

To the Wives Is Sufficient.

For Rendering Pastry Short or Friable.

COTTOLENE

Is Better than Lard

Because it has none of its disagreeable and indigestible features.

Endorsed by leading food and cooking experts.

Ask your Grocer for It.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Writing on and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present constitution, in 1878, by its overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place each of the other 12 months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR THE INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Bestreger as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

The undersigned Bankers and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Wainwright, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk. J. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bk. A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Fohr, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING.

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 7th, 1893.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 PRIZE OF \$75,000; 2 PRIZES OF 10,000; 3 PRIZES OF 5,000; 4 PRIZES OF 2,500; 5 PRIZES OF 1,000; 10 PRIZES OF 500; 20 PRIZES OF 250; 50 PRIZES OF 100; 100 PRIZES OF 50; 200 PRIZES OF 25; 500 PRIZES OF 10; 1,000 PRIZES OF 5; 2,000 PRIZES OF 2; 4,000 PRIZES OF 1.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions, for \$90.

SPECIAL RATE TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

On which we will pay all charges, and we pay no charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails for the sale of lottery tickets, we are compelled to issue our tickets by express, and to receive our prizes by express.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly, and will be held in the city of Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

There will be no change in the management of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and the same will be conducted by the same management as heretofore.

PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated in New Orleans, that the Prize drawn to the number is payable in New Orleans; that the ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signature of GEORGE C. T. BRADSHAW, J. A. EARLY, W. L. CARROLL, who have all signed the guarantee of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that the ticket is presented at one of our counters.

N.B.—The tickets for the October drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual addresses of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CARROLL, will bear that of the new Commissioner, GEORGE C. T. BRADSHAW, J. A. EARLY, W. L. CARROLL, and the successor of G. T. BRADSHAW, deceased.

There are no many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of lottery tickets, and we receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by buying only the Louisiana State Lottery Tickets, and no others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

TRAINED NURSE.

Mrs. Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John" (nursing School for Nurses), is open for engagements (not exclusively). Address, Millerton, N. B.

FOR SALE.

In the town of Chatham belonging to the estate of the late George A. Blythe, is situated a fine lot of 12 1/2 acres of land on Queen street, known as the field behind the Bank Building property.

2 acres of land on the Richibucto road, adjoining the field behind the Bank Building property.

Terms easy.—1/3 payment in cash, and the balance in 1 year time secured.

For further particulars apply to SARAH M. BLAIR, or GORDON M. BLAIR, Executors, Chatham, August 30, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Thomas C. Gillespie, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to file their accounts, if any, at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December, 1893, at which time all persons indebted to the said Thomas C. Gillespie, are requested to make immediate payment to John F. Fotheringham, Executor, at Chatham, N. B., on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1893.

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, Executor.

When occurred and law relating to certificates of mates was invoked upon Miramichi steamboat interests, causing loss to the owners and much inconvenience to the public, there was not a newspaper outside of Northumberland to raise an editorial protest against the sudden respect for the law of 1883 generated at Ottawa. When, however, the same that was prescribed for the Miramichi was also administered to the St. John gander there is a looking and hissing that is much more noisy than dignified. The party papers are, as usual, into it as partisans. There is comparative silence on the one side, which is compensated for by extra cackle on the other, and it is evident that it is believed in some quarters that the great question in the next federal election in the commercial metropolis will be the punishment of Sir Hibbert Tupper for not winking at the continued violation of an ill-conceived statute after his attention had been called thereto. The Minister of Marine we think often wilfully persists in doing injustice simply because of a natural aversion to admitting that his department has acted hastily or unwisely, but in this particular matter, he had no choice. He has no power to suspend the operation of a statutory law and it is really for not assuming to be superior to parliament itself that he is attacked. Let us have less partyism and more common sense in these matters. The law is an absurd one, but it is the parliament that enacted it and not the minister who is unjustly called upon to enforce it that is to blame. The St. John papers are generally hysterical when the interests of their own locality are adversely interfered with, while they can stand by and, with stoical indifference, see those of any other part of the province slaughtered. This is why we, who have been through the mill, and, while going, had no sympathy from our selfish neighbors in the fog, are now amused at their sudden awakening to the necessity for doing something to render the certificate law non-applicable to boats on short ferries, so far as masters and mates are concerned.

