pect to finish the construction work on

than half a barrel to a net.

capacity of 5,000.

The woodboat Templar, Captain

Gibson Co. to Stetson, Cutler & Co.

deals for R. A. Estey for St. John.

Bereft of

H. S. WHITE

and laid them alongside.

his gold-bedecked uniform.

who informed him that

in

a few days.

ENTRY INTO PRETORIA.

DO DE -Hot Fighting in the Environments of the Boer Capital.

Magnificent Charge of the Mounted Australians Under Col. Delisle Down the

Valley.

Surprised to Find Mrs. Kruger at Home-Huge Boar Forts that Cost Millions of Pounds Had Neither Guns Nor Men to Protect Them-The Advance Guard Unwelcome Visitors to the Burghers.

(From H. S. White, the Sun's Special War Correspondent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South

PRETORIA, June 5.-The march of the column under General Ian Hamilton from Johannesburg to the capital of the Transvaal was not marked by anything of particular interest until the environments of Pretoria were reached. Shortly after daylight on Sunday morning, June 3rd, the column marched out of the bivouac at Braemfontein, three miles north of Johannesburg, and bivouacked that night at Olifanstfontein, 18 miles northwest of Johannesburg. Gen. French, with the Cavalry, and Gen. Hutton, with Infantry, were only a few miles ahead. The column had orders to follow the mounted force around Pretoria to the west side. On Monday morning the column started on its march. The Cavalry, Mounted Infantry and part of the convoy had crossed a deep spruit when Gen. Hamilton received a message from Lord Roberts ordering him to march straight on to Pretoria, as little opposition was expected. Orders were sent to bring the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry back and the infantry and heavy convoy which had not yet left camp when word was received, started to march due north. This change in orders brought about a strange order of march. The infantry formed the advance with the heavy bullock wagons as support and the light transport and mounted troops, which usually precede, brought up the rear. During the day, however, the Cavalry succeeded in forging ahead. It was 14 we were told to Pretoria. After a hard march the infantry crossed Six Mile Spruit, halted under the and ridges peals and grassy Witwatersburg range of kopjes which runs from east to west in front of Pretoria. The Mounted Infantry had scaled the steep sides and advanced over the crest of the first ridges to find themselves under a heavy rifle fire from the cross ridges beyond, immediately in front of the city. Away to the right along the line of railway the main column under Lord Roberts was advancing up the valley between the ridges through which runs the main road into Pretoria. About two o'clock in the afternoon, four companies of the Gordon Highlanders and two companies of the Cornwalls were ordered to clamber up to the top of the ridge ahead and engage the enemy. Meantime the cava!ry, under General Broadwood, had advanced over the ridge about a mile and a half to the westward. It was soon discovered that the infantry were engaging the extreme right flank of the enemy's position and that the cavairy was actually With great behind the flank. difficulty one of the field guns was hauled up the steep sides of the ridge and opened fire on the enemy in the kepjes beyond. All this time Gen. Broadwood with his cavalry had wasted a splendid opportunity of turning the enemy's flank by charging down the valley behind the ridges occupied by the enemy towards Pretoria. In doing this he would immediately have put the Boers to flight, for the enemy would then have had the infantry of the main column advancing upon their front that of Gen. Hamilton's column on their extreme right flank and the cavalry behind them. Gen. Broadwood, however, did not make this turning movement because he said it was impossible to get his Horse Artillery guns up the side of the ridge, and down the opposite side into the valley which extended behind the ridges occupied by the Boers right into Pretoria.

