COTTOLENE

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use

COTTOLENE,

the most pure and perfect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes.

PROGRESSIVE COOKING

is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not to use* lard, but rather the new shortening,

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which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be.

The success of Cottolene has called out worthless imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it.

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N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
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SHARP'S BALSAM
OF
HOREHOUND
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—FOR—
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,
ST JOHN N. B

HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm Troy. Apply to
JAS. NICOL.

5,000 HIDES!

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.
Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders to me.
WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

POTATOES.

100 barrels of potatoes for sale at J B Snowball —Price one dollar per barrel.

Gas Works for Sale.

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 pipes, brass couplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Sec'y Chatham Gas Light Co

SALT! SALT!

For Sale in Bags or bulk by
GEO BURCHILL & SONS,
Nelson.

GEO. W. CUTTER,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES
REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.
OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B

F. O. PETTERSON,
Merchant Tailor
Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq
CHATHAM - - N. B.
All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
section of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

STORE TO RENT.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.
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 apply to
J. J. PIERCE.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY.
SPRING OPENING!
GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY!

I beg to inform my customers and the ladies in general, that I am prepared to show the largest assortment of selected and choice millinery to be found on the North Shore.
I would be pleased to have as many as possible visit my Show Rooms on the afternoons of Tuesday 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 novelties.
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 prices.
All mail orders carefully and promptly attended to. Soliciting your patronage and thankful for past favors, I remain,
JOSIE NOONAN.
WATER STREET, CHATHAM

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JUNE 7, 1894.

About Wood Pulp.

The thought of British Columbia competing in the European markets with the maritime provinces in the article of wood pulp seems not to be beyond the capacity of speculative minds across the Atlantic, for the London Timber Trades Journal says that British Columbia expects to have another big boom, the chief reason for the anticipation being that on completion 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 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 Nicaragua 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 cottonwood used in the manufacture of fine quality paper, as well as the wood for block paving used so extensively in the large European cities. Eastern states, says the Journal, and Canada will benefit from the shorter distance and lower rates of the canal route, but not so materially as the Pacific coast, whose shippers will be brought in direct competition with their hitherto invulnerable rivals of the world. It, therefore, appears that, according to the British Columbia boomers, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with their wealth of pulp-making spruce, are not thought of as in competition with British Columbia. It is evident, however, to prosaic business people that the Nicaragua canal idea in this connection is simply "springes to catch woodcocks."

P. P. A.—Promoters of sectarian strife, 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 together.

GO IT, GENTLEMEN:—The organs of the Tory party are stating that there is a serious split in the Liberal party, which 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 engineering diploma and the degree of B. A. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon Fred P. Yorston that of Ph. D. upon Philip Cox M. A. and the honorary degree of L. L. D. upon Fred McCurdy of Toronto University, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Geo. R. Parkin.

The Lumber Question in the U. S. Senate.

The tariff bill was taken up in the U. S. Senate last Thursday morning. Several amendments offered to the lumber paragraphs, looking to a duty on rough lumber were voted down to a strict party vote. Senator Allen moved to strike out paragraph 178 as follows: "Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per thousand and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved $1.50 per thousand and in estimating board measurement under this schedule, no deduction shall be made on account of planing, grooving or tonguing."

Senator Vest surprised the Republicans when he announced that the amendment would be accepted by the Democratic side. As the amendment to the lumber schedule was being voted on without 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.

Shipping Statistics.

"The following figures relating to the merchant marine of the principal countries, may be of interest. The rank given is by the tonnage, not by the number of vessels:

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMSHIPS.

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	5,694	5,886,631
Canada	1,538	241,772
Germany	779	801,984
France	599	480,921
United States	423	447,122
Norway and Sweden	949	417,414
Spain	354	289,067
Holland	201	207,240
Italy	218	203,851
Russia	297	153,424

The statistics of sailing vessels show considerable variations:

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS.

