the most pure and per- 30 fect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes Progressive Cooxing

is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us not to use lard, but rather the new shortening, وكالالكاكا o which is far cleaner, and o

more digestible than any lard can be. The success of Cottolene has called out worth-I less imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for Cottolene, 33 o and be sure that you get it. Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL. O COTTOLENE O COTTOLENE O COTTOLENE O

SHARP'S BALSAM OF

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

CROUP, WHOOPING COUCH COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,

ST JOHN N. B

JAS. NICOL.

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one either for cash or for exchange, Parties in any part of the County needing plaster WILLIAM TROY Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

POTATOES

100 barrels of potatoes for sale at J B Snowball

Works Sale. tor

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the Post Office at 12 o'clock noon. Also a quantity of 1 to 4 inch iron ouplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.

For further particulars apply to JOHN FOTHERINGHAM. Sec'y Chatham Gas Light C

SALT! SALT For Sale in Bags or bulk by

GEO BURCHILL & SONS,

GENERAL INSURANCEAGENT FOR

FIRE. LIFE AND ACCIDENT REPRESENTING Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England.

Roya! Canadian, of Montreal London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que. OFFICE-CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANC CHATHAM, N. B

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq. CHATHAM - - N. B. All Kinds of Cloths, suits or single Garments. pection of which is respectfully invited.

The lower store in the Pierce Black lately occupied by R. Murdoch. Immediate possession given. For further information apply to

F. O. PETTERSON.

J. J. PIERCE.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ. Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Ghatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the

Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Double Two-Storey House on the Foundry Lane. It is suitable for either two or four families. If not sold before the 1st of June, it will then be offered for sale at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Chatham Post Office. For further information J. J. PIERCE.

MILLINERY ! MILLINERY

SPRINC OPENING! GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY

I beg to inform my customers and the ladies in general, that I am prepared to show the largest ortment of selected and choice millinery to be found on the North Shore. I would be pleased to have as many as possible and Wednesday, April 3rd and 4th, whether prepared or not to place their orders, that they may see my display of French, English and American In addition to my MILLINERY Goods I also keep a full line of Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Robes Old Ladies Caps, the latest and most durable Corsets ever worn. These goods I will sell at reasonable All mail orders carefully and promptly attend e

to. Soliciting your patronage and thankful fo past favors, I remain,

JOSIE NOONAN, WATER STREET.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B.

About Wood Pulp.

lumber and wood pulp, &c., for the

European markets. Heretofore wood

pulp has been mainly supplied to

European markets from Austria, and

the cargo transhipped five or six times

in passage, but by the aid of the Nic-

aragua Canal, British Columbia would

far outstrip all competitors, as its paper

pulp made from the famous gumless

spruce, is said to be superior to any

pulp in the market, and the same may

be said of the cotton wood used in the

manufacture of fine quality paper, as

cities. Eastern states, says the Journal,

shorter distance and lower rates of the

the Pacific coast, whose shippers will

Scotia, with their wealth of pulp-mak-

ing spruce, are not thought of as in

It is evident, however, to prosaic busi-

ness people that the Nicaragua canal

idea in this connection is simply

Canada will benefit from the

The thought of British Columbia competing in the European markets with the maritime provinces in the article of woed pulp seems not to be beyond the capacity of speculative across the Atlantic, for the London Timber Trades Journal says that British Columbia expects to have other countries put together.' another big boom, the chief reason for the anticipation being that on com-Moves. pletion of the Nicaragua Canal, freight rates between the old and the new world will drop so materially that British Columbia and the entire Canadian Pacific coast country will eventually become the source of supply, in

Another of Great Britain's Great

so extensively in the large European canal route, but not so materially as be brought in direct competition with world. It, therefore, appears that, German East Africa. In view of according to the British Columbia boomers, New Brunswick and Nova competition with British Columbia.

"springes to catch woodcocks." P. P. A.-Promoters of sectarian sirife, like the St. John Sun will hardly be pleased with the Toronto Globe which says:-"Suppose we organize a People's Protective Association, with the sacred object of collecting all the instigators of sectarian strife and knocking their heads

GO IT, GENTLEMEN :- The organs of the Tory party are stating that there is threatens its dissolution, and those of the Liberal party are publishing a similar statement respecting the Tory. Though thus constantly "tottering to their fall" both parties are still intact.

University Distinctions.

At the New Brunswick University last Thursday. C. R. Mitchell received an engineeirng diploma and the degree of B. A. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon Philip Cox M. A. and the honorary

The Lumber Question in the U.S.

planed on one side and tongued deduction shall be made on account of to cede away Soudan territories that she COMPANIES | planing, grooving or tonguing.

> Senator Vest surprised the Republicans | likely to stand, in spite of all protests. when he announced that the amendment Just what France will do about it would be accepted by the Democratic remains to be seen. The importance of side. As the amendment to 'the lumber | the event to Africa can hardly be exaggerschedule was being voted on without ated. | Witness. debate under an agreement made on Wednesday the vote was immediately taken and it was agreed to, 35 to 24, a strict party vote, Messrs. Peffer and Allen (Pop) voting in favor of it. This will have the effect of putting all lumber on the free list.