The Indian Commissionership.

While no objection can be offered on personal grounds to the selection of Mr. Carter of Richibucto, Kent Co., as Indian Commissioner, in the place of the late Charles Sargent, deceased, it is a palpable slap at Northumberland that the office should be removed from it. This Indian district is composed of the counties of Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Gloucester and Restigouche, but nearly one-half of the Indians in it are located in Northumberland, which has more than one-half of the reserves and the largest of them all, Mr. McInerney, M. P., may, perhaps, be congratulated on having been able to secure the office for his partner, but the government cannot be congratulated on its inability to resist a too successful attempt to do an injustice to Northumberland.

God for Canada.

A Chicago correspondent of The New York Journal of Commerce has been coming up what he calls the gains and losses of the World's Fair, the countries and states that have derived practical benefit from their exhibits and those which have not. He thinks there was a certain exhibition about the agricultural exhibits of the States located in the Valley of the Mississippi that caused them to lose their attraction. The New England and some of the other Eastern States, he believes, derived little benefit from making agricultural exhibits, as they were so much inferior to those made by the Western States. But what he says of Canada is this: "Without doubt Canada will be a great gainer by the Fair. Its exhibit in every department was a surprise to those unfamiliar with Canadian resources in grain, fruit, live stock, vegetables, fish, lumber and minerals."

This entirely unsolicited and voluntary piece of testimony is valuable. There cannot be a doubt that the money spent on exhibiting Canadian specialties at the Fair has been and will be amply repaid to us.—Empire.

Nova Scotia's Coal Output.

The Trades Journal publishes the following figures of the output of the provincial coal mines for the nine months of 1893 ending September 30th:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Output. Locations include Chignecto, Springhill, Acadia Company's Mines, Intercolony, Dominion Company's Mines, Old Sydney Mines, and Mabon. Outputs range from 335 to 330,685.

The following is the comparative output for the nine months of 1892 and 1893:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Output. Locations include Cumberland, Pictou, Cape Breton, and Total. Outputs range from 403,482 to 1,682,713.

The Law Must be Enforced.

An Ottawa special of 28th Oct., to the Halifax Herald says: "A rather serious and startling discovery was made by the officials of the marine and fisheries here lately in regard to the administration of the law relating to certified masters and mates in the maritime provinces. In 1883 an act was put in operation which required Canadian sailing ships over 100 tons, engaged in the coasting trade or plying on the inland waters to have a certified master. It also requires every Canadian steamer to have a master with a certificate, and seaboats allowed by law to carry more than 40 passengers are required to have certified mates as well as certified masters, and the act places the duty of enforcing the law on collectors of customs. In the first part of September last, a passenger steamer called 'Rustler,' plying on the Miramichi river, in New Brunswick, in that locality called a ferry-boat, ran out of her course one night, in some way not yet accounted for, and collided with a wharf. One young lady was instantly killed. Another jumped through

THE LAURENTIAN ROCKS.

The oldest rock known to geologists is the Lower Laurentian, the 'fundamental geosis,' the 'Louisian' formation of Scotland, the Ottawa geosis of Canada, the lowest archaic crystalline rocks. This formation corresponds to what the older geologists call the 'fundamental granite.' From its texture and composition it is known that it cannot be a product of more heat; and, as it was laid down layer by layer after the manner of aqueous deposits. On the other hand, its chemical composition is quite different from that of the muds, and sands, and gravels usually deposited from water. Their special characters are caused by the fact that they have resulted from the slow decay of rocks like themselves under the operation of Carbon Dioxide and water. The old geists may have been deposited in a shoreless sea, holding in solution or suspension merely what it could derive from a sub-

FIRST APPEARANCE OF LIFE.