UNDER HEAVY FIRE. Following the infantry I went to the crest of the ridge over which it had advanced, leaving the Canadians in camp doing taggage guard for the campaign. When I reached the crest of the ridge I saw General Smith-Dorrien's pennant flying a short distance ahead of me. I went towards it in the hopes of finding the general, but instead was greeted by a perfect hail of bullets. The Boers on the wooded ridge 800 yards ahead had got the range of the little flag and made things uncomfortably warm for anyone who was foolish enough to go near it. The general I found about 300 yards ahead, behind a little ridge of rocks in the firing line of the Gordons. He was worried over the non-appearance of the guns and the failure of the cavalry brigade to advance down the valley and cut off the enemy's retreat. While I was talking to him one of our rom-poms opened fire from the right. I could see where every shell burst along the face of the ridge occupied by the enemy. What damage they did I do not know, but I could easily imagine that it would be most uncomfortable to have been anywhere along the front of that ridge. About this time the general left me, went over and across to a portion of the Artillery guns had been brought up

Mounted Infantry had been withdrawn from the firing line where the infantry were, and leading their horses had advanced across the ridge to the left. Just about this time I saw them start from the top of the ridge, about a mile to the left of where the infantry were, and ride down into the valley below as fast as their horses could carry them. As they reached the bottom the Boers on the nearest ridge came out in dozens and galloped away towards Pretoria. It was evi dent there was going to be a hot chase, for the small force of mounted infantry had done what the cavalry

had been expected to do. TURNED THE ENEMY'S FLANK. I watched them for a little while galloping over the rough ground in the valley below, directly towards Prenow and then the crack of toria: Mauser rang out from the ridges in front and a horse went down headferemost, but never for a second did the little force halt in its plucky charge down valley. In order to get a bette view I carefully picked my way among the huge boalders and rough pebbles which covered the surface of the steep descent

into the valley. It was one of the grandest sights have ever seen in my life. There were not more than 300 of the Mounted Infantry all told; they were headed by Colonel DeLisle, who was in com-Colonel DeLisle, who First were the New South Wales Lancers, under Captain Antill, who formed the advance, with the West Australians and the first corps cf the 6th Mounted Infantry completing the force. It was a plucky thing to do for all knew that: the ridge of kopjes on the right was full of the enemy. Still no one drew rein for a second. On they went down the valley at breakneck speed over a grassy sward covered with loose stones which made the going exceedingly hard. The enemy was completely staggered. A force in front, a

force on their flank, and this rapidly

moving body of horsemen cutting off

their only avenue of retreat. They poured out of the ridges in hundreds and galloped over the rough ground as fast as their ponies could take them into Pretoria. There was no opposition to this mad advance lown the valley. The enemy was completely scared, and did not wait to fire a shot. On went Colonel Delisle's little command to within two thousand yards of the race course, which is on the extreme western limits of the town. The Boers were only a short listance in advance, but Col. Delisle had orders not to enter the town, so he halted his men and despatched his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Watson, of the New South Wales Lancers, into Pretoria with a white flag to demand its immediate surrender. It was about six o'clock when Lieut. Watson returned, accompanied by the burgomaster, with the official keys and the

SUBMISSION OF THE CAPITAL. He was at once taken to Lord Roberts' headquarters. In the meantime a informed her that she might remain small detachment of the Gordon et home unmolested. Coming outside, Mounted Infantry, which forms a portion of the first corps of the 6th Mounted Infantry, under Capt. Gordon, was ordered by Col. Delisle to cut the railway line north of the city. They galloped round under a heavy sniping fire from Boers concealed on the outskirts of the town and reached the railway bridge at Sunnyside, a few miles out. Three men unscrewed the fish plates and dropped the rails into the spruit below, while the rest of the detachment disposed itself along the high banks to cover their retreat in case of attack. Not more than half a mile away to the north of the track the Boer convoy of supply wagons and guns were trekking for dear life out of the town along the Middleburg road. Capt. Gordon informed me that if he had had a sufficient number of men and a few guns he could have stopped the whole trek. It was not, however, long past sundown, and there was nothing to do but for the whole force to bivouac. Col. Delisle's command of mounted infantry occupied a small knoll about a quarter of a mile west of the town. The rest of Gen. Hamilton's column retired from the ridge, where the infantry had been engaged earlier in the day, and bivouacked for the night on the other side of the Witwatersberg. Early next morning the column moved about a mile and a half to the south and joined the main column under Lord Roberts in order to march in

with the rest of the army. Speaking to Gen. Hamilton the following day, I asked him if he had seen the splendid charge of Col. Delisle's mounted infantry down the valley. He at once replied: "I did, indeed. It was one of the pluckiest things in the whole campaign. Col. Delisle deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which he handled his command, and the officers and men under him for their great bravery. Had the force been larger we might easily have duct and came here by rail. stopped almost the whole of the enemy's trek, with twenty trains loaded with Boers, which left late in the afternoon.'