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	9,277	3,574,847
Canada	5,575	670,767
Norway and Sweden	4,688	1,592,585
United States	3,471	1,424,275
Germany	1,286	667,219
Italy	1,904	535,471
Russia	7,704	356,471
France	1,490	257,444
Greece	1,121	245,035
Denmark	870	159,085

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 considered:

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	14,971	9,461,468
Canada	7,113	912,539
Norway and Sweden	5,637	2,009,999
United States	3,894	1,870,397
Germany	2,165	1,469,203
Italy	2,122	730,322
France	1,990	738,365
Russia	8,001	509,895

Great Britain, it is observed, leads in both steam and sailing vessels, and in total tonnage exceeds that of the other six countries combined. Out of thirty-seven new steamers of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons appearing in 1893, twenty-two fly the British flag, France following with nine. It will be seen that Canada maintains no insignificant position among them all. The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion last year was 362, measuring 28,440 tons register, and of a value of about $1,280,000"

Referring to the foregoing the Halifax Herald says:—

"It will be noticed in the number of steamships, Canada stands second; in the number of sailing vessels, third, Russia standing second; in the number of both steam and sailing vessels, third, Russia again standing second.

"In steam tonnage Great Britain is nearly double, and with Canada more than double all the other countries combined, in sailing tonnage Great Britain and Canada having together about four-fifths 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 other countries put together."

Another of Great Britain's Great Moves.

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 it, which has taken the world completely by surprise, should 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 who were intensely interested in the matter 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 establishment of a continuous chain of British possessions 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 belonging to the Congo Free State and German East Africa. In view of this vast stretch of foreign territory, Mr. Rhodes' scheme was regarded by most people as an irridescent dream. Nevertheless, the project was kept before the British people, and the telegraph line has been pushed forward until to-day it stretches, with one or two small breaks, all the way from Cape Town to the British posts on 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 establishment of British authority over Ungoro, 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, as the protector of Egypt, Great Britain has a hold upon Nubia and the Soudanese province and the Mediterranean. Between British spheres of influence in North Africa and South Africa there was, therefore about six hundred miles of German and Congo Free State territory in the very heart of Africa. The 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 connecting 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, France is in a rage, and will do her best to break the deal, but it is not probable she will succeed, though no doubt she has some strong arguments against the King of the Belgians power to cede this territory. It is well known that the terms by which the King of the Belgians is in possession of the Congo Free State provide that in case he gives it up a great part of it shall be divided between Portugal and France. As his heirs presumptive, so to speak, they have a right to protest. Moreover, Great Britain's title to cede away Soudan territories that she never occupied it doubtful. The deal is likely to stand, in spite of all protests. Just what France will do about it remains to be seen. The importance of the event to Africa can hardly be exaggerated. [Witness.

India.

A London letter says:—Although by tacit consent newspaper discussion on the subject has ceased, India continues to furnish a gloomy dark background for men's thoughts. Native Indian papers arriving each week show an unanimity of disaffection which has never been equalled since the mutiny. Exemption of Manchester goods from customs duties is a grievance which calls for the loudest 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 loyalty of the Indian people. According to the Anglo-Indian press certain blatant missionaries have done enormous mischief 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 districts are constantly warning the government that what is going on now is simply the spring of 1857 over again.

The rapidity with which the mails are now sometimes carried to India is remarkable. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Himalaya has again beaten the record. She carried the eastern mails, which reached Bombay on the 27th April, in 13 and a half days 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 of Brindisi, will be carried out, when the passage thence to Bombay, at the Himalaya's average rate of speed in tropical 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 railway from Constantinople to Candahar and Quetta.

Woman's Suffrage and Woman's Brain.

[Medical Record.]

The present very active and enlightening agitation over the question of woman's suffrage calls up again the many now established facts about the physiological differences in the nervous system of the sexes. Not very long ago, Sir James Crichton Brown delivered a series of lectures in which he aimed to show, from actual data, that the brains of women were not only relatively smaller, but essentially different in structural arrangement and functional characteristics from those of men. He in particular showed the vertebral arteries in women are larger in proportion to the carotids 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 manifested 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 brain alike.

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 factor.

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 past week 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 stage and has consequently been removed from its position as a sort of stumbling 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 completed, and that the resolution has not been advanced a step simply because before doing so Mr. Foster wishes to take a 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 will form a new tariff act. A great many 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 basis 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 disqualifications which have been enacted by provincial legislatures, shall not apply to persons 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 owner 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.

MINOR NOTES.

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. LeChappelle'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 over.

