## To the Wives Is Sufficient."

When

occurred and

comparative silence on the

metropolis will be the punishment

department has acted hastily or un-

wisely, but, in this particular matter,

he had no choice. He has no power

to suspend the operation of a statutory

he is attacked. Let us have less

acted it and not the minister who

are generally hysterical when the in-

terests of their own locality are ad-

stand by and, with stoical indifference,

see those of any other part of the

province slaughtered. That is why

we, who have been through the mill.

from our selfish neighbors in the fog.

are now amused at their sudden

something to render the certificate law

non-applicable to boats on short ferries,

so far as masters and mates are con

The Indian Commissionership

While no object on can be offered of

personal grounds to the selection of Mr

Carter of Richibucto, Kent Co., as In-

dian Commissioner, in the place of the

palpable slap at Northumberland that the

counties of Northumberland, Kent.

gouche, but nearly one-half of the In-

which has more than one-half of th

reserves and the largest of them all. Mr.

McInerney, M. P., may, perhaps, be con

gratulated on having been able to secure

the office for his partner, but the govern

ment cannot be congratulated on its it

ability to resist a too successful attempt to

Good for Canada.

York Journal of Commerce has bee

counting 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 monotony about the agricultural

exhibits of the S ates located in the Val

lose their attraction. The New England

and some of the other Eastern States, he

making agricultural exhibits, as they

were so much inferior to those made

by the Western States. But what he

gainer by the Fair. Its exhibit in every

department was a surprise to those un-

fruit, live stock, vegetables, fish, lum-

This entirely unsolicited and voluntary

piece of testimony is valuable. There

cannot be a doubt that the money spent

on exhibiting Canadian excellencies at

Nova Scotia's Coal Output.

Tue Trades' Journal publishes

of 1893 ending September 30th :

following figures of the output of the

Dominion Company's Mines.......652.833

Increase over 1802...... 227,149

The Law Must be Enforced.

Halifax Herald says :-

403.482

793.021

says of Canada is this

ber and minerals."

paid to us .-- Empire.

o lev of the Mississippi that caused them to

A Chicago correspondent of The New

do an injustice to Northumberland.

office should be removed from

Indian district is composed

For Rendering Pastry Short or Friable.

Is Better than Lard Весацзе It has mone of its disagreeable and indigestible

Endorsed by leading food and cooking experts.

features.

Ask your Grocer for it.

Made only by N. K. TAIRBANK & CO., Wellingron and Ann Streets. MONTREAL.

INPRECED NIED ATTRACTION



State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational

and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take injudiciously called upon to enforce place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its that is to blame. The St. John papers in each of the other ten 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 INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louis ana State Lottery Company, and in person control the Drawings themwith honesty, fairness, and in good faith parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

It Enely

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and late Charles Sargent, deceased, it is Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Vil ere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at Westmorland, Gloucester and

R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. 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 is	\$75,000
1 PRIZE OF 20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF 5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF 300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF 200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF 100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF 60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF 40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$100 are	\$10,000
100 do 60 are	6,000
100 do 40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 Prizes of \$20 are	\$19,980
909 Prizes of 20 are	19,980
	10,000
3,434 Prizes,amounting to	\$265,460

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

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

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

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD. Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any uantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- After January 1st, 1894 These drawings will take place monthly as hereto fore. There will be no change in the manager CONRAD, President

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, W. L. CABELL, hav ing also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented

N.B.-The tickets for the October drawing, and all ments of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGUARD, deceased. There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

## TRAINED NURSE.

Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John t raining School for Nurses," is open for engagements (no obstetrics). Address, Millerton, Mir., N B.

