

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

SMITH'S FALLS CASE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

ERYSIPELAS IN THE FACE DEVELOPED INTO A RUNNING SORE—DOCTORS DECLARED THAT ONLY AN OPERATION COULD BRING RELIEF—A MEDICINE FOUND WHICH MADE THE PAINFUL OPERATION UNNECESSARY.

From the Smith's Falls Record.

A famous German medical scientist once remarked that the world is full of men and women who are sick because of their scepticism. The wisdom of this remark was never more self-evident than it is today. There are countless scores of sufferers who would rather suffer than use any medicine not prescribed by their favorite doctor. To these people, perhaps, the story of Mr. Thos. E. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, may convey a moral. The following is the story as given by Mr. Phillips to a Record reporter:—"Several years ago I began to fail in weight, lost my appetite and erysipelas started in my face, and then a running sore broke out on my cheek. I consulted three physicians and they all said it would be necessary to remove a portion of the bone. All this time I was unable to do any work and was suffering intense mental and physical agony, when I chanced to read in the Record about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and resolved to try them, thinking they would do me no harm anyway. I had not used one box when I felt they were helping me. I continued, and after taking eight boxes the running sore on my cheek completely healed and the operation the doctors said was necessary was avoided. I regained my weight and am once more possessing a good appetite. In fact I was made a new man so remarkable was the change. We now consider Pink Pills a household necessity." Mr. Phillips is a respectable and well-to-do farmer of Wolford township until last spring, when he sold his farm and is now living a retired life in Smith's Falls. He is about fifty years of age though looking younger, and a living witness of the wonderful curative properties contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This great medical discovery has reached the high position which it holds through the power of its own merits. By its timely use the weak are made strong; pale wan cheeks are given a rosy hue; lost vigor is renewed and the suffering ones are released from pain. If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they will be sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the company at Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and do not be persuaded to take either a substitute or an imitation.

ORANGE AND GREEN.

Dublin Notice.

In the higher political interests of Ireland we welcome the result arrived at in the case of the Belfast Corporation Bill, as a consequence of the investigation which had taken place before the Hybrid Committee of the House of Commons. For years an antique and unreasoning antagonism has kept the Irish Protestant and Irish Catholic citizen of the commercial capital of Ulster estranged one from the other. The absurdity of the rancour which existed was best exemplified in the disturbances which periodically arose between the lower sections of the people on both sides, although deplorable scenes of bloodshed have too often mingled tragedy with farce on such occasions. In such encounters the main points at issue appear to have generally been the absolute refusal of one section to render homage to the memory of a Dutch adventurer, whose most notable achievement was the robbery of his father-in-law's crown, and the strenuous belief of the other that the only way to bind the Pope from taking possession of every factory in Belfast was to curse His Holiness as loudly and as often as possible. The day, we trust, will ere long arrive when Irishmen of all creeds and stations in every portion of Ulster will unite in viewing in their proper aspect occurrences of the kind to which we refer, as well as in their scorn for the wasting in internecine disputes of energies which might easily be more usefully and creditably employed. Time was when, in Dublin and Cork, as well as in Belfast and Derry, the memory of an olden political or dynastic quarrel acutely divided their citizens. Men have been shot down in the streets of our capital, just as they have been in Belfast, because they would not veil the green emblems they bore before the orange creeds their neighbours preferred. Few now, however, amongst our citizens remember these events, and certainly no one would dream of recalling them for the purposes of provocation or of strife. The possibility of their recurrence has vanished with the abolition of the ascendancy the pressure of which generated antagonism.