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 disfranchisement 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 obstruct, but, on the other hand being apparently willing to give the government a fair amount of assistance in getting through the estimates with nothing more than what may be considered reasonable discussion.

Mr. Charleton's Sunday Observance Bill has again reached the committee stage, but as the whole of Wednesday evening was taken up discussing the first clause which was not passed, and as there will be very few more private member's days this session, it does not look as if the Bill was at all likely to become law this year.

In answer to a question on Thursday, Hon. Mr. Daly stated that two agents had been employed by the department of the interior in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, in the repatriation of French Canadians, and that about 50 heads of families, most of whom went to Manitoba, had been brought back to Canada through the instrumentality of these agents.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P. for Russell invited the members of the House of Commons and of the Press to visit him at his home at Rockland, 25 miles down the Ottawa river last Saturday. In spite of the very inclement weather over 75 members and others accepted the invitations, including Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolph Caron, and hon. John Costigan. Sir John not only attended himself, but kindly postponed a meeting of Council so as to allow as many Ministers as possible to attend. Although the weather was bad, a very good time was spent.

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 call s for, and it necessitates the employment of instruments so fine that a hair's breath differentiates one from the other. Of all the human organs the eye in its structure and function is the most wonderful, as well as the most delicate. Within the 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 which

NATURE PUTS INTO THE EYE

of every man. Although the lens is imbedded 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 performed at 9 a. m., and did not take longer than 15 minutes. There have been many occasions when the operation for cataract has been preformed twice upon the same person in less than an hour when both eyes were affected. In very old people a cataract in one eye is generally followed by a cataract in the other. Oculists in London now 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 no anaesthetic was used in the case of Mr. Gladstone. The greatest inconvenience of the patient, however, comes from the enforced incarceration in a dark room for 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 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 in every respect, being full and round, of good color, and exactly like its fellow. Similarly, it is very difficult to detect the presence of a cataract in the eye for any non-professional. 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 eye. 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 necessary. The idea of operating surgically upon the human eye is one that is appalling when first presented to the mind. He was a bold man who ate the first oyster, but he was bolder yet who made the first operation for cataract. It is believed that the ancients were familar with the operation. There are 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 a 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 mark. A cataract grows

ON THE INSIDE OF THE EYE.

It is not on the outside of the eye, as is generally supposed. The sufferer becomes conscious of its existence generally by a 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 the 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's that is hard and strong. This is surrounded by clear liquid. The shape of the entire lens is constantly changing in daily life. When 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. If it were not for the little hard lens in its centre the entire lens might be taken out through a small opening made with an instrument, being run out like so much water. But the little hard lens is more than a quarter of an inch across its face 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 the first cut which is made. In performing the operation it is necessary that the eye should be kept immovable. The patient could no do this himself. The oculist first inserts a speculum, which keeps the eyelids far apart and the eye wide open. The patient might, however, move his eye with the speculum in place. This is prevented by the use of a forceps, which grasps the skin of the eye below the eyeball and holds it firmly. This is generally held by an assistant of the operator. Another assistant holds a large magnifying glass which concentrates the light on the eye and illumines its interior. The patient always undergoes the operation after having had a rest. That is the reason the operation on Mr. Gladstone was performed early in the morning. This is the time of the day invariable selected by oculists, because the patient is fresh from his bed and thoroughly rested. Oculist also prefer to perform 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 bottle of alcohol, was used in illustration, being 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 in length, sharpened on one edge with a very sharp point.

AS SOON AS THE OCULIST BEGAN

to 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 really well protected," said the doctor. "In the operation for cataract considerable muscular pressure is required. People generally think the eye is a bag of liquid contained in 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 requires strong hand and fingers. The knife was run into the eye horizontally from the outside. After the first puncture it was pressed steadily through the centre of the eye 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

INVISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE.

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 eye 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. The result of this is to sever the envelope of the lens, and the liquid immediately begins to run out. A pressure of the finger on the outside of 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 of the lens, and pressure on the bottom of the eyeball then makes it come out at the top. That is all the surgery that constitutes the operation for cataract, divested of the multitude of scientific terms employed in 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 up with vitreous humor within less than 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 transparent 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 former 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 of 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 later.

A French electrician, M. Trouve, catches fish by sinking in the water a net with an incandescent lamp attached. The curious fish collect around the light, when a pneumatic tire around the edge of the net is silently inflated and rises to the surface, entrapping them without frightening them.