## FOR SALE.

In the town of Chatham belonging to the estate the late George A Blair. The tenament houses and property 100 ft. front by 132 ft. deep, situate on Queen street, known as th Dean property.
5 acres of land on the Richibucte road, adjoining the field behind Blink Bonnie property. Terms easy .-- payment in cash, and the balan

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

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Thomas F. Gillespie, of Chatham, in the ment to John Fotheringham J.P., at his office.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this 24th day of August, A. D. 1893. ELIZABETH GILLESPIE. Executrix

inspers by the direction of the minisl captins and law relating to certificated out mates was invoked upon Miramic

cumstices attending the casualty, when reemen of the Rustir running without either a certifiit was discovered that not only was the that all over the maritime provinces the ect had for ten long years been a dead steamboat interests, causing loss to the owners and much inconvenience to the public, there was not a newspaper outcountable way interpreting the law as not side of Northumberland to raise an editorial protest against the sudden many cases what is termed a "ferry" is in respect for the law of 1883 generated at Ottawa. When, however, the sauce that was prescribed for the Miramichi goose is also administered to the St. John gander there is a honking and hissing that is much more noisy than dignified. The party papers are, as usual, into it as partizans. There is bility when parliament has wisely neglectwhich is compensated for by extra and kindred laws such as the steamboat cackle on the other, and it is evident relating to the safety of life and property that it is believed in some quarters are statutory and may not be disobeyed that the great question in the next by anyone. Such being the case their federal election in the commercial

the cowindow and was drowned.

provisions should be firmly carried out. This legislation is based largely on Sir Hibbert Tupper for not winking at English acts of a similar character and the continued violation of an ill-con- followed the occurrence of distressing ceived statute after his attention had accidents and loss of life in our own

been called thereto. The Minister of waters. Marine we think often wilfully persists An Ottawa despatch of 29.h says:in doing injustice simply because of a Wm. Smith, deputy minister of marine, natural aversion to admitting that his left for the maritime provinces vesterday He will probably inquire into the difficulty respecting the non-enforcement of the masters and mates act. Speaking of the non-enforcement of the act in the law and it is really for not assuming of department said yesterday: "The to be superior to parliament itself that trouble seems to have arisen through the action or inaction of local customs officers. partyism and more common sense in If they had done their duty in 1883. these matters. The law is an absurd when the act became law, there would of the sudden enforcement of the statute. It is incredible to believe that these officers were ignorant of their duty. Certificates have been granted by the hundred to masters and mates during the past ten years, and non-compliance with versely interfered with, while they can the provisions of the act, which were fully discussed by parliament in 1883. meant serious risk to the public and great unfairness to the men who took their certificates in goon faith. The case of the Rustler is one which should settle and, while going, had no sympathy the question. Through the non-observance of the statute, uncertificated officers were in charge of this vessel, and two awakening to the necessity for doing lives paid the penalty. All parties concerned in the running of vessels by uncertificated officers will be prosecuted. and the conduct of the officers responsible for the enforcement of the act will be reported to the head of their department.

> Death of Sir John Caldwell Abbott. A Montreal despatch of Monday last says that Sir John Caldwell Abbott, who succeeded Sir John Macdonald as premier of Canada and was the immediate pre decessor in that position of Sir John Thompson died that evening at 8.30 o'clock. The ex-premier had been rapidly failing since Sunday and when the end came his friends were quite prepared for

dians in it are located in Northumberland. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, son of the late Sir John Macdonald, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons. has represented Winnipeg for three years and only consented to enter political life with the understanding that he would retire at an early date. He has a large law practice, and but little taste politics, and cannot do justice to his without sacrificing He was a general favorite with both parties and his resignation will

#### What the Rocks Tell us About the History of Life. - When Man First

Appeared on the Scene.

be regretted.

The work which he has just published swarm with swarmers." ("Salient Points in the Science of the Eath." Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co. will give to that position a durableness upon which lapse of time can in no degree have any appreciable effect. Graceful in diction, and lucid in statement, the book "Without doubt Canada will be a great abounds with curious, interesting, and valuable facts of high scientific import the results of half a century of close, in familiar with Canadian resources in grain, telligent, and, it should be added, laborious study and research. It gives us clear and comprehensive view of all that geology has revealed to us up to the present day, many of the discoveries des cribed having been made by the distinguished author himself; and to say that the Fair has been and will be amply reit does this in a most satisfactory manner. is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon the work.