In the next succeeding formation—Logan's "middle part" of the Laurentian, the greenville series of Canada—Sir William Dawson notes a great and significant change. There is still a predominance of geisses, which may have been formed in the same manner as those before them. But associated with these are found great beds of limestone and dolomite, which must have been formed by the separation of calcium and magnesium carbonates from the sea water, either by chemical precipitation or by the agency of living beings. There are also found quartzite, quartzose gneiss, and even pebbles, which indicate sandbanks and shores. More than this, there are beds containing graptolites, which must be the remains of plants; and iron ores, which tell of the deoxidation of iron oxide by organic matters. Evidence is here, in fact, of land and ocean, of atmospheric decay of rocks, of deoxidizing processes carried on by vegetable life on the land and in the waters; of limestone building in the sea. To afford material for such rocks, the old Ottawa geosis must have been lifted up into continents and mountain masses by bendings and foldings of the original crust. Under the action of the carbon dioxide dissolved in rainwater, its feldspar had crumbled down in the course of ages. Isophtal, soda, lime, magnesia, and part of its silica had been washed into the sea, there to enter into new combinations and to form new deposits. The crumbling residue of fine clay and sand had been also washed down to the borders of the ocean, and had been there deposited in beds. Thus the earth had entered into a new phase, which has continued onward through the geological ages. The conditions required for life in the sea and on the land were present; and since in other periods it is known that life was always present when its conditions were present, "it is not reasonable to look for the earliest traces of life in this formation, in which we find, for the first time, this completion of those physical arrangements which make life, in such forms of it as exist in the sea, possible." Next to the Laurentian there is the Huronian formation, with its uncertain forms of life, and after this comes the Cambrian, in which are discovered a nearly complete fauna of protozoa, polyps, echinoderms, mollusks and crustaceans; and this is confined to one locality merely, but apparently extended over the whole world. This sudden in-coming of animal life, together with the subsequent introduction of successive groups of invertebrates, and finally of vertebrates, constitutes a problem over which men engaged in different branches of science are still quarreling and will probably continue to quarrel. "On one side are those who believe in spontaneous generation and evolution, and on the other those who believe that there was at this period a special creation. Sir William Dawson, it is needless to state, holds that the key to the mystery is to be found in the words: "And God said, Let the waters swarm with swarmer."

THE MOST ANCIENT FOSSIL WAS FOUND IN ONTARIO.

The story of the discovery of the most ancient known fossil in the world—the Eozoon—for which Sir William Dawson all the honor, is interestingly but modestly, so far as he is personally concerned, narrated. The specimens of it which had been procured in the Lower, or, as it is sometimes called, the Middle Laurentian, had been collected by a veteran Canadian mineralogist, Dr. Wilson, of Peth, Ont. He thought they were mineral specimens; and as such sent them to Sir William Logan. The form of the mineral was not then suspected to be of organic origin. In 1888 other specimens of it were found by Mr. J. McMullen, an explorer in the service of the Geological Survey, in the limestone of the Grand Cañon on the Ottawa River. They were examined by Sir William Logan, Mr. Billing, the paleontologist of the survey; and by the author of the present work, all of whom suspected an organic origin. It was not until a few years afterwards, however, that Sir William Dawson, examining microscopically a slice of one of the specimens, found a beautiful group of tubuli penetrating one of the calcite layers. Here was evidence, not only that the calcite layers represented the skeleton of the Eozoon fossil, but also of its affinities with the foraminiferi. When subsequent microscopical examinations had demonstrated this fact beyond all doubt, the important discovery was first made known to the scientific world through the "Proceedings of the Geological Society," London, in a composite paper written by

Managers for a permanent woman's home, and was accepted in their name by a committee; but the papers of transfer, now in the hands of the committee, are not yet signed.