It seems, therefore, not inadmissible to hope that one of the most important and satisfactory results of the settlement which has been arrived at in connection with Belfast municipal affairs, and which, as we trust, destined to have its counterpart in the case of those of the Maiden City, will be the growth between the various sections of the community in both of a sentiment of common citizenship. With the spreading and strengthening of such a feeling will come, we believe, in time a sense of mutual responsibility for the safe keeping of Irish and National concerns. We do not believe that, in his heart of hearts, the Ulster Protestant of to-day is one whit more desirous than were Swift, or Molyneux, or Grattan, or Speaker Foster, or their co-religionists amongst the leaders of the people in 1798, to allow Ireland and her interests to be sacrificed to those of England. Nothing more saddening is to be witnessed anywhere than the spectacle of men who are brothers in birth and race, and who should be brethren in unity and strength, standing sundered in an insatiable enemy plunders the land which united they could easily guard from injustice. We do not believe that the Ulster Protestant, any more than his Catholic neighbor, wishes to see Ireland

annually plundered of the millions of excess taxation which are annually wrung from her impoverished people, and we are quite certain that every merchant and trader in Belfast and Derry—irrespective of religion—would equally rejoice if to-morrow an end was put to the extortion which plunders their nation of a monstrous tribute to the foreigner. There is a practical side to politics as well as to patriotism, and no one is more likely to recognize the fact than the clear-headed men of Ulster, when once the blinding blaze of the fires of bigotry have smouldered out in the light of the sun of union. It is for this reason that we most of all rejoice at the arrangement which has been made. The details which have been published show that under the Corporation Bill, as amended, the Catholics of Belfast will obtain a share in the municipal government of the city, and their representatives sit side by side with those of their Protestant neighbours. Such a condition of things cannot fail for kindness and the growth of feelings of fellowship. Not the least notable or gratifying fact connected with this happy result is the circumstance that its achievement is largely due to an Ulster Protestant, Mr. Vesey Knox, M.P. Throughout many months the gifted member for Derby has laboured in the House of Commons, as well as outside it, to secure a basis of arrangement such as that which was eventually attained.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Annual Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne De Beaupre.

The fourteenth annual pilgrimage of St. Ann's parish to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will be held on July 11, under the direct supervision of the Redemptorist Fathers. It is a noticeable feature of the pilgrimages that leave St. Ann's parish that year by year on the same journey to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The pilgrimage is an established institution, and has entered into the lives of the parish residents as an annual fact that demands their presence and attention, and instead of satisfying themselves with one or three visits, as in many other districts, they consider it a special duty and pleasure to visit the shrine of their parish patroness each year. This fact has developed a social as well as a religious side in the pilgrimage, and while the latter is pre-eminent, the former is also visible, especially to a stranger on the journey. The unity and friendship, and the quiet mutual intercourse apparent everywhere, make it appear like a large family gathering brought together for common devotion.

Rev. Father Strubbe, who will accompany the pilgrimage this year, as usual, has done much to foster this spirit and to increase the popularity of the pilgrimages; the difficulty experienced by those who come late to secure state-rooms is a strong evidence of his success.

The boat will leave the Jacques Cartier pier at 3:30 p.m. All necessary particulars regarding tickets and state-rooms may be secured on making application to the Presbytery, 33 Basin street.

MEN OF FIGURES.

A SENSIBLE ADDRESS ON THE VALUE OF A BUSINESS OFFICE TRAINING.

General Auditor Clarence S. Anthony of the Fitchburg railroad, and President of the Massachusetts Institute of Accounts, Boston, presided at the dinner of that organization held at Young's on Friday last. The occasion was a very pleasant one, bringing together a large number of men of congenial tastes and similar vocations. A congratulatory letter was read from New York, where the Institute of Accounts has been instrumental in securing a law in that State which has gone into effect giving the accountancy profession a legal standing. Hereafter New York public accountants, through an examination conducted by the regents of the university, will receive diplomas and the legal right to use initials C. P. A. which mean certified public accountant.

The guest of the evening was Mr. A. O. Kiltredge of New York, fellow of the Institute of Accounts and director of Business, who addressed the institute on "The Business Office as a Training School." At the outset the speaker said that, essentially, such organizations as the Massachusetts Institute of Accounts and the Institute of Accounts of New York are mere extensions or auxiliaries of the business office. If, when considered in the sense of a training school, the office is to be compared with the grammar school of the public educational system, then the institute among bookkeepers and accountants must be regarded as the high school or academy of their class of business workers.