Like the thorough scientist that he is Sir William confines himself to the domain of geology, acknowledging its limitations, and its incompetence to afford us any light as to those transcendental questions which relate to the ultimate consti-.333,009 tution of matter, the nature of th .205,193 ethereal medium that fills space, the absolute difference or identity of chemical elements, the cause of gravation, the 75,364 conservation and dissipation of energy, the primary origin of bioplasmic matter, cognetic subjects. What th geologist has to tell us is that part of the history of the earth which began with the formation of rocks that are the foundation of the earth's crust. Further back than that he does not-nay he cannot-go. Increase over 1891...... 107,000 It is for physicists to penetrate, if they can, into the earilier period of the earth's

time; and to tell us what they think they have gleaned from their shadowy re An Ottawa special of 28th Oct., to the THE LAURENTIAN ROCKS. "A rather serious and startling discovery was made by the officials of the mu-The oldest rock foundation known ine and fisheries here lately in regard to geologists is the Lower Laurentian, the the administration of the law relating to "fundamental gneiss," the Lawisian formation of Scotland, the Ottawa goiss of time provinces. In 1883 an act was put Canada, the lowest archæin crystalline in operation which required Canadian rocks. This formation corresponds to sailing ships over 100 tons, engaged in the | what the older geologists call the "funcoasting trade or plying on the inland damental granite." From its texture and composition it is known that it canis a bedded rock, it is inferred that it was laid down layer by layer after the than 40 passengers are required to have manner of aqueous deposits. On the certificated mates as well as certificated other hand, its chemical composition is masters, and the act places the duty of en- quite different from that of the muds, forcing the law on collectors of customs. and sands, and gravels usually deposited calcite layers represented the skeleton of In the first part of September last, a pas- from water. Their special characters are the Eozoon fossil, but also of its affinities senger steamer called "Rustler," plying caused by the fact that they have result- with the foraminifers. When subsequent on the Miramichi river, in New Bruns- ed from the slow decay of rocks like microscopical examinations had demon-County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to hand in their accounts, dily attested to, within wick, in that locality called a ferry-boat, themselves, under the operation of Carstrated to, within passes. may be clogged with dust, and loudness and duration, and of course it is ran out of her course one night, in some bon Dioxide and water. The old gneisses important discovery was first made is the most picturesque structure at the often the burned carbon of the wick is all needless to say that the most important way not yet accounted for, and collided may have been deposited in a shoreless known to the scientific world through the Fair, will be sold for use as a summer house. lowed to accumulate between the wick of these four terms (which are applicable will show. For terms and particulars apply to

An ery was immediately held by of fusion, still thin, and exuding here and Dr. Carpenter, and Dr. Sterry Hunt. MBER 2, 1893. the chan of the board of steambout there, through its fissuees, heated water and volcanic products. This, Sir William ter of arine and fisheries into the cir- says, is just what we have a right to ex- away that man, in whom, arcording to pect, if the earth was once a heated or Sir William, the science of the earth has fluid mass, and if the oldest Laurentian its culmination and terminus, appeared rock consists of the first beds and layers upon the scene. There is a long discustoms department, and the minister has | crust than the material of the old gneisses. been stormed by applications to suspend | The fundamental gueiss of the Lower the operation of this act until certificated | Laurentian may have been the first rock officers can be got. He has however re- formed; and thus the Lower Laurentian gneiss is probably the oldest rock that shall ever be known; the limit of our incandescent globe.