France 509 United States..... 423 447,122

From the two tables above the following table of totals is made, showing the rank of the seven largest countries when both steamships and sailing vessels are con-

seven new steamers of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons appearing in 1893, twenty-two tains no insignificant position among established facts about the physiological built and registered in the Dominion last sexes. Not very long ago, Sir James year was 362, measuring 28,440 tons regis- Crichton Brown delivered a series of ter, and of a value of about \$1,280,000"

tory in the very heart of Africa. announcement which has startled the world is that great Britain has concluded a treaty with the King of the Beigians, who is the owner of the Congo Free State, by which, in exchange for territory north of the Congo State and within the British sphere of influence, a strip of Congo Free State territory, about fifteen miles broad by six hundred and fifty miles long con necting British Central Africa with British East Africa, has been ceded to Great

Britain, thus completing the British chain

from Cairo to Cape Town. Of course,

has some strong arguments against the

by which the King of the Belgians is in

possession of the Congo Free State pro-

vide that in case he gives it up a great

part of it shall be divided between Portu-

protest. Moreover, Great Britain's title

A London letter says:-Although b

tacit consent newspaper discussion on th

subject has ceased, India continues t

furnish a gloomy dark background for

men's thoughts. Native Indian papers

equalled since the mutiny. Exemption

to the Anglo-Indian press certain blatant

missionaries have done enormous mischief

from London, or 11 days from Brindisi.

Some day the old proposal of Baron

Hirsch, to make Salonica the South

Europe port for the India mails, instead

passage thence to Bombay, at the

Himalaya's average rate of speed in tropi-

cal waters, will be the same as that from

Glasgow to Montreal, or ten days. As it

is, an 11 days' passage from Europe to

India makes Great Britain independent

of the often projected international rail-

[Medical Record.]

241,772 loyalty of the Indian people. According

The deal is

never occupied it doubtful.

to break the deal, but it is not probable King of the Belgians power to cede this territory. It is well known that the terms

arriving each week show an unanimity Shipping Statistics. of disaffection which has never been "The following figures relating to the merchant marine of the principal counof Manchester goods from customs duties tries, may be of interest. The rank given is a grievance which calls for the loudest is by the tonnage, not by the number of protest, but compulsory vaccination and a threat of interference with the opium business, and a host of other things are cited as over-taxing the patience and

way from Constantinople to Candahar and Quetta. Referring to the foregoing the Halifax | actual data, that the brains of women Herald says:-

again standing second. "In steam tonnage Great Britain is nearly double, and with Canada more than double all the other countries comin sailing tonnage Great Britain and Canada having together about fourfifths as much as all the other countries combined. In combined steam and sailing tonnage Great Britain has more than two millions more, and with Canada above three millions more, than all the

By far the most important territorial deal which has been made in Africa since the partition of East Africa between Germany and Great Britain is that which has been concluded between Great Britain and the King of the Belgians. There is little wonder that the announcement of which has taken the world completely by. surprise, shoul I have startled and enraged France to a degree which is regarded as really dangerous to the peace of Europe. The secret of the negotiation of the deal was so well kept that even those wh were intensely interested in the matte seen to have had no idea that the scheme was even under consideration. The colossal project recently set forth by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the dictator of South Africa, was nothing less than the establishmen of a continuous chain of British posses well as the wood for block paving used sions the entire length of the African continent, from the South Atlantic ocean to the Mediterranean, from Cape Colony to Egypt, connected first by a telegraph line and ultimately by a railway line. The one serious obstacle to this great scheme was the interposition for six hundred miles between British Central Africa and British East Africa, of territories be their hitherto invulnerable rivals of the longing to the Congo Free State and vast stretch of foreign territory, Mr Rhodes' scheme was regarded by most people as an irridescent dream. Never been pushed forward until to day

theless, the project was kept before the British people, and the telegraph line has stretches, with one or two small breaks, all the way from Cape Town to the British posts or Lake Nyassa. This line was the cause of the recent conflict between the British and Portuguese on the Zambesi Another piece of enterprise which looks significant in connection with the big deal just consummated is the recent establish ment of British authority over Ungora, north and east of Uganda, and Emin Bey's province of Equatorial Africa, where Wadelai has been made into a military post, occupied by British forces, thus asserting by occupation Great Britain's right to the upper Nile. Of course. a hold upon Nubia and the Soudanese province and the Mediterranean. B tween British spheres of influence in North Africa and South Africa there was, therefore about six hundred miles of German and Congo Free State terri-The

serious split in the Liberal party, which | the protector of Egypt, Great Britain has

upon Fred P. Yorston that of Ph. D. degree of L. L. D. upon Fred McCurdy of Toronto University, Hon. Geo. Foster and Geo. R. Parkin.