In support of his contention that the business office is a training school of no mean order, the speaker instanced the retired merchant, in the afternoon of life, wealthy and surrounded by art and luxury, honored by his fellow-citizens and respected wherever his name is known, a man of affairs whose advice is sought in matters of national importance.

When reviewing his career and the circumstances that have influenced his success, he finds that he owes it all to the self-imposed rigid training he gave himself in the business office. He came to the city a green, awkward country boy, hardly able to write his name or do a sum in simple addition. He was full of noble ambition. Step by step he advanced. First he was errand boy, then he became clerk. Then he was advanced to bookkeeper, next he served as salesman, next he was promoted as manager and credit man, then admitted to the firm as junior partner, and finally became sole proprietor, and later embraced the opportunity to retire with a handsome fortune. Far more valuable than a fortune, in his estimation at present, is the education and the culture which his forty years of training in the office with judicious use of outside advantages has given him. He sent his son to Harvard and then gave him a tour around the world, but his own knowledge and training in a day measured by every standard save that of a superficial polish is worth more than the education of his accomplished son in a year. The son, it is true, may outstrip the father, and at 60 be

upon a plane as much higher than was his father at corresponding age, but if he does so it will be because he adds to his present attainments the hard practical training of the office.

EVILS OF OVERSTUDY.

AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE BRAIN IS RUINED BY STUPID PEDANTRY.

[Washington Star.]

In June, 1894, a beautiful young woman was removed from one of our New England colleges and placed in an asylum for the insane. She had been unwell for some months, owing to overstudy and insufficient sleep; but her aberration of mind was directly brought about by her failure to pass the examination in philosophy at the end of the term.

"Being a friend of the family, I visited her soon after her incarceration. I was struck with the change that a few short years of study had made in the girl. She was sitting near the window, apparently reading, when I appeared at the door of her apartment. She looked up, but evidently did not recognize me, and after eyeing me suspiciously for a few moments rose and began to pace the room, laughing at intervals that peculiar mirthless laugh which characterizes the insane.

Finally, with a shudder she approached me. "So you are another tormentor," she said. "How did you know I failed in that wretched examination? I tell you, I did not fail. I only forgot the words—just the words. I can say them all now. They're from Kant. Listen. 'The teleology of nature is made to rest on a transcendental theology which takes the ideal of supreme ontological perfection as a principle of systematic unity, a principle which—which—oh, how my head aches! Do you know, I worked that problem all right. It took me all night, but I solved it; and when I lay down in the morning I thought that very triangle was in my head. That must have been in the beginning; but I am not insane—only studying, studying, studying. I hear people say so much study is of no use, but I only laugh at them. The idiots. I say, give me knowledge—more knowledge. I adore learning—I worship education.' (Here she flung herself upon the bed and fairly hugged and kissed two volumes which happened to be lying there. These proved to be a Hebrew grammar and a work on differential calculus.) 'When I was a child,' she continued, 'I rebelled against the good that was in books. I loved the air and sunshine. I hated the schoolroom. The sight of my playmates sitting silent and motionless oppressed me. Then I was a stupid animal. Now I am an intellectual soul. Oh, heavens! How happy I am.' (She raised her eyes with an expression of ecstasy.) 'What care I for the things of the world?' she went on. 'I study for eternity. I can speak 14 languages. I will be God's interpreter. He has promised me that position when I go to Heaven. I will be God's favorite child, for was I not always first in my class—did I say always? Oh, that examination!' At this point she sank to the floor, and I could stand the strain no longer.)