#### FIRST APPEARANCE OF LIFE.

In the next succeeding formation-Logan's "middle part" of the Laurentian. grenville series of Canada-Sir William Dawson notes a great and signifiinance of gneisses, which may have been formed in the same manner as those below them. But associated with these are great beds of limestone 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 quartz to, quartzose genisses, and even pebble-beds, which indicate sandbanks and shores. More than this, there are beds containing graphite, which must be the residue of plants; and iron ores. oxide by organic matters. Evidence here, in fact, of land and ocean atmospheric decay of rocks, of deodizing processes carried on by vegetable life on the land and in the waters: of limestone bnilding in the sea. To afford material for such rocks, the old Ottawa gneiss 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 felspar had crumbled down in the course of ages. Its potash, soda. lime, magnesia, and part of its silicia 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 into the borders of the ocean, and had been there deposited in beds. Thus the earth had entered into a new phase, which has con inued 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 un reasonable to look for the earliest traces of life in this formation, in which find, for the first time, this completion of those physical arcangements which make life, in such forms of it as exist in the sea. possible,' Next to the Lunentian there the sad news. Sir John Abbott was 72 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, moliusks and crustacea; and this not confined to one locality merely, but apparently extended over the whole world. This sudden in-coming of animal life, together with the subsequeut introduction of successive groups of invertebrates, and finally of vertebrates con stitutes 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 words: "And God said. Let the waters

> of chance are very forcible, as are also those against evolution. All plants and animals did not first appear under embryonic forms or in imperfect species little material in the buildings worth "The first appearance of leading types of life is rarely embryonic, or of the nature of immature individuals. On the contrary, they often appear in highly perfect and specialized forms, often, however, of composite type, and expressing characters afterwards so separated as to belong to higher groups ..... Had I time to refer in detail to the breaks in the continuity of life which cannot be explained by the imperfection of the record, I could show, at least, that nature in this case does advance 'per saltum'-by leaps rather than by a slow continuous process. Many able reasoners, as Le Conte, in America, and Mivart and Collard in England, hold this view. ' It may be incidentally observed that S'. George Mivart belongs to America now, as he has for several years been professor at the Catholic University.

THE MOST ANCIENT FOSSIL WAS FOUND IN

The story of the discovery of the most ancient known fossil in the world-the Eozoon-for which Sir William deserver all the honor, is interestingly but modestly, so far as he is personally concerned. na rated. 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 Perth, 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 1858 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 Calumet on the Ottawa River. They were examined by Sir William Logan, Mr. Billings, the palæontologist 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 specipenetrating one of the calcite layers. Here was evidence, not only that the

EARLY MAN.

cated master or a certificated mate, but deposited upon it, perhaps by a heated tance, measured by time, between him ocean. It has been said that "the secret of and the eozoon; but it does not appear to the earth's hot youth has been well kept." be so lengthy when we traverse it in comletter as far as ferry-boats and tugs were But with the help of physicial science pany with the late Principal of McGill one can guess at an original heat-liquefied University. The intervening stages have ball, with denser matter at its centre and been full of interest, as all who read the applying to tugs and ferries, although in with lighter and oxidized matter at its book will see. That man was originally surface can imagine a scum or crust form- frugivorous his whole structure testifies. ing at its surface; and from what is known | That he originated in some warm climate of the earth's interior, nothing is more and fertile land is equally certain. But communicating this state of affairs to the likely to have constituted that slaggy when and where he first appeared science cannot tell us. "The earliest certain indications of the presence of man in Europe, Asia, or Africa, so far as is yet known, belong," Sir William contends. "to the Modern or Anthropic period alone." That man may have existed "backward progress" beyond which there previously no one need deny; but no one remains nothing to the geologist except can yet affirm it either, on a basis of fact. inspection act, the deck load law and that | physical hypotheses respecting a cooling | On the different races of men, their habits and abodes, and on man's place in nature. the author of the work under review discourses learnedly. His geology given us its last word? This is a question which no one can answer; and it seems to have been anticipated by Sir William, who is the first chapter of the "Science of the cant change. There is still a predom- Earth" says: "It is not given to any one age or set of men to comprehend all the invsteries of nature, or to arrive at point where it can be said. There is no need of further exploration. Even in the longest journey of the most adventurous traveller there is an end of discovery, and in the study of nature cape rises beyond cape and mountain behind mountain interminably. The finite cannot comprehend the infinite, the temporal the eternal. We need not, however, on that account be agnostics, for it is still true that, within the scope of our narrow powers and opportunities, the Supreme power and divinity; and it is this, and