The tariff bill was taken up in the U.S. Senate last Thursday morning. Several France is in a rage, and will do her best amendments offered to the lumber paragraphs, looking to a duty on rough lumber | she will succeed, though no doubt she were voted down to a strict party vote. Senator Allen moved to strike out para. graph 178 as follows: "Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure and if grooved, \$1 per thousand and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved \$1.50 gal and France. As his heirs presumpper thousand and in estimating board | tive, so to speak, they have a right measurement under this schedule, no.

Norway and Sweden 949 417,414 Spain 354 289,067 Holland 201 207,240 Italy 218 203,851 Russia 297 153,424	by insults to the Hindu religion, accounts of which are being spread widely by emissaries among the native peasantry. Old residents in scores of widely separated
The statistics of sailing vessels show considerable variations:	districts are constantly warning the government that what is going on now is
NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS. No. Tons.	simply the spring of 1857 over again.
Great Britain	The rapidity with which the mails are now sometimes carried to India is remark-
Norway and Sweden	able. The Peninsular and Oriental
Italy	Company's steamer Himalaya has again beaten the record. She carried the
France	eastern mails, which reached Bombay on

the 27th April, in 13 and a half days Denmark...... 870 159 085 of Brindisi, will be carried out, when the

	710.	Tons.
reat Britain	14,971	9,461,46
anada	7,113	912,53
orway and Sweden		
nited States	3,894	1,870,39
ermany	2,165	1,469,20
aly	2,122	730,32
rance	1.990	738,36
usola	8,001	509,89
Great Britain, it is obse	erved.	leads in
oth steam and sailing	vessels	s, and in
otal tonnage exceeds th	at of	the other
x countries combined	Out .	£ 41.:

Woman's Suffrage and Woman's Brain. The present very active and enlighten-

steamships, Canada stands second; in the ment and functional characteristics from number of sailing vessels, third, Russia those of men. He in particular showed standing second; in the number of both the vertebral arteries in women are larger steam and sailing vessels, third, Russia in proportion to the carotide than they are

in men, and that the cerebellum and posterior parts of the brain were therefore more nourished proportionately. The brain of women is four per cent smaller than that of man after deducting the factors of height and weight (Debierre) and woman's brain, as soon as it reaches its apogee, immediately begins to decline in weight, so that senile atrophy is mani fested sooner than in man.

There is no doubt, we believe, in the minds of physiologists that the mental characteristics of women have a structural basis in the conformation and amount of her nervous tissues, and that no amount of training will make the male and female

Of course, all this does not in the least prove that woman's mind is not adapted to the demands of suffrage, or of political, jury, and militia duty. It only shows that the result of conferring suffrage cannot be positively predicted either one way or the other, since it would be injecting into our political system an entirely new

We admire the eloquence and are affected by the enthusiasm of the agitators for and against suffrage. But we have little faith in those who assure us that it would surely be a blessing-or a curse-if women went to the polls and sat in the jury box. It is an experiment which may or may not turn out wisely.

The Advance's Ottawa Letter. OTTAWA, June 4th, 1894.—The pas veek has been marked by three very distinct steps towards the closing up of business. First, the government has taken Wednesdays for the balance of the session; second, Mr. Weldon's bill for the disfranchisement of voters who have taken bribes has passed the committee block to private legislation, and last, but not least, the tariff revision may at last be considered as completed, for although Mr. Foster has not yet formally taken the house out of committee, it is understood that the work of the committee is com pleted, and that the resolution has not been advanced a step simply because before doing so Mr. Foster wishes to take careful look over the 771 items which comprise the new tariff bill. In dealing with the tariff it is well to remember that the old tariff law will be entirely repealed, and that the resolutions which have been before the house for the last ten weeks of the items, probably the majority of them, remain the same as under the old law; and where changes have been made they have been to a large extent more in the way of classification than any changes of duty, and such changes of duty as have been made have been almost entirely in the direction of reduction, while at the same time maintaining the principle of protection to Canadian industries and Canadian labor.

CHANGING THE FRANCHISE. Probably the most important announcement of the week was that made by Sir John Thompson on Wednesday, when he said in reply to a question by Mr. Laurier that the government intended in its proposed amendments to the franchise act to revert to the provincial franchises as the pasis of the Dominion franchise, instead of having a uniform franchise for Dominion purposes, for all the provinces as provided by the Act of 1885. The words used by Sir John Thompson were :-

