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Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place every month.

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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 no newspaper outside of Northumberland to raise an editorial protest against the sudden 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, 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 the great question in the commercial metropolis will be the punishment of Sir Herbert 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. That is why we, who have been through the mill, and, while going, had no sympathy from our selfish neighbors in the fog, are now amazed at their sudden awakening to the necessity for doing something to render the certificate law non-applicable to boats on short forays, so far as masters and mates are concerned.

The Indian Commissioner. While no object can be offered on personal grounds to the selection of Mr. Carter of Richmond, Kent, C., as Indian Commissioner in the place of the late Charles Sargent, deceased, it is a palpable jab at Northumberland that the office should be removed from it. This Indian district is composed of the counties of Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Gloucester and Rutland, and 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. Macdonald, P. M., perhaps, he can gratulate 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 counting up what he calls the gains and losses of the World's Fair, the countries and states that have derived practical benefits from their exhibits and those which have not. He thinks there was a certain monetary 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."

The Trades' Journal publishes the following figures of the output of the provincial coal mines for the nine months of 1893 ending September 30th: Chicoutimi..... 70,128 Springfield..... 333,000 Inter-lake..... 169,892 Dominion Company's Mines..... 632,333 Old Sydney Mines..... 125,274 Victoria..... 75,264 Mabou..... 610 Cumberland..... 403,482 330,655 Quebec..... 273,845 331,738 Cape Breton..... 904,186 730,021 Total..... 1,827,713 1,435,464 Increase over 1892..... 327,149 Increase over 1891..... 107,000

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 mine and fisheries here lately in regard to the administration of the law relating to the great question in the commercial metropolis will be the punishment of Sir Herbert 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. That is why we, who have been through the mill, and, while going, had no sympathy from our selfish neighbors in the fog, are now amazed at their sudden awakening to the necessity for doing something to render the certificate law non-applicable to boats on short forays, so far as masters and mates are concerned."

Trained Nurse. Miss Meredith, Graduate of the "St. John's Training School for Nurses," is open for engagements at her residence, 121 St. John Street, Halifax, N. S.

FOR SALE. In the town of Chatham, belonging to the estate of the late George A. Blair, The household goods and property 100 ft. front by 122 ft. deep, situate on Queen street, known as the Blair property. A large lot of land on the Richibucto road, adjoining the field titled "Blair's Estate," containing the balance in 1 year time accrued. For 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 P. Gilchrist, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, duly attested by their oaths, on or before the 15th day of November next, at the residence of the undersigned, at Chatham, N. B., in this date of August 30, 1893. ELIZABETH GILCHRIST, Executrix. JOHN PUGHEN, Executor.

of the window and was drowned. An error was immediately held by the members of the board of health, by the direction of the minister of agriculture and fisheries into the circumstances attending the casualty, when it was ascertained that not only was the boat running without either a certificate or a certified mate, but that all over the maritime provinces the boats had for ten years been a dead letter as far as ferry-boats and tugs were concerned; the collectors in some unaccountable way interpreting the law as not applying to tugs and ferries, although in many cases what is termed a "ferry" is in reality a passenger steamer. The marine and fisheries department had no time in communicating this state of affairs to the customs department, and the minister has been stung by applications for suspension of the act until certified officers can be got. He has however refused to assume an authority or responsibility when parliament has wisely neglected to give it to him. The act referred to and kindred laws such as the steamboat inspection act, the deck law and that relating to the safety of life and property are statutory and may not be disobeyed by anyone. Such being the case their provisions should be firmly carried out. This legislation is based largely on English acts of a similar character, and followed the occurrence of distressing accidents and loss of life in our own waters.

An Ottawa despatch of 29th says: "Wm. Smith, deputy minister of marine, left for the maritime provinces yesterday. He will probably inquire into the difficulty respecting the non-enforcement of the marine laws, and will also inquire into the non-enforcement of the act in the maritime provinces, a prominent officer of that department said yesterday: "The trouble seems to have arisen through the action or inaction of local customs officers. If they had done their duty in 1883, when the act became law, there would have been no outcry now in consequence 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 inspectors to masters and mates during the past years, and non-compliance with the provisions of the act, which were fully discussed by parliament in 1883, must have been looked upon as a great and serious risk to the public and great and serious risk to the men who were their certificates in good faith. The case of the Rastler is one which should settle the question. Through the non-observance of the statute, uncertificated officers were in charge of this vessel, and two lives paid for. All parties concerned in the running of this vessel, the certificated 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 predecessor in that position of Sir John Thompson died at evening at 8.30 o'clock. The ex-premier had been rapidly failing since Sunday when he had been confined to his bed. He was 72 years of age. His friends were just prepared for the end news. Sir John Abbott was 72 years of age.

What the Books Tell us About the History of the World. Sir William Dawson has for many years occupied a position in the front rank of the geological scientists of the age. The work which he has just published ("Silent Points in the Science of the Earth," Montreal: W. Byrdale & Co.) will give to the public a knowledge of life which is of the highest value. 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 swarms."