> this alone, that gives attraction and dignity to natural science." This work, which its author in a very brief preface pathetically terms "a clos ing deliverance on some of the more in portant questions of geology," will in all probability become a text-book on the subject of which it treats, not only in Canada but in the United States and the United Kingdom. It is well printed and neatly bound : and it contains forty-six illustrations, many of which are original,

## Fretty but Useless.

BIG BUILDINGS OF THE WHITE CITY ARE NOT

CHICAGO CONTRACTORS REFUSE TO BID FO THE SALVAGE-STATE BUILDINGS A

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-It cost \$30,000,000 to nake the Fair. The officials would like to know now just how much it will cost to un-

make it. The Fair efficials are under a bond of \$100,000 to have all the buildings and other appurtenances of the Fair removed and the park returned to its former condition by Jan. 1, 1894. To do this is now practically impossible, and they have asked the Park Commissioners for at least six months' extension of the time, and, if possible, twelve months. This request will be granted probably, but there are other diffi

The Fair people do not know where ind purchasers for the buildings. There are about one hundred in the park, ex clusive of small refreshment pavilions, and there is enough material in them, if it were of the right sort to build a considerable tewn. In this the trouble lies. Nobods wants the material, and to have the build ing torn down and the debris carried away would make such a hole in the receipts from the recent large crowds that very few dollars would be left for the stockholders. At the opening of the Fair the buildings

were included in the list of probable assets

at its close, and many thought that at least \$1,000,000 would be realized from their sale. Now the directory would be glad to give them in a lump to the man who would acies. take them all away and restore the grounds. Some time ago the directory began to seek purchasers, and thought nothing more was needed than a notification that bids would be received. They were disappointed. Contractors went down to the Fair and ookel av the buildings. Then they put their hands in their pockets and went The directors made inquiries and the contractors replied that there was very

The "staff' which proved so serviceable in securing architectural effects renders the buildings worthless for old material. The "staff" is nothing more than a kind of plaster and, of course, cannot be used again, The wooden framework which supports this

staff is too light to furnish much lumber. The buildings are so large that it will be an expensive, and, in some particulars dangerous, task to tear them down. Contracbuilding, which covers 31 acres and is 260 feet high, say that the man who razes it will have to be as skilful as the architect who salvage from the manufactures building than by immense iron girders-the largest ever cast. Together these weigh many million pounds, and it is thought that some railroad will buy them and use them in the construction of a depot.

A recent despatch from Memphis stated the Memphis and Charleston Railroad would buy the Transportation building, remove it to that city and use it as a railway station. As this structure is built entirely of wood and staff this must be a mistake, and the Fair officials say they have received no proposition from the railroad company for

No propositions to purchase Machinery Hall, the Electricity Building, the Mining Building, the Terminal Station, the Woman's Building, the Casino and other large structures have been received.

The foreign commissioners will dispose o their own buildings, but they are in no better condition than the directory. Germany has the finest of the foreign buildings. It cost about, \$150,000. Dr. Richter hopes to sell it to some German club in Chicago, but has received no offer. The English building. while not imposing, is very substantial, brick and wood being used in its construction. No offers have yet been received for it either. There will be very little salvage from the Spanish, French, and most of the South and Central American buildings. Staff was used largely in their construction. The Swedish building and the Norwegian Pavillion are of hard wood, and are offered

merged crust recently cooled from a state Sir William Logan, Managers for a permanent woman's home, is heated. In all lamp, where proper and even in untrained singers, a beautiful or It was after the ice age had passed but its acceptance depends upon the possibilty of removing it without excessive

> 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 there may be a fair salvage from it. The Iowa building is permanent and wi'l remain as a feature of Jackson Park. The Connectient 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 Columbian Museum, but which is not known vet.