"I would briefly state that we propose to adopt as the basis of the franchise the franchises of the various provinces of Canada. We intend to propose, however, that the disqualtications which have been enacted by provincial legislatures, shall not apply to ersons who would otherwise be entitled to the franchise. We propose further that the electoral lists shall be prepared and revised from year to year by the Dominion revising officers as at the present time. We propose to deal with the subject of multiplex voting in a reasonable way, as we think, not adopting the principal that each man shall have but one vote, but adopting the principle that something more than the mere temporary qualification which the voter may possess at the time he went on the various lists, shall be possessed; that is to say, a property wner having a proper qualification in more than one riding shall have a vote in more than one riding, and so if a person have a

qualification in more than one riding he shall have a vote in more than one riding." He further stated, that it was intended to take about a week before introducing the bill in order to make a careful comparison of the provincial enactments; In supply on Thursday on the item of \$200,000 for revision of the voters' lists, Sir John said, that he expected the saving this year would be something like \$25,000, and that in future the saving would be considerably more, perhaps double that

sum, but it was difficult to estimate at

present, as it was not proposed to abolish all revision. Mr. Theotime Blanchard, the new M. P. for Gloucester N. B., was introduced to the house on Monday by Sir John Thompson and the Hon. John Costigan and took his seat. During a little discussion on Monday, on a motion of Dr. LaChappelle's for a statement of the awards made at Chicago to the pupils of primary and special schools, in each province of Canada, Mr. Langelier took occasion to express dissatisfaction at the want of recognition by the Imperial government of the two Canadian Commissioners to the World's Fair. He thought it was a gross injustice that the commissioners from Australia and South Africa should be knighted and the Canadian Commissioners passed Amongst the minor acts passed this week.

was Mr. Mulock's Bill to amend the Railway Act so that the Governor-in council may compel electric railway companies to provide shelter for their moter men. Mr. Weldon's Bill for the disfranchise ment of voters who have taken bribes has at last got through committee, but in such a mangled condition that its author will be

unable to recognize it until it gets reprinted. The progress made in supply this week has been very fair, all things considered, the Opposition not showing any disposition to bstruct, but, on the other hand being apparently willing to give the government fair amount of assistance in getting through the estimates with nothing more than what may be considered reasonable

Mr. Charleton's Sunday Observance Bill as the whole of Wednesday evening was taken up discussing the first clause which was not passed, and as there will be very few does not look as if the Bill was at all likely

been employed by the department of the

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P. for Russell eyeball and holds it firmly. This is geninvited the members of the House of Com- erally held by an assistant of the operator. home at Rockland, 25 miles down the glass which concentrates the light on the Ottawa river last Saturday. In spite of eye and illumines its interior. The patient the very inclement weather over 75 members | always undergoes the operation after having and hon. John Costigan. Sir John not only the morning. This is the time of the day vere not only relatively smaller, but attended himself, but kindly postponed a invariable selected by oculists, because the

Ministers as possible to attend. Although the weather was bad, a very good time was

An Interesting Operation

The operation for cataract performed

upon Mr. Gladstone at the residence of Lord Rendel, in London, the other day by Drs Nettleship and Habershon was completely successful, and the aged statesman, who was cheerful during the performance of the work, has since been receiving the congratulations of his friends. This operation which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone represents one of the highest triumphs of surgery. It requires a precision and delicacy of touch which no other operation calls for, and it necessitates the employment instruments so fine that a hair's breath differentiates one from the other. the human organs the eye in its structure and function is the most wonderfu', as well as the most delicate. Within compass of less than an inch this organ embodies tissues which enable the mind to see and a lens which adjusts itself to every focus by an instinctive and unconscious process. The only result or the operation for cataract which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone and which is performed every week in London is the loss of this little lens in the eye. That loss will now be supplied by eye-glasses of varying strength, but they are clumsy and awkward compared with the marvellously perfect lens NATURE PUTS INTO THE EYE

of every man. Although the lens is im

bedded deep in the eye it has nothing whatever to do with the delicate adjustment of sensitive nerves less than an inch away that enable a man to see. The faculties of sight are not at all impaired or in any way affected by the operation for cataract, although the latter involves very deep cutting into the eye and the removal of one of the parts which go to make it a perfect seeing organ. The operation upon Mr. Gladstone was preformed at 9 a. m., and did not take longer than 15 minutes. There have been many been preformed twice upon the same person in less than an hour when both affected. In very old people a catacact in one eye is generally followed by a cataract in the other. Oculists in believe that Mr. Gladstone will again have to undergo this operation, and perhaps he may do so within a month. The operation for cataract has become almost painless since the introduction of cocaine, and Gladstone. The greatest inconvenience the patient, however, comes from the enforced incarceration in a dark room several weeks following the operation. This is to enable the tissues of the eye to heal before any work is thrown upon that organ. Light is gradually let into the darkened room, and the patient, at the end of about three will form a new tariff act. A great many | weeks, is released fully cured. It would be almost impossible FOR ANYONE BUT AN EXPERIENCED OCULIST