Regarding the advance of the main column along the road into Pretoria, I know very little except what could be seen from the crest of the ridge, where our infantry engaged the enemy. I could see the regiments of the seventh | York. division under Gen. Tucker, advancing in extended order towards the ridge of kopjes in front of where the Gordon were engaging the enemy, for a time They were under a very hot fire until the mounted infantry under Col. Delisle charged down behind the ridge and put the Boers to flight. Beyond them to the east on another ridge I could see the naval and siege guns bombarding the two large forts on

Klapperkop, and Schanzkop. BOER FORTS USELESS.

For over an hour I watched the heavy shells dropping all about the forts, but not a gun answered the fire. It was evident that these huge structures, erected at a cost of millions of pounds to protect the capital, had neither men nor guns in them. It is estimated that the enemy to the number of about 4,000 have retired to Middleburg, taking with them about twelve or thirteen hundred British prisoners of war. When our troops enridge on the left. One of the Field tered the city on Tuesday morning, mounted Beers were still riding about the steep slope and was ready to open the streets. The first troops to come fire. A few moments later our shells in was a small detachment of the were bursting all over the little ridge Coldstream Guards, under Major where the enemy's sharp shooters had Moore. They entered along the main

CABLE LETTERS.

The Past Week in London, Ber lin and Paris.

painless cure The Horrors of a Steerage Passage -Duke of Marlborough's War Experiences - Paris Suffering from

> LONDON, July 28 .- This week of rumors, edicts and Chinese protestations by the score, ends with England as firmly convinced as ever that the foreign ministers at Pekin have been massacred. Not only that, in the determined attempts on the part of the Chinese authorities to convince the world of the truth of their assertions, prominent organs of public opinion are unanimous in seeing a desperate plot on the part of the Chinese government to delay the day of retribution in the hope that the powers will be-

cor.e embroiled among themselves.

A serious attack has been made in the columns of the Express against the treatment of emigrants arriving at New York. That paper sent a representative in the steerage of the steamer La Champagne, who has been giving English readers vivid pictures of the horrors of a steerage passage. The writer, however, chiefly devotes himself to the alleged brutality and corruption of officials at the barge office and on Ellis Island. The latter the writer describes as a prison, where he maintains emigrants are beaten and abused worse than cattle. The Ellis Island warders are called "the dirtiest ruffians in New York." Medical examination of emigrants, it is alleged, is made without regard to the ordinary principles of hygiene. The Express writer alleges that if the shipping companies were compelled by the legislature to refund the deported emigrants the entire sum spent in the journey agents would soon cease to embark people who obviously have no possible chance of acceptance.

The Duke of Marlborough had a most interesting experience in South Africa and though participating in many fights and undergoing long years, during which not a few made marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness. After leaving Bloomfontein, where he was attached to Lord Roberts's staff, the duke joined Gen. Ian Hamilton, acting as "galloper" for him during the hard fought progress towards Pretoria. The duke had several narrow shaves. On one occasion a shell burst within a few feet of him, but by great good luck it failed to injure the duke. The Duke of Marlborough escaped all the flying fragments. Entering Pretoria ahead of the army, the duke, accompanied only by his cousin. Winston Churchill. rode out to the closure where the British officers were imprisoned. These at first took him for a Boer, but when he was recognized, the prisoners set up a howl of delight. A Boer sentry raised his gun and almost fired pointblank, but the commandant stopped him and surrendered to the Duke Marlborough, who promptly put the Boers within the enclosure. The British officers, pale and with beards of some six months' growth, cried, laughed and cheered like mad men.