The delay, it is said, is due to uncertainty whether the Park Commissioners will allow the building to be erected in the park. The Pansylvanian Building has been offered to the Chicago Naval club, but its acceptance depends upon the possibility of removing it without excessive cost. Executive Commissioner Hovey made a trip recently to Boston to confer with the other state commissioners concerning the disposition of the Massachusetts Building. None of them had any suggestion that seemed of value. The California building is large, but it is merely a temporary structure, and nobody has yet shown any desire for the material of which it is composed. There is much good lumber in the Washington building, and this will be fairly well salvaged from the Iowa building is permanent and will remain as a feature of Jackson Park. The Connecticut building which is chiefly of stone, has been sold to a Hyde Park man for \$3,000, but all the others which are of light material will have to be sold for a trifle or given away. There has been much talk about leaving many buildings in the park for convenience or ornament, but there is no certainty that any of them will be disposed of thus except the Iowa Building. Several may be taken by the Columbia Museum, but which is not known yet. The Fine Arts Building, which is generally considered the gem of the Fair, is of brick covered with staff. It was understood that it was to be permanent, but no definite arrangements have been made. Death of a Notable Personage. Maharajah Dupleep Singh died in Paris on 22 October from the effects of a paralytic stroke, at the age of 55 years. The Maharajah was a son of the famous Ranjett Singh, rajah of the Punjab. Dupleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality under certain conditions, one being that the young maharajah should receive four lakhs of rupees equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Rane, resided in England until her death in 1863, but steadfastly refused all persuasions to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the Maharajah would marry the Princess Victoria of Coburg, but in 1864 he was married at the British consulate at Alexandria to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. She died in September, 1887, and in May, 1889, he married, in Paris, Miss Ada Douglas Wetherill. The Maharajah purchased an estate near Theofog, Eng., where he resided for some time. In 1885 he presented to the British government a claim for increase of pension, payment of personal debts and other things to which he considered himself entitled. This claim being disallowed, he left England for India, but was not permitted to land. The Maharajah Dupleep, in view of his non-recognition by his own nation, and having expressed a deep regret for the course of loyalty which he had pursued toward England since 1856, Queen Victoria, by the advice of her ministers, accorded him a pardon. A Sensational Story Exploded. Lord Aberdeen good-humoredly exposed, at Hamilton the other day, the absurd fiction respecting his son Lord Haddo which has recently circulated, and originated, we believe, in the fertile brain of a correspondent of one of the New York papers. The story in question described Lord Haddo as having got into a scrape in New Brunswick and coming under the notice of a sheriff for not paying the whole sum demanded for using a boat. There may be some foundation for the story, but Lord Aberdeen's son, who is a youth at school and has never been in New Brunswick, was certainly not the hero of it, nor likely to be a pure invention. When Lord Haddo is more familiar with what passes for Canadian news in United States papers he will cease to marvel at its inaccuracies. News and Notes. KEEPING APPLES IN WINTER. For keeping apples in winter, use only clean barrels and sort the fruit well, packing each grade separately and marking it accordingly. Let no good fruit go to waste. For winter storage pack winter fruit when fully mature, handle it as carefully as you would eggs, leave it outdoors as long as safe from freezing, then put it in a cold cellar. For home use in spring try packing some five apples in barrels or boxes of dry oats or straw. In spring, if used as packing material, imparts a bad flavor to the fruit. THE YOUNG EARL OF DALHOUSIE. The young Earl of Dalhousie, who recently celebrated his fiftieth birthday, is the owner of an estate 136,000 acres in Forfarshire, worth about £40,000 per annum. His father, who was Secretary for Scotland under Mr. Gladstone, is one of the few exiles of death from a broken heart. He and his countess were returning from a trip to America in November of 1887, and reached Havre. The countess, who was suffering from fever, died there on November 24. The earl, quite prostrated with grief, took to his bed and died the next morning. PROTECTING ROSES. The means of protecting roses during winter must be adapted to the necessities of the plants according to locality. In and around Rochester, according to Vick the Hybrid Perpetuals may be left in many instances without protection except what they get from the buildings, shrubs and trees near them. In some cases they are banded up with straw, the wrappings being placed on them when winter has fully set in and kept on until about the 1st of April. A protection of soil is given by building a mound of earth up about 18 inches in height around the plant thus securing at least all the lower part of the bush. If the upper part is injured, it does not matter so much, for it is pruned away. Another way practiced in severe climates is to bend the shoots down to the ground, holding them there by little wooden pegs made from tree branches or by throwing pieces of sod on the tips of the shoots. After this the plants are covered at least a foot in depth with dried leaves. When plenty of evergreen branches can be had, these form a very excellent covering. Philosophy of the Lamp. How often we hear the queries, Whence comes the unpleasant odor from the use of the kerosene lamp, and what causes the lamp to smoke? A writer of The Household says: "Several things will cause the latter, a faulty room, without any means of ventilation, or a lamp of poor quality. If the lamp smokes or gives a dull, low light, the perforations in the burner, through which the current of fresh air passes, may be clogged with dust, and often the burned carbon of the wick is allowed to accumulate between the wick tubes and becoming saturated with oil causes the unpleasant smell when the lamp