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 Dhuleep 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 Runjett Singh, rajah of the Punjaub. Dhuleep 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 conjah should receive four lacs of 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 Rance, resided in England until her death in 1863, but steadfastly refused all persuasions to become a convert to Chris-

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 Wetherhill

The Maharajah purchased an estate near Thetford, Eng., where he resided for some years. 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

The maharajah Dhuleep, in view of his non-recognition by his own nation, and having expressed deep regret for the course of hostility which he had pursued toward England since 1886, Queen Victoria, by the advice of her ministers, accorded him a

## A Sensational Story Exploded.

Lord Aberdeen good-humoredly exposed, at Hamilton the other day, the absurd fiction respecting his son Lord Haddo which was lately circulated, and originated, we believe, in the fertile brain of a correspondent for one of the New York papers. 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 a youth at school and has never been in New Brunswick, was certainly not the hero of it. Most likely it was pure invention. His Excellency is more familiar with what passes for Canadian news in United States papers he will cease to marvel at its inaccur-

## News and Notes.

KEEPING APPLES IN WINTER. For keeping apples in winter, use only clean barrels and sort the fruit well, packing ingly. Let no good fruit go to waste. Dry what cannot be marketed otherwise. winter storage pack winter fruit when fulls 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. home use in spring try packing some fine apples in barrels or boxes of dry oats or cork dust. Pine sawdust, 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 fifteenth birthday, is the owner of an estate 136,000 acres in Forfarshire, worth about £40,000 per annum. under Mr. Gladstone, is one of the few exprostrated with grief, took to was dead 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 Hybred Perpetuals may be left in many instances without protection except what they got from the buildings, shrubs and trees near them. In some cases they are bound up with straw, the wrappings being placed on them when winter has fully set in and kept on until about the 1st of April. 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 all the lower part of the bush. If the upper part is injured, it does not matter so nuch, 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 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 every excellent covering.

#### Philosphy of the Lamp. How often we hear the queries, Whence

comes the unpleasant oder from the use It is probable that some of the State lamp to smoke? A writer of The Household Commissioners will realize a considerable says: "Several things will cause the latter, percentage of the cost from the sale of a stuffy room, without any means of ventila- mistake made in this respect often causes its their buildings. The Winconsin Building, tion and filled with people, is often the cause. impairment and subsequent ruin. which is of wood and stone, was sold several '-If the lamp smokes or gives a dull, yelmonths ago to a Chicago man, who will low light, the perforations in the burner, hear in the human voice are really all con- sale. The New York Building was presented tubes and becoming saturated with oil both to singing and speaking) is quality. JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, Executor stantly killed. Another jumped through merely what it could derive from a sub- London, in a composite paper written by by Gov. Flower to the Board of Lady causes the unpleasant smell when the lamp Many of our readers have doubtless noticed,

wick is turned down. There is no economy in this, but there is danger to health and life.

time when the flame will without smoking, but after the lamp and chimney are properly heated and a full ies of the wick, a strong flame can be maintained. If, with this supply established, the wick is turned down owing to its decrease of burning surface, the supply of oil in the same ratio and what is not consumed in the flame being volatilized into gas, it into the air of the room, vitiating it and making it unwholesome as well as unpleasant to breathe. A lamp, therefore, ought never to be turned low down.