The Duke of Marlborough has returned home, as Gen. Hamilton's staff has broken up, Hamilton not needing his services longer. The duke says he is proud of his yeomanry, though he was with them

but a short time. He was immensely struck with the Canadians, and was perfectly satisfied that the British soldier, especially the infantry, is as good as any in the world. He believes the Boer resistance will continue at any rate till November, as they are firmly convinced that if the democrats are successful in the presidential election. the United States will intervene in the Boer's behalf. The duke looks better instead of worse for his trip. Considering his ancestry, it is scarcely surprising that he took a keen, practical interest in his work and lived just like his left arm. He was just in the act any officer, being often on the shortest of putting the new rope through the of "short commons."

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BERLIN. July 28.-Emperor William's address to the soldiers comprising the Chinese expedition forms today the subject of general discussion. The emperor's instructions to spare no Chinese and make no prisoners are condemned by nearly every body one meets and also the press. The idea of the United States acting as mediator between Europe and China has met with most decided rejection here, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns, despite the honeyed words accompanying the refusal. Germany insists upon adequate redress for Baron Von Ketteler's as sassination, and a guarantee for the permanent establishment of orderly conditions in China. Not before this is done will Germany be ready to listen to diplematic propositions about the status quo. The feeling against the United States is especially bitter, Emperor William having expected that the United States would steadfastly side with him in demanding adequate redress.

Thunderstorms and heat this week did great damage to the eastern provinces, especially in Dantzic, Elbing and Schneidemuehl, from whence a number of deaths are reported. Lightning killed fifteen persons and fire consumed twenty-three estates. A large number of soldiers were sunstruck and killed in Brunswick, Poser.

and Brelau. Gen. William Ludlow, with his aide de camp, I.t. Halstead Dorcy, has arrived here for several weeks, study of the German general staff, with view to the creation of a similar organization in the United States.

PARIS, July 28 .- Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, says he is convinced that the legations in Pekin are safe and sound, although some of the buildings may have been destroyed. While this conviction is not shared by the official and political world here. despatches received from the far east during the past week have raised new hope that some, if not all, of the members of the legations are still alive.

The Associated Press learns that the foreign governments intend to disregard Li Hung Chang's recommendations, which they believe are made in Elysees.

bad faith, not to march on Pekin. On the centrary the international expedition will start about the middle of next week, following as closely as pos-sible the railroad. Little doubt is felt that the Chinese government will hold the surviving European ministers as a lever to secure better terms in the final settlement, but in this they will be disappointed, for the powers will exact for this violation of international law even a heavier indemnity than they would have demanded if the min-isters had been allowed to leave Pekin of their own volition.

Paris is still situated in a torrid zone, although heavy storms which have occurred in the neighborhood freshened the air slightly toward the end of the week. The heat sent the death rate soaring, especially among the children. Horses suffered terribly, the street car companies alone losing 1,200 animals. Owing to the shortage in the water supply, the house service in Paris is cut off between 11 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning, while many residents of uper stories are inconvenienced by the intermittent service during the day, which is insufficient to meet the demands, and many restaurants even are unable to obtain sufficient for their needs.

The hot weather has driven the American colony to the mountains and shore.

BUSINESS IN ONTARIO.

(Toronto Bradstreet's.) The rains this week have further improved the pastures, and it is expected the dairy output will soon show an increese. Holders of butter in the country are not satisfied with present values and are holding back their goods. The total experts of butter from Mont-eal so far this season are less than last year, being 67,026 packages since May-against 104,515 last year. The expcits of cheese, since May, show an increase, being 795,054 bcx+s, against 693,762 for the same time in 1899. There is talk of a gigantic lumbe

deal in the Ottawa valley. The posi tion of the trade is now so much better than it was a few years ago, lumbermen naturally wish to place the industry on the best possible basis in order to recoup themselves for the lean serious losses.

The wheat crop in Ontario is turning out in many sections better than during the past five or six years. The grain is heavy and of fine quality, and if the weather is fine for the balance of the harvest the result of the good crop should have a most stimulating effect on the business of this province.