> to tell that the eye had been operated upon. It is apparently natural and unimpaired every respect, being full and round, of good color, and exactly like its fellow. Sim ilarly, it is very difficult to detect the presence of a cataract in the eye for any nonprofessional. Many people think that they can tell when a man has a cataract, and that they can pick out the victims of this disease when walking along the streets. Oculists know that this is a fallacy, and what is regarded as a cataract is not that at all, but some other affection of the eve. A curious thing about this disease is that it is not confined to human beings and that cataracts are frequently found in the eyes of animals. Another curious fact about the cataract is that no one knows what causes it. The men of science have not failed to advance theories and speculations as to the cause of the disease, but there is no unanimity of opinion among them on this subject. Attempts have also been made to cure the cataract without resort to the knife, but these are regarded as unsuccessful, and the surgical and scientific world agrees that an operation-which is the last resort of science-is in every case neces sary. The idea of operating surgically upon the human eye is one that is appalling when bolder yet who made the first operation for of the net is silently inflated and rises to cataract. It is believed that the ancients the surface, entrapping them without were familar with the operation. There are frightening them. passages in Galen and Pliny which are thought to refer to the removal of cataract. These, however, could not have been highly successful. The practice fell into disuse among physicians and surgeons until the middle of the eighteenth century. Even then it was attended.

WITH GREAT RISK AND DIFFICULTY. and the percentage of failure was very high. Now, however, while the operation for cataract requires the utmost skill, the chances of losing the eye are only three out of 100 Statistics are accurately kept of the operation for cataract, and every case of failure and success is noted. There are only two cuts of the knife made in the operation, although multitude of beautiful and delicate instruments are manufactured for the purpose. One of these cuts almost slices off the front of the eye, but it is a singular thing that although it severs the delicate covering and goes deep into the interior of the organ, it heals up perfectly and leaves almost no that will explode." A panic followed mark. A cataract grows

ON THE INSIDE OF THE EYE. It is not on the outside of the eye, as is gen! erally supposed. The sufferer becomes conscious of its existence generally by gradual diminution of the power of sight. This in not because the organs of sight in the back of the eye are affected, but because the cataract affects only little crystalline lens which intervenes. This lens is affected by losing its crystalline quality and becoming somewhat opaque. It acquires a whitish color, and the power of sight is gradually lost as the lens becomes more and more opaque. A singular thing about this lens must here be explained While it is really a little sac of liquid, shaped like the ordinary convex lens, it yet contains in its centre an actual lens of clear grist'e that is hard and strong. This is surrounded by clear liquid. The shape of the entire lens is constantly changing in daily life. you look at a mountain ten miles off the lens in your eye is of one shape, but when you look at the ground at your feet it instantly changes its shape so as to bring the object looked at into focus. As the whole of the lens is affected in a cataract its entire removal from the eye is necessary. its centre the entire lens might be taken has again reached the committee stage, but out through a small opening made with an shall sound on crossing a street whenever instrument, being run out like so much water. But the little hard lens is more he espies a cycle on the horizon. than a quarter of an inch across its face more private member's days this session, it and an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It can only be removed through a slit cut down to the centre. This is In answer to a question on Thursday, the first cut which is made. In perform-Hon. Mr. Daly stated that two agents had | ing the operation it is necessary that the eye should be kept immovable. interior in the States of Connecticut, patient could no do this himself. Massechusests, Rhode Island, Vermont, oculist first inserts a speculum, which keeps Maine and New Hampshire, in the repatria- the eyelids far apart and the eye wide liable to a fine of 50 francs to 100 francs; tion of French Canadians, and that about 50 open. The patient might, however, move heads of families, most of whom went to his eye with the speculum in place. This after a repetition of the offence he shall fly the British flag, France following with ing agitation over the question of woman's Manitoba, had been brought back to Canada is prevented by the use of a forceps, nine. It will be seen that Canada main- suffrage calls up again the many now through the instrumentality of these agents. which grasps the skin of the eye below the

operation by artificial light, which seems to be softer and more congenial to the eye than the light of day. A reporter who called upon an eminent oculist, says an exchange, enjoyed the rare opportunity of seeing the operation for cataract performed. In this instance a human eye, taken from a bettle of alcohol, was used in illustration, eing placed in the mask or false face which oculists use for this purpose. The knife with which the first cut was made had a blade that was about an inch inlength, sharpened on one edge, with a very

o work upon the eye it became apparent that organ in the body is by no means as delicate as is commonly supposed. This was not because of the alcohol in which the specimen had been placed. "The eye is the operation for cataract considerable muscular pressure is required. People generally think the eye is a bag of liquid contained a thin film. As a matter of fact it is protected by a covering that is almost as tough as leather." It was apparent when the first cut was made that the operator equires strong hand and fingers. knife was run into the eye horizontally from the outside. After the first puncture it was pressed steadily through the centre of the eve towards the nose, until it came out upon the other side. The coverings of the eye which were being cut seemed to be of the consistency of India rubber. The knife was inserted with its edge upward. Then the upward cut was made from this position the knife being worked backward and forward until it came out at the top of the eye. This left a sort of flap. The patient always reclines on his back and the flap remains in a natural position until the next instrument is inserted. This is really a long needle with a slight elbow, on the end of which is a minute point projecting inward with a knife edge on its upper surface. The little knife which this instrument carries on its point is so small as almost to be