"Cleanliness is also essential to having a good light, preventing odors and smoke. is a good plan to boil the wick tubes in so and water two or three times during the

#### Religious Sects vs Atheism.

[Rev. John Conway, in November Donahoe's.] The tendency in this country is not ontinue to rattle the dry bones of heresies. Theology will continue to grow as in the past, for in the domain of dogma this nothing more than saving that doctrinal developement will continue, and in the region of morals new conditions of society will present new cases for solution. The velopement of which I speak may be illustrated by the example of scientific evolution. This science says that man developed originally from a protoplasm. That protoplasm contained the promise and potency of the

seems to have taken place in a somewhat restorer and invigorator to nerves, stomach similar way. There was at first the germ or protoplasm, as it were, which contained all bottles \$2.50. For sale by all druggists and the promise and potency of future doctrines. Then the Apostles' Creed was drawn up. which, however, does not contain the full body of Christian teaching. Definitions are the work of time. There were none at first They have grown up during nineteen hundred years. Christian men of light, in the United States to-day, are fast learning that their polemical power must be directed. against other Christian denominations, but against atheism.

Even the discussions which sprang up after the trouble between Dr. Luther and his ecclesiastical superiors have little attraction. except perhaps, as a matter of learning for the clergymen of any denomination here in the United States. Catholics will go on be lieving the doctrines taught by the Church. just as they believed in the divinity of Christ before and after the council of Nice in 325.

But these questions are not live ones in the popular sense of the phrase. And Prot estants are willing to leave Catholics in undisturbed possession of their belief. People want knowledge and not argument, irenics rather than polemics. The late Cardinal Manning used to say that controversy repels. but charity unites.

The leaders of Catholic thought in the United States recognise these principles, and they augur a useful future for the Catholic Church in this country. The evolution which has taken place in men's minds is largely the reason why religious controversy has become unnecessary.

### The Prohibition Question.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA ASKED TO FINE THE AUTHORITY OF THE LOCAL

LEGISLATURES. OTTAWA, October 29.-An important eference has been decided upon by the Dominion government. In order to settle finally the question whether the Dominion or provincial legislature has power to deal with the question of prohibition, the supreme court of Canada has been invited to express his views on the following questions: 1.-Has a provincial legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale, within the province, of spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors.

2. -Or has the legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the province as to which the Canada Temperance act is not in operation. 3. - Has a provincial legislature jurisdic-

tion to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the province.

4.—Has a provincial legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such

liquors into the province. 5.—If a provincial legislature has jurisdiction to prohibit sales of such liquors. irrespective of quantity, has such legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail according to the definition of a sale by either in statute in force in the province at the time of confederation any other definition thereof.

6.-If a provincial legislature has limited jurisdiction only as regards the prohibition of sales, has the legislature jurisdiction to prohibit sales subject to the limits provided by the several subsections of the 99th section of the Canada Temperance act or any of them, (R. S. C. Chap. 109, section 99.)

7.-Had the Ontario legislature jurisdiction to enact the I8th section of the act passed by the legislature of Ontario in the 53rd year Vic, entitled "an act to improve the liquor licence act," as said section is explained by the acts passed by the said legislature, 54, Vic., and entitled "an act respecting local option in the matter

Two months ago 'the Ontario government propounded a similar series of question view of the federal action, it is expected the provincial government will not proceed with its reference.

## Music at Home.

Nearly every lady possesses a singing voice of some description, although many seem doubtful on this point, for one so frequently hears the remark. "I cannot sing." A writer in The Housewife, who assumes that any lady can sing if she will only take the trouble to master the details of the theory and practice of music, makes some hopeful suggestions, among which are

painting can be acquired by the same instrument having the power of appealing tones, which please the ear and touch the soul of the hearer, the words give to the music a much more definite application and

Women possess three different kinds of voices-soprano, mezzo-soprano and contralto-each voice containing three distinct qualities-the chest, medium and head registers-and every lady intending to become a singer should ascertain at the very commencement of her studies to which of these three her voice really belongs, as a