When horses bite the harness the habit may be checked by steeping some bitter aloes in warm water and sponging the harness with it. This is also disgusting 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 be pure vaseline.

In a bull fight at Madrid on Sunday a matador was killed by an enraged animal and now the Carlists and Republicans in the Cortes will propose a joint resolution to abolish bull fighting.

In a church in Madrid on Thursday evening a young girl screamed, "Here is a bomb that will explode." A panic followed in which many people were trampled to unconsciousness and some will die. There was no bomb and the girl admitted the alarm was a hoax.

Brigands entered the house of Mgr. Cafaro, 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 much booty.

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 as 8,902,033, but Catholic authorities 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 shall sound on crossing a street whenever he espies a cycle on the horizon.

2. At night the foot passenger shall carry on his breast a lantern containing a 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 liable to a fine of 50 francs to 100 francs; after a repetition of the offence he shall be transported to a mountainous region.

MONTREAL, May 30.—Many strange things are daily seen at the custom house, but probably nothing which excited more curiosity has ever been seen there than the entry passed by Messrs. C. Egan & Co., on Monday, of four barrels of water from the baptismal pools in the River Jordan, Palestine. This was procured by the American Consul at Jerusalem, and many were the accidents which befell it in its transportation. The American Consul organized a camel train and placing his secretary 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 yesterday.

The Halifax Chronicle says: The New Glasgow iron company purpose building three miles of a novel kind of railway from 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 rail on an ordinary railway; 1,000 sleepers is the maximum number to 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. Q. Police.

An attempt was recently made by Quebec police officers to arrest Robert Connors, the well-known lumber operator on the upper 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 exciting. The case arises out of a timber dispute. A client of Mr. C. E. Pouliot, ex-M. P. P., and a resident of Temiscouata, 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. At Connor's they succeeded, after some time in discovering their man, who is described as a perfect Hercules—is also a millionaire—and was found hiding behind a barrel in his shop. He was brought out by them despite the desperate resistance he offered, but immediately shouted to his employes who were in the vicinity to come to his assistance, 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 return 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. The accused claims that he was justified in resisting arrest because the officers did not produce and show him their warrant. Connors's men are determined, it is said, 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 the Federal government for assistance. 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, and is released on bail.

A Lawyer's Will

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen was a 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 "all previous wills and codicils." It is greatly to his credit conclusive evidence of the true value of the elaborate legal phraseology which is engrossed at a charge of so much a folio to the lawyer's client.—London Daily Graphic.

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 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 pending trial will be new, as a number of witnesses not at the trial for the capital crime have been summoned.

It will be a singular trial at least in this respect, that the principal witness in trials of this kind is usually the person whose life was attempted. Mrs. Hooper being dead, the evidence as in the former case, will be purely circumstantial.

The following is in evidence presented by the Crown to the jury: On Sunday, Sept 10, Hooper took his wife from the Kingston 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 crazy woman, representing himself as a keeper at the Longue Pointe Asylum. The 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 Mrs. Desaulniers' house at Louiseville, and said a dark man had thrown her into the river, and that she had saved herself by 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 crazy woman, and sent several messages along the line to station agents, asking them to be on the lookout for her.

On Thursday, hearing that Mrs. Hooper had been found at Louiseville, he returned 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 until the following Monday, when he again visited St. Ambroise and started with his wife for Montreal. Before reaching Terrebone station Mrs. Hooper was taken suddenly ill and died. How the prisoner bought the Prussic acid, which was supposed to have killed Mrs. Hooper, and his relations with a young Ottawa woman are well known to the public. In addition to the evidence mentioned the crown has secured new witnesses who claim to know something of the prisoner's actions after he left the train at Louiseville with his wife.

A Awful Calamity.

News has just been received that a terrible calamity occured in the Yang-tse-Kiang at Han-Kow on April 21. A sudden freshet swept from the Han River on the night of April 21, owing it is believed, to heavy rains in the upper part of its water shed. The first rush of this flood presented almost the appearance of a wall of water. The flood, strewn with wreckage of all kinds, rose at rate of six feet an hour. The scene was 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 into 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, women and children, the most of whom were sleeping in their boats, were drowned. Official