Its purpose is to cut the sac containing the lens, which has thus far escaped the knife. This instrument is inserted through the cut which has just been made from the top, and at an angle projecting outward. When its end has passed the centre of the eve the operator changes the angle and gives the instrument a slight turn between his fingers so as to bring the little pointed knife inward. He now presses the latter into the lower part of the sac containing the lens and draws it sharply upward with his fingers. occasions when the operation for cataract has result of this is to sever the envelope of the lens, and the liquid immediately begins to A pressure of the finger on the the eyeball is now all that is required to bring the little hard lens to the surface. It slips out through the opening made in the transparent filmy covering o eyeball then makes it come out at the top. That is all the surgery that constitutes the operation for cataract, divested of the the profession. A natural question at this point is, "What takes the place of the lens? Doesn't it leave a hole in the eye?" The cavity in the eye occupied by the lens fills three minutes after the removal of the lens. This substance is supplied to the eye in abundance by nature, and is being constantly replenished. The place in the eye that was occupied by the lens fills with this transparent substance, and the whole organ retains its original shape and form. The trsnsparent film which has formerly been the envelope of the lens folds back out of the way of its own accord, leaving the field clear and unobstructed from the retina at the extreme back of the eye through the iris, the anterior chamber and the cornea. Thus the intervening obstruction formed by the affected lens and called the cataract, has been removed and the eye can see with its ormer vigor and clearness.

News and Notes.

The largest shark ever seen on the Pacific coast was recently caught at Monterey Cal. It was forty feet in length and weighed about 50,000 pounds.

John Wade, the twenty-year-old son o N. S. Wade, of Wentzville, Mo., is a lad of promising growth. He is five feet seven inches in height, and already weighs 282 pounds. Lighthouse Keeper Charles Forrest and his wife, of Glaskie's Point, Richmond

county, N. S. died suddenly of poison on

Wednesday of last week. They were

working in their garden and dug a plant that looked like a parsnip. They ate it and died in great agony a few hours A French electrician, M. Trouve, catches fish by sinking in the water a ne with an incandescent lamp attached. first presented to the mind. He was a bold | The curious fish collect around the light, man who ate the first oyster, but he was when a pneumatic tire around the edge

> When horses bite the harness the habit may be checked by steeping some bitter elaborate legal phraseology which is engrossaloes in warm water and sponging the ed at a charge of so much a folio to the lawharness with it. This is also disgusting ver's client .- London Daily Graphic. to rats and mice, which often gnaw the harness for the salty taste it has from the perspiration of the horses. This shows how right and proper it is to wash and grease the harness frequently, using carbolic or tar soap, and adding a little carbolic acid to the grease, which should

pure vaseline. matador was killed by an enraged animal and now the Carlists and Republicians in the Cortes will propose a joint resolution to abolish bull fighting.

In a church in Madrid on Thursday even ing a young girl screamed, "Here is a bomb which many people were trampled to un consciousness and some will die. There was no bomb and the girl admitted the alarm was a hoax.

Cafarao, at Acquaviva, province of Bari.

Italy, on Thursday, murdered the prelate's father, 90 years old, and the coachman who tried to defend the household, and wounded a maid servant. The brigands escaped with 10, Hooper took his wife from the Kingston The Catholic Directory for 1894, which has just been issued, gives the statistics of the Catholic church in the United States. Every diocese furnishes its own figures. The Catholic population in many of the

dioceses is approximated, and in the absence of exact figures the compilers of the directory are unable to say just how many Catholics there are in the United States. The directory gives the number claimed last year that there are at least 12,000,000, -Catholic Mirror. Le Figaro of Paris suggests the following rules in reference to cycling:-1. Every pedestrian is to be supplied with a bell and a signal horn, which he

lighted taper. 3. Any foot passenger who, by his awkwardness and want of attention, shall occasion the fall of a cyclist by stupidly allowing himself to be run over, shall be

be transported to a mountainous region. MONTREAL, May 30 .- Many strange them all. The number of new vessels differences in the nervous system of the mons and of the Press to visit him at his Another assistant holds a large magnifying things are daily seen at the custom house, but probably nothing which excited more curiosity has ever been seen there than lectures in which he aimed to show, from and others accepted the invitations, including had a rest. That is the reason the operation bone station Mrs, Hooper was taken out for the winter set. It is offered for sale, The very functional ve

rested. Oculist also prefer to perform the American Consul at Jerusalem, and many were the accidents which befell it in transportation. The American Consul organized a camel train and placing his sec retary in charge, started overland to Joppa to secure the precious liquid. A number of barrels were secured, but on the return journey one of the camels fell down a steep precipice, camel and water being lost. It was a portion of this unusual cargo which arrived in Montreal yester

The Halifax Chronicle says: The New Blasgow iron company purpose building three miles of a novel kind of railway from ally well protected," said the doctor. "In | the iron ore mines near Arisaig to a wharf at Arisaig. The rails will be formed out of round poles, sixteen feet long, and four inches diameter at the top. These poles will not be squared, but placed on the sleepers, in their original form and bolted to the sleepers, which will be further apart than the iron rails on an ordinary railway; 1.000 sleepers is the maximum number the mile. The wheels of the trucks will be double flanged. If this railway serves its purpose, it will be from an economical standpoint a success. An engine capable of running at a speed of five miles per hour is being looked for. Mr. J. R. Porter, of Stellarton, has a contract to supply 14, 000 feet of pole rails.