even in untrained singers, a beautiful or "stinking" quality of tone in the voice, which is pleasing both to the singer and her hearers, and the preservation of this charming gift of the utmost importance, as cannot be attained, but can very easily be utterly lost by careless or inefficient training. Therefore, at the outset, in selecting an instructor, avoid if possible faddists, as they generally sacrifice quality of tone to their particular "fad," one of which may be the execution of a "light" passage gained at the expense of quality, such needless and forced voice and produces loudness and shrillness of tone which is positively painful to listen to. It must be borne in mind that in singing no extraordinary exertion should be found necessary. The most charming effects are nearly always obtained by natural means. Distinct articulation is quite as necessary in singing as in speaking, for without this rare accomplishment one may listen to a singer who is possibly a good executant and in a state of rapt attention, and yet not be what the song is about, and we must say that such performances amount almost to an insult to any audience, and it is much to be regretted that, in the study of singing, so little attention is paid to this most important point. Fashion Notes. Ladies continually scan the fashion plates for some new and becoming design in dress to enhance their beauty and charms. There is nothing more becoming than the healthy glow, bright eye, and the firm elastic step of vigorous womanhood. Ladies who suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, anemia, tired feeling, pallor, loss of appetite, hysteria, weak heart, weak stomach, or any nervous disorder, will find in Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic a certain cure for all these troubles, and a perfect health restorer and invigorator to nerves, stomach and blood. Price 50 Cents a bottle, 6 bottles \$2.50. For sale by all druggists and dealers. The Marriage Relation. THE MOST SOLEMN OF ALL CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY MEN AND WOMEN, The most solemn obligations engendered in any earthly connection are consummated through marriage. The entire life of man and woman entering into the state of matrimony undergoes a transformation. Each assumes an interest in another's welfare that calls for consideration at the expense of self-interest, for each has the power to exalt or debase the life thus united with their own. Humanity at large has a vested interest in every matrimonial venture, in the heritage bequeathed children, in the influences radiating from the home center which each married couple create. No one truly worthy the privileges of married life will enter the estate hastily or selfishly; a wife enters the estate with the same earnestness and devotion as a man undergoes a transformation. Each assumes an interest in another's welfare that calls for consideration at the expense of self-interest, for each has the power to exalt or debase the life thus united with their own. Humanity at large has a vested interest in every matrimonial venture, in the heritage bequeathed children, in the influences radiating from the home center which each married couple create. No one truly worthy the privileges of married life will enter the estate hastily or selfishly; a wife enters the estate with the same earnestness and devotion as a man undergoes a transformation. 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