I walked slowly out of the building, saying to myself: "Idolatry is not yet dead in this 19th century. Learning is doubtless of inestimable value when rightly applied; but the belief, which so many hold, that there is embodied in a set of college text books that which is intrinsically and necessarily good is mere fetishism."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

The July number of The Catholic World Magazine has just been received. Father Walter Elliott leads off with a good paper on our duty toward "Half-Converts." An interesting biographical sketch of "The Daughter of Madame Roland" is given by A. E. Buchanan. A paper on "A Chinese Holy Island," with illustrations, by T. H. Houston, reveals a curious phase of the cryptic life of the Flowery Kingdom. Professor James H. Gore, of the Columbian University, contributes a valuable social paper entitled "The Minors of Mariemont, Belgium." Dorothy Gresham furnishes a bit of fiction entitled "The Delinquent." "An Evening in Venice," by M. M., recalls some striking impressions of the water city; the subject is illustrated with some choice engravings. "Matthew Arnold's Letters" is the title of a critical article by Charles A. L. Morse. "Handling the Immigrant," by Helen M. Sweeney, reveals the mysteries of Ellis Island and the Port of New York, in connection with the great influx from abroad. A number of excellent papers accompany the description. In a paper headed "The Love of the Mystics" A. A. McGinley discusses, amongst other topics, the subject of love in a Catholic novel. A. C. Kellogg furnishes a paper on the late "Adelaide Anne Proctor." "Is it to be a New Era in Russia?" is the title of a review of the present situation and the Pope's action with regard to the Czar. John J. O'Shea gives a live sketch of Irish society in the penal days, in a short story called "The Hanging of Judas." Walter Lecky, Mary T. Waggoner and Francis W. Grey contribute poetical morceaux.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the London Chronicle as follows:

"You see that Mr. McKinley, Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is of Scottish origin. I think you might come a little nearer if you said Irish origin."

As my mother was a McKinley, and had uncles on both sides who emigrated to Pennsylvania and Ohio for reasons not unconnected with the Irish rebellion of 1798, who kept up communication with her family until after the death of my grandmother, at the age of 108 years, you might not be far wrong if you sought the immediate origin of Mr. McKinley about ninety years ago on the borders of the Counties of Antrim and Derry."

BIRTH.

BURKE—In this city, at 275 Mountain street, on Sunday, June 28, the wife of Michael Burke, of a daughter.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Four patients about the medicine free.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bot. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

For sale in Montreal by LAVOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2122 Notre Dame Street.

PROVISIONING NEW YORK.

ABOUT \$100,000,000 WORTH OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND MEAT CONSUMED ANNUALLY.

"Feeding a city like New York" an article by John Gilmer Speed in July Ladies' Home Journal, presents some interesting and astonishing statistics. For instance, Mr. Speed declares that New Yorkers consume 80,000,000 dozen eggs per year, for which they pay \$14,400,000; 250,800 pounds of butter per day, costing \$18,200,000 per year; 297,000 gallons of milk, 5,600 gallons of cream and 1200 gallons of condensed milk daily, at a yearly outlay of \$16,250,000. Including cheese, for which \$10,000,000 per year is paid, the aggregate value of the dairy products consumed in New York City is \$44,450,000. Mr. Speed fixes the valuation of the meats of various kinds sold to New Yorkers each year at about \$58,000,000. This does not include poultry, from 200,000 to 400,000 head of which are sold weekly. Upon a conservative estimate Mr. Speed places the quantity of fish consumed yearly in New York at 45,000,000 pounds, not including oysters, clams, crabs and other shell fish. There are 24,000 bushels of potatoes sold in New York daily, the yield of a 90,000 acre farm per year, the aggregate value of the tubers of being \$13,000,000. Other vegetables are consumed in like proportions. There are 70,000 bushels of wheat (flour) eaten every week besides large quantities of oatmeal, buckwheat flour and cornmeal. The quantities of provender always on hand (the perishable goods being kept in cold-storage warehouses) leads Mr. Speed to conclude that were New York cut off from all the points from whence her food supplies are drawn, her people could live in plenty for four months, and even manage to get along for half a year without emulating the Chinese appetites for rats.