The effects of the law requiring the manufacture of lumber in the province, and forbidding the export of logs, are very apparent throughout the lumbering districts of Northern Ontario. Where formerly a few hands were employed casually in a few mills, today not only have the number of the contact of the co logs, are very apparent throughout the lumbering districts of Northern mills greatly increased, but the men employed by them have increased tenemployed by them have increased ten-fold in number. In Parry Sound all And call for trousers we can wear in peace he mills are working three shifts a day, and the demand for lumber is great enough to continue this overtime work for a considerable time. Electric timing devices have been introduced for watchmen, whereas formerly a watcl man was a luxury.

TURNED HIS HAIR GREY.

Thrilling Experience of Painter Speer in Mid-Air.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 24.-Joseph Henry Speer, a boss painter, was engaged by the town to climb a flagstaff in the park to replace a rope broken during a recent storm. To prevent being watched by a gaping crowd, Speer selected 4 o'clock in the morning to do the work. He took off his coat and vest and adjusted his spurs and began the ascent. Speer reached the top, 125 feet from the ground, at daylight, and, to avoid accident, tied one end of the rope around pulley below the eagle, when he felt a tug at the rope. He slipped and hung head downward, expecting every second to be dashed to death.

The rope held firm, however, and then Speer managed to release himself and slide down to the cross bar, half-way down, where he remained for half an hour before picking up courage to continue the descent. When he finally reached the ground, Speer found that Policeman Lawrence H. Shorter had picked up his coat and vest, and was the one who tugged at the rope. Speer's thrilling experience has completely unnerved him and turned his hair gray.

UNRULY SOLDIERS.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 28.—Much unersiness is prevailing throughout the Bermuda islands owing to the hostility towards the inhabitants displayed by the black soldiers of the First West India Regiment. During the past week three unprovoked assaults on peaceful citizens have been made. The behavior of the regiment has been discreditable ever since the arrival here. The men have entered different shops and ordered and obtained goods and have refused to pay for them; have walked into private residences and intruded on social gatherings, using abusive language when remonstrated with.

WITH KLONDIKE GOLD.

VANCOUVER, July 29.—The str. Cutch has arrived from Skagway with nearly \$250,-000 in gold dust on board. Her most prominent passengers was E. C. Senkler, a gold commissioner at Dawson who is on his way to Ottawa to consult with the government there on official matters. He will probably advise a reduction of the Yukon royalty, as the says the mine owners are urging very he says the mine owners are urging strongly its injustice.

FRASER RIVER STRIKE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 29.—The Fishermen's union of Westminster, after a long session, have declared off the Fraser River salmon strike, but the membership of that union is not nearly so large as that of Steveston. The strike situation at Steveston remains the same. Labor Commissioner Brønner has not yet succeeded in making a settlement between the cannery men and the strikers. Meantime the militia will remain at Steveston. main at Steveston.

PARIS, July 29.—The heavy storm which began last night and continued today effectually broke the hot spell, the longest and most severe that Paris has ever known. The rain interfered with the plans of the Shah, who remained indoors today until late in the afternoon, when he went for a drive in the Bois De Boulogne and the Champs Elysees.



Keep your Hands White

SURPRISE won't hurt them. It has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes, but is harmless to the hands, and to the most delicate

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO St. Stephen, N.B.

THE SHIRT-WAIST MAN.

(From the Baltimore American.) The shirt-waist man is coming-he is strutting into view, His smile of satisfaction shows he's made

his mind up, too.

He wears a look that marks the soul by coolest comfort blest,

doesn't care what people think—he's doffed his coat and vest,

And now he is devising diplomatic means and ways introducing pantaloons to wear on rainv

The shirt-waist man is here to stay; full well he plainly sees

That fashion's dictates have shut off a let of pleasant breeze,

And if he takes a notion that he wants it made that way

He'll have his shirt designed and cut in bold
decollette. And trousers built for rainy days he'll or-der next—that's what,

And wear them all the summer through, if

there is rain or not. The shirt-waist man-hurrah for him! Now let him set the pace,
And give some cooler clothing to one-half
the human race. the human race.

Let's have the shirt waists with short sleeves and lace insertion, so

They'll catch the faintest sort of breeze that e'er was known to blow,

And don't forget, Oh tailorman, you must

The trousers, so that all the man may be in coolest state. The shirt-waist man! Make way for him,

our ears.
And, furthermore, in stern demand, let us on rainy days.