The endless varieties of sound which we

complete combustion is maintained, there is "taking" quality of tone in the voice no perceptible odor from any quality of oil which is pleasing both to the singer and her sold in the market. Another cause of the hearers, and the preservation of this charmcannot be attained, but can very easily be ing. Therefore, at the outset, in selecting they generally sacrifice quality of tone to their particular "fad," one of which may be brilliant execution of florid passages gained Executive Commissioner Hovey made a supply of oil established through the capillar- at the expense of quality, which necessarily forces the voice and produces loudness and shrillness of tone which is positively pain

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

Distinct articulation is quite as necessar in singing as in speaking, for without this rare accomplishment one may listen to a singer who is possibly a good executant and be in a state of Egyptian darkness as to 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.

#### Fashion Notes.

so little attention is paid to this most im

portant point.

Ladies continually scan the fashion plates or some new and becoming design in dre 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 anaemia, tired feelings, 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 The development of Christian doctrine all these troubles, and a perfect health and blood. Price 50 Cents a bottle, 6

### The Marriage Relation.

THE MOST SOLEMN OF ALL CONTRACTS ENTER ED INTO BY MEN AND WOMEN. The most solemn obligations engendered in

any earthly contract are consummated through marriage. The entire life of man and woman entering into the state of matrimenv undergoes a transformation. Each assumes an interest in another's welfare that calls for consideration at the expense of self-interests. 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 elfishly; effects upon the possible lives that may came under their charge will always be consideration with wise heads and just hearts. Society has a right to protes against the acceptance, by any girl, of a moral leper as the father of her children. even if a fascination bewilders her own pure nstincts, and leads her to believe the sacrifice of her pure life to the service of reformation is justifiable.

"The sins of the father shall be visited apon the children." It is the ignorant disregard of this sacred warning that has filled the world with tainted human bodies. distorted moral natures and befogged intellects. Every girl who accepts as a husband a man of immoral habits is a participant in a crime resulting in untold human miseries... No less evil is the man who confers mother? hood upon unworthy woman. The silly, selfish girl who through vanity and ignorance distorts her physical construction and destroys her mental and physical vigor, is unworthy that crown of womanhood, while the simple child who would marry for the excitement of a wedding, a few fine clothes and the title, is the most pitiable spectacle of the debased social condition that has produced unintelligent woman and considered her available in marriage. What the world needs to-day is women capable of strength in wifehood and of noble intelligence in motherhood, wedding with pure-hearted, pure-

The family life can mould the development of the nation; in it is a power potential to solve the social questions and adjust many human ills.

It is the mother's duty to train her children from comparatively early years intelligently to understand the sacredness of the relation, obligations, both physical and physiological, and inculcate an ideal of marriage that would lead to a qualifying inharacter for the holy privilege. Purity in thought, a noble altruism in

demeanor, and physical vigor, a desire to make a hearthstone of home an alter before which the Christly principles should daily be enacted should be the preparation for, and leading motive in the enactment of marriage. Then the harvest of love shall be reaped in happiness and benefit to all humanity. Children nourished in the atmosphere of love and purity will go forth to bless the land and do honor to the parents who made of home a sanctuary, and marriage a pure fulfilling of divine law. -[Housekeeper.

## Safe, Sure, and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement mbodies. Just what you are looking for, is t not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractorthe great sure-pop corn cure-acts in this way. It makes no sore spots : safe, acts speedily and with certainty : sure and mildly. without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or sub-

# SALT

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To be sold at public auction on Thursday first day of February next, in front of the P Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and five o'clock, p. m :-Noonan, in and to all that piece or parcel of land wenty-five and extending to the rear of the original olume 57 pages 330 and 331 of said volume, which and occupation of the said Michael F. Noonan: The same having been seized by me under and be

Supreme Court and out of the st. John County Court against the said Michael F. Noonan. Sheriff's Office Newcastle, 14th October, A. D. JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff

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