Novo Scotia's Coal Output. Like the thorough scientist that he is, Sir William Dawson has done more than an ordinary geologist, acknowledging its limitations, and its incompleteness to afford any light as to those transcendental questions which relate to the ultimate constitution of matter, the nature of the etherial medium that fills space, the absolute difference of identity of chemical elements, the cause of gravitation, the conservation and dissipation of energy, the primary origin of bioplasmic matter, and cognate subjects. What the geologist has to tell us is that part of the history of the earth which began with the formation of the rocks that are the foundation of the earth's crust. Further back than that he does not say he cannot go. It is for physicists to penetrate, if they can, into the earlier period of the earth's time, and to tell us what they think they have gleaned from their shadowy researches.

The oldest rock foundation known to geologists is the Laurentian Laurentian, the Ottawa, goes of Canada, the Laurentian 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; in fact, as a bedded rock it is inferior to the Laurentian, which 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, sands, and gravels usually deposited from water. Their special character is 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 geologists have been deposited in a shales, holding in solution a large amount of merely what it could derive from a sub-

merged crust recently cooled from a state of fusion, still thin, and existing here and there, through its fissures, heat, water, and volcanic products. This, Sir William says, is just what we have a right to expect, if the earth was once a heated or fluid mass, and if the oldest Laurentian rock consists of the first beds and layers deposited upon it, perhaps by a heated ocean. It has been said that "the secret of the earth's hot youth has been well kept." But with the help of physical science one can guess at an original heat-liquefied ball, with denser matter at its centre and with lighter and oxidized matter at its surface case—imagine a semi or crust formed in its interior; and from what is known of the earth's surface, nothing is more likely to have constituted that alga crust than the material of the old igneous rocks. The Laurentian is a mass of igneous rocks, and thus the Lower Laurentian igneous is probably the oldest rock that shall ever be known; the limit of our "backward progress" beyond which there remains nothing to the geologist except a physical hypothesis respecting a cooling incandescent globe.

First Appearance of Life. In the next succeeding formation—Lagan's "middle part" of the Laurentian, the greville series of Canada—Sir William Dawson has been able to give us a clear picture of the life of the earth. There is still a preponderance of igneous rocks, which have been formed in the same manner as those before them. But associated with these are found great beds of limestone and dolomite, which are 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, quartzite, and even some of the fossils of the Cambrian period. More than that, there are beds containing graphite, which must be the residue of plants; and iron ores, which tell of the oxidation of iron oxide by organic matters. Evidence is here, in fact, of land and ocean, of atmospheric decay of rocks, of biological processes carried on by vegetable life on the land and in the water; of limestone building in the sea. To afford material for such rocks, the old Ottawa geologists must have lifted up into continents the Laurentian rocks, and folded them under the action of the carbon dioxide dissolved in rainwater, its sulphur had crumbled down in the course of its life, and had been deposited in beds. This, the earth has done since a new phase, which has been named the Cambrian geological age. 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 unreasonable 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 as it exists in the sea, possible. Next to the Laurentian there is the Cambrian, which is a certain form of life, and after this comes the Cambrian, in which are discovered a nearly complete fauna of prot. spon., polyps, spongiolites, mollusks and crustaceans; and this is not confined to one locality merely, but is widely extended over the whole world. This sudden increase 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 the study of the earth's history will quarrel, 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 "great leap" in the evolution of life, which 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 swarms."

Sir William Dawson, Sir William Logan, Dr. Carpenter, and Dr. Henry Huxley. It was after the ice had passed away that man, in whom, according to Sir William, the science of the earth has its culmination and terminus, appeared upon the scene. There is a long dispute, measured in time, between him and the ocean; but it does not appear to be so long when we traverse it in company with the late Princeton of McGill University. The intervening stages have been full of interest, as all who read the book will see. That man was originally frugivorous his whole structure testifies. That he originated in some warm climate and fertile land is equally certain. But when and where he first appeared science cannot tell us. "The earliest certain indications of the presence of man, in the Laurentian, have been traced to the Lower Laurentian, by Sir William Logan, to the Modern or Anthropocene period alone." That man may have existed previously to one need say; but no one can affirm to either, on a basis of fact. On the different races of men, their habits and modes of life, the author of the work under review discourses learnedly. His geology gives us its last word! This is a question which no one can answer; and it seems to have been the object of the author, who is the first chapter of the "Science of the Earth," says: "It is not given to any one age or set of men to comprehend all the mysteries of nature, or to arrive at a point where it can be said. There is no need of further proof, then, that the geological journey of the most adventurous traveller there is an end of discovery, and in the study of nature rises beyond cape and mountain behind mountain internally. The limits cannot comprehend the time, and the space, and the account be given, for it is still true that, within the scope of our narrow powers and opportunities, the Supreme Intelligence reveals to us in nature His power and divinity; and it is in