A N. B. Lumber King Resists P.

An attempt was recently made by Quebec police officers to arrest Robert Connors, the well-known lumber operator on the supper St. John. The story as told in the Quebec Chronicle-the officers' version, of course,-

is as follows :-"The forcible resistance encountered by a couple of officers of the Provincial Police in their efforts to execute a warrant upon a citizen of New Brunswick last week is took a seizure upon some logs he had sold to a Mr. Chisholm, but that the latter had not paid for. Mr. Connors made a claim upon the logs too, and finally a seizure was made upon them in his hands. This Mr. Connors entirely disregarded, and also resisted arrest at the hands of a bailiff sent to capture him, knocking down the officer of the law. Then Detective Patry and Sergeant Burke, of the provincial police here, were sent for by telegraph. Connor's they succeeded, after some time n discovering their man, who is described as a perfect Hercules—is also a millionaireand was found hiding behind a barrel in his He was brought out by them despite the desperate resistance he offered, but im mediately shouted to his employes who were in the vicinity to come to his assis ance, and in less than five minutes 250 of them were crowding around the officers, and naturally succeeded in freeing Connors, although the police gallantly stuck to their man until forced to the last extremity and compelled to leave him and to Quebec. Different telegrams have passed between the local authorities and those in this city, and it is probable that the police will shortly return for Connors. accused claims that he was justified resisting arrest because the officers did not to prevent his arrest, but on the other hand Mr. Pouliot declares he will go to the end of the matter, and if necessary apply to Before resort is had to this, however, it is probable that a strong detachment of Provincial police will be sent to Connors."

Connors has since voluntarily sent for an officer to come and take charge of him,

A Lawyer's Will

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen wasa great lawyer, but he has left a very little will. The exact text of it is this: "This is my last will. I give all my property to my wife, whom I appoint my sole executrix." How the family solicitor would have embellished this simple statement of a simple testamentary intention most of us can easily conjecture. "Will" would have become will and testament;" property would have become "real and personal estate" at least: and there would have been a long rigmarole about revoking "i'l previous wills and codicils." It is granty at he have say

A Remarkable Case.

On Monday the summer assizes opened at Three Rivers. P. Q. reviving one of the most remarkable cases ever tried in Canada, as one indictment was laid before the grand jury charging John Reginald Hooper with having attempted to murder his wife at In a bull fight at Madrid on Sunday a Louiseville on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 13 last.

> The accused has been in prison since the beginning of October and has been at Three Rivers ever since his acquittal at Joliette on the charge of murder on Jan. 20. It is. expected that much of the evidence at the ending trial will be new, as a number of crime have been summoned

Brigands entered the house of Mgr. was attempted. Mrs. Hooper being dead, the evidence as in the former case, will be purely circumstantial.

the Crown to the jury: On Sunday, Sept.

asylum; brought her her to Montreal and put her in the Notre Dame Hospital, promising to return for her next day. The same day he went to Louiseville and made inquiries for a keeper at the Longue Pointe Asylum. The all concerned. next day, Tuesday, he called for her at the hospital and left with her on the Quebec train. He had two tickets for Three Rivers. but was seen to get off the train with the deceased at Louiseville, on the right side of the station. An hour later Mrs. Hooper saturated with water, knocked at the door of as 8,902,033, but Catholic authorities Mrs. Desaulniers' house at Louiseville, and said a dark man had thrown her into the river, and that she had saved herself b clutching some branches. Just opposite Mrs. Desaulnier's house is the River Du Loup, which is spanned by a railway bridge about 200 yards distant. About the time the deceased was found, Hooper boarded the Montreal train at Louiseville station alone He told the conductor that he had lost a 2. At night the foot passenger shall crazy woman, and sent several messages carry on his breast a lantern containing a along the line to station agents, asking them to be on the lookout for her On Thursday, hearing that Mrs. Hooper

there with the brother of the deceased and took her to Lanoraie, on a freight train, and from there drove her to St, Ambroise de Kildare, where her mother lived, and where he endeavored to get the cure of the parish to commit her to Longue Pointe Asylum as a pauper lunatic, but failing to do so he returned to Montreal where he stayed uutil the following Monday, when he again visited St. Ambroise and started with his Co., on Monday, of four barrels of water suddenly ill and died. How the prisoner from the baptismal pools in the River Jor- | bought the Prussic acid, which was supposed "It will be noticed in the number of essentially different in structural arrange- meeting of Council so as to allow as many patient is fresh from his bed and thoroughly dan, Palestine. This was procured by the to have killed Mrs. Hooper, and his re-

had been found at Louiseville, he returned

lations with a young Ottawa woman are well known to the public. In addition to the evidence mentioned the crown has ecured new witnesses who claim to know omething of the prisoner's actions after he eft the train at Louiseville with his wife.