IN THE COURTS

In county court chambers yesterday, in the case of Powers v. Armstrong, the defendant was to have been examined as to his property and effects liable to be taken in execution. D. Mullin, Q. C., objected that the order for examination had been made ex parte and that the supreme court had decided in the case of ex parte Vanwart that such orders could only be made upon the return of a summons calling on the defendant to show cause why such an order should not be made. John L. Carleton, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff. His honor decided that the point was well taken, and declined to proceed with the ex-

amination. This decision raises an interesting legal question. Since the decision in the Vanwart case the legislature has amended the law so that it now reads

as follows: "And such judge or clerk of the peace is hereby authorized to make such order ex parte upon affidavit showing the amount of such judgment and when and in what court the same was recovered," etc., etc.

It was generally supposed by the profession that this act (63rd Vic., c. 7) had rendered procedure by summons unnecessary and that an order might now be issued ex parte, but it is apparent from the judgments that the legislature has, as is not unusual with that body, failed to express its intention with sufficient accuracy.

In Jack v. Johnson, an action on a bill of exchange, the application to. sign summary judgment was dismissed on the ground that there was sufficient defence to go down for trial. A. O. Earle, O. C., for the plaintiff, and Scott E. Morrill for the defendant.

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE BEHIND THIS LOYAL BRITON.

(Toronto World.) We think Sir Wilfrid Laurier will;

think twice before he takes any action gainst H. W. Wood, the collecter of customs at St. Johns, Quebec, in connection with the letter he wrote to the News of that town. If the facts are as set out in Mr. Wood's letter. the guilty parties are not Mr. Wood. but the traitors whom he denounced. The man who said he hoped all the Canadians who went to South Africa would be shot was guilty of treason, and no loyal subject of the Queen is justified in remaining silent in the presence of traitors and treasonable utterances. The fact that Mr. Wood was a civil servant makes no difference. On the contrary, it rather justifles his action in repudiating their treasonable utterances. If Mr. Wood can substantiate the facts in his letter he need not fear Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has the loyal people of Canada behind him, and, if need be, he will have the whole empire at his back. The guilty individual is the one who said he hoped the Canadians would be shot. He is the man that should be punished. Mr. Wood would have been open to censure if he hadn't replied fittingly to this treasonable remark. As it is Mr. Wood has done nobly. His words have a manly, courageous ring. We venture to predict that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not dare to molest him in his position.

A CITY Its Healthfu Upon Clean vators

Dr. Henry Dwig Is Much Exa

Spread of Dis (New Milk can just! food." Such a the universality

cates that it co growth and nut No subject of the production can come befor ested in the pu portance in larg the difficulties preservation are more attention stowed upon the appreciated w 1,250,000 quarts livered into Ne this vast amo states, includir and some of it miles. New no small dairy are contained limits, which amount of mill The whole 1 for the city

past few year the milk deale ducing milk, farmers and d tions of the quantity of n panies which dairy district farmers and have regular are generally Dairy Rules partment of tracts may spectors to e and utensils, feeding, hand sometimes e the company ease in the

ducer. The milk i stated hour and immedia shipped eith ice or in ref livered within thirty-six hor 75 per cent. in New Ycr ceiving stati ally called, doubt that way is an plan of the ceiving their small indepe likewise sin

IMPORTAN

If milk is the greatest at its source scuring and bacterial gr ing access scen as the be run thro in a room impurity. idly cooled and kept a main sweet hours. If r cows that gienic surre ers, who ke is received sels, and kept cool tion of a locality th The real handling (away from health der can do is spoiled upo dces not r fat, and been added

> In spite health insp of various are presun for which ply firms these pre est active borax and amounts o always ir jurious, th the milk that aims cleanliness reprehensil fects of un urally tak will not h vsual effec The gre York is a require n addition

> > to keep

the time

EFFI As an board of hattan is tion dist spectors, about 600 these insp examined caused 11 noted the milk wer although were con health de Since been requ the healt. only afte the place sold. If and conv below th mit is r longer a

As a