THE CONGRESS OF CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

The Congress, held in Rheims, by the Catholic Young Men, was a most brilliant gathering. The distinguished Catholic orators, Monsiur de Hulst, Monsiur Jacquet, Monsiur de Mun, were particularly eloquent, and their addresses were warmly applauded.

The speech of Monsiur de Mun is published in the Annuaire Catholique, of the 20th of May.

AGRICULTURAL USES OF BACTERIA.

It is known that the flavor of butter and of different kinds of cheese is due to various bacterial ferments, and there is good reason to suppose that a better product and greater uniformity would be attained by the use of pure cultures of the species upon which special flavors depend. I understand that in this country quite a number of dairies are now using pure cultures of a certain bacillus (bacillus of Comu) for giving flavor to their products. It is probable that similar methods will soon be introduced in the cheese-making industry. A recent English publication, which I have not yet seen, is entitled "Bread, Baked Goods and Bacteria." It will no doubt be found to contain information of practical value to those engaged in bread-making.

Agricultural chemists predict that in the near future cultures of the nitrifying bacteria of the soil will be made on a large scale for the use of farmers, who will add them to manures for the purpose of fixing the ammonia, or perhaps will distribute them directly upon the soil. Should this prove to be a successful and economic procedure, the extent of the interests involved will make it a "practical result" of the first importance. Another application of our recently acquired knowledge which has already proved useful to farmers in certain parts of Europe relates to the destruction of field mice by distributing in the grainfields bread moistened with a culture of a bacillus which causes a fatal infectious disease among these little animals.—Popular Science Monthly.



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

IROQUOIS DIVISION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE NOTICE calling for Tenders for the Iroquois Canal and postponement of same are hereby withdrawn.

By order, J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th June, 1896. 50-7

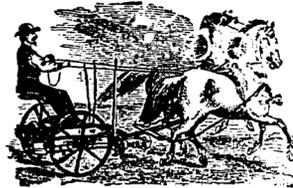
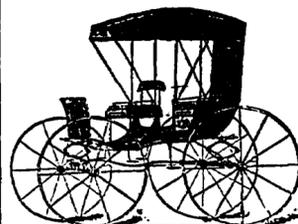
HAMILTON'S

Great Annual July Clearing Sale, Commences Friday, July 3rd.

Sweeping Reductions are now being made in our 43 Departments.

Don't Miss the Opening Day FRIDAY.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine Street, Corner Peel Street



Buggies, Bicycles, AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

All kinds. All sizes. Prices and Terms to Suit. The Cheapest Place in the Dominion to Buy.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St., Montreal.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT PITTS-TON, PA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 29.—A cavern and explosion in the sixth or lower vein known as "Red Ash" of the twin shaft of the Newton Coal Company, at Pittston Junction, on Sunday morning, imprisoned and probably killed from 80 to 125 miners and pit bosses.

BABY FELL FROM THE ROOF.

Mrs. Margaret McLaughlin, who occupies a tenement at 72 Dorchester avenue, South Boston, left her apartments to go on the roof to escape the heat. She carried in her arms her daughter, Margaret McLaughlin, 1 1/2 years old. Soon after she reached the roof Mrs. McLaughlin screamed out that her baby had fallen. Two neighbors rushed down to the yard and picked up the little baby. It had fallen over 70 feet, and died in an hour after the accident.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONTREAL, June 29.—Since this day week there has been a slight improvement in the cattle markets abroad, and cable advices to hand to day note an advance of 1c to 1c, notwithstanding the fact that supplies were heavy and trade generally slow. This improvement, although small, was welcome news to shippers, as recent sales have all lost money for them, and even at present figures exporters state that cattle will not let out over. This season so far has, no doubt, been an unprofitable one to live stock shippers, and the prospects of any great change for the better in the near future are not very bright on account of the liberal shipments from the United States, South America and the large supply of home fed cattle that are being marketed. A private cable from London to-day reported a sale of choice Canadian steers at £14 6s per head. The shipments of live stock from this port for the month of June show a decrease of 1,824 cattle, 3,062 sheep and 131 horses as compared with the month May, and shipments for the season to date, as compared with the same time last year, show a decrease of 1,406 cattle, 9,946 sheep and 124 horses. The number of vessels cleared last week with live stock were nine, of which five went to London. The big decrease in the exports of sheep this season as compared with last is, no doubt, due to the embargo which was put on last winter, and the indications are that they will continue small without a marked advance in prices takes place.