A Awful Calamity.

News has just been received that a terrible alamity occured in the Yang-tse Kiang at Han-Kow on April 21. A sudden freshet wept from the Han River on the night of April 21, owing it is believed, to heavy rains n the upper part of its water shed. The irst rush of this flood presented almost e appearance of a wall of water. The lood, strewn with wreckage of all kinds. ose at rate of six feet an hour. The scene vas a terrific one, no less than seven hundred large junks and boats being instantly dashed to pieces against each other or against the banks of the river, which was suddenly converted from a placid stream nto a gigantic mill race, running at the rate of three knots an hour. The loss of life is appalling, the estimate being that nearly two thousand men. children, the most of whom were sleeping n their boats, were drowned. Official reports record the recovery of dred bodies between Yun-Cong and Han-Kow, while many are known to have been washed ashore where they were buried without the officials being communicated with by the country people. Three hundred bodies were thrown up on the bank at one point two hundred miles above Han-Kow. At several places where the river was narnow the water rose twenty-seven feet in as mony hours.

Colossal Fortnes. By a calculation made a year or two ago

by an American statistician, it seems that seventy citizens of the United States posessed among them an aggregate wealth of £540,000,000. That gives an average of about £7,500,000 (\$37,500,(00) apiece. To come to particulars: There was one estatereturned as worth no less than £30,000,000, valued at £20,000,000; one valued at £14, 000,000; two valued at £12,000,000: six valued at £10,000,000:sixvalued at £8,000,000 four valued at £7,000,000; thirteen valued at, £6,000,000; ten value at £5,000.000 four valued at £4,500,000, and fiteen at

The brain reels before such figures. They express measures of wealth which the ordinary mortal is powerless to grasp. Besides these seventy colossal fortunes, ther are fifty other persons in the Northern State alone valued at over £2,0000,000 each, thirty of them being valued in all at £90,000.000. There was some little time ago published lists of sixty-three millonnaires in Pennsylvania possessing in the aggregate £60,000, 000, and of sixty persons in three villages near New York whose wealth aggregated £100,-000,000. In Boston fifty families pay taxes on annual incomes of about £200,000 each.

We have nothing to compare with such individual cases of wealth in Great Britain, Baron Rothschild and Lord Overstone each left about £3,500,000; the late Lord Dudley left £4,000,000: the late Duke of Buccleuch estimated to be the richest Scotchman, left estates valued at £6,000,000. One living English Duke is valued at £10,000,000, and another at £8,0000,000; but not many names could be added to these, to place against the above list of American fortunes. In 1884 there were only 104 persons in the United Kindom whose incomes from business profits were returned as over £50,000 a year. In 1886 there only seventeen estates which paid probate duty on about £250,000 each .-Chambers' Journal.

Not the Electric Wires.

[N. Y. Herald May 30] The result of the investigation as to the cause of the fire that destroyed the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle on May 13, was reported yesterday by Assistant Fire Marshal Robert F. Rice to Fire Commissioner F. W. Wurster. There was no electrical machinery or wires where the fire was seen by the sexton. James A. Dey, the Assistant Fire Marshal reports "nor does it seem possible," he adds, "that any disarrangement of the electrical appli ances could have caused this fire."

Edward White and an assistant were sent over by the organ builders, Messrs. Jardine & Son. Mr. Rice says, to see that the organ was working properly.

· I is my opin on that this fire was caused by carelessuess on the part of these organi men," Mr. Rice continues, "by leaving a bit of candle lighted somewhere around the organ, which, when it was burned down, set fire to some projecting bit of wood, paper, or something else, that would ignite easily, and away the whole thing went, There is no evidence that points to incendiarism. The organ and church were constructed of very inflammable materials."

Mr. Rice suggests that the use of lighted

candles, striking matches, or any exposed

lights in organ lofts be prohibited by the

passage of ordinances, and that lanterns

only should be used for lighting purposes

by workmen and tuners in the interior

Irish Parliamentary Fund

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Herald's Paris despatch says: It is stated upon the witnesses not at the trial for the capital highest authority that the Irish National party will in all likelihood very soon come It will be a singular trial at least in this into possession of the fund deposited in Paris respect, that the principal witness in trials by the late Charles Stewart Parnell and his of this kind is usually the person whose life | fellow trustees of the Irish Parlimentary fund. The recent efforts of the Paris bankers with whom the fund is deposited to settle question as to disposition of the fund, The following is in evidence presented by failed because the beneficiaries quarrelled over the division of the money. Now it is asserted all of them including Mrs. Parnell have agreed to, settle their differences and judgment in the case will be given by the same tribunal, the document giving mutual consent to the release of the funds crazy woman, representing himself as a having been finally drafted and approved by



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