MARKET REPORTS

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market continues downward in its tendency. This was demonstrated plainly at the wharf yesterday morning, when 6,000 odd boxes were offered to a slow demand. The basis was difficult to get at, but it was in the vicinity of 6c, which is a decline of 1c on last Monday's ruling. There was no other trading of moment.

Butter continues much as it was. Local jobbers paid 16c for creamery with a fraction more in some cases, but all that shippers were bidding was 16c. There was no change in the egg market. The demand was fair, and prices ruled steady at 9c to 10c for choice caddled stock, and at 8c to 8 1/2c for culls per dozen.

In beans business continues very quiet, and prices are unchanged at 70c to 75c in car lots, and at 80c to 90c in a jobbing way.

The market for potatoes shows no sign of improvement, the demand being slow at 25c to 26c per bag in car lots, and at 30c to 35c in a small way.

UTICA, N.Y., June 29.—Cheese sales today: 4,980 boxes at 6c; 886 boxes, small, at 6c; 220 boxes, small, at 6c; 122 packages creamery butter sold at 10c. The market is lower 1c, but steady.

LITTLE FALLS, June 29.—50 boxes, large, cheese sold today at 6c; 1867 boxes, large, at 6c; 2,830 boxes, small, at 6c; 180 boxes, small, on private terms; 90 boxes consigned; 26 packages dairy butter sold at 14c to 15c.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

There were no new features in the local provision market. The demand for pork is still very slow, but a fair jobbing trade doing in smoked meats.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada short cut mess, per bbl. \$12.50 to \$13.00; Hams, city, cured, per lb., 7c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 8c; Bacon, per lb., 8c to 9c; Lard, com. refined, per lb., 6c.

There was a firmer feeling in the Chicago provision market, and pork improved 2c to 7c, closing \$7.00 June and July; \$7.15 September; \$7.07 1/2 October; \$7.87 1/2 January. Lard was about steady, closing \$3.87 1/2 June and July; \$4.00 September; \$4.07 1/2 October; \$4.17 1/2 December; \$4.32 1/2 January. Short ribs closed \$3.62 1/2 June and July; \$3.80 September; \$3.85 October.

There was no change in the Liverpool provision market. Pork closed 45s; lard 21s 3d; bacon, 23s to 24s; and tallow, 17s.

Chicago cash quotations are: Mess pork, \$6.95 to \$7.00; lard, \$3.87; short rib sides, \$3.60 to \$3.65; dry salted shoulders, \$3.87 to \$4.12 1/2; short clear sides, \$3.87 1/2 to \$4.00.

The run of cattle at the Point St. Charles market this morning was larger than usual, but the bulk was export stock which had been bought in the country and are for through shipment. The receipts of butchers' stock were small for which the demand was slow, as local dealers had ample supplies on hand, and only two or three lots changed hands, on the basis of 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. live weight. The demand from shippers was also limited, owing to the fact that they filled their wants pretty well in the Toronto market last Friday. A few small lots of sheep and lambs were picked up on local account at 8c to 3 1/2c per lb. live weight. Owing to the light receipts of hogs for the past two weeks, and notwithstanding the further decline in prices in the Toronto market last Friday, the tone of the market here this morning was stronger and prices advanced 15c to 25c per 100 lbs. There were 200 offered which met with a ready sale at \$4.25, and in one or two cases a trifle more was paid for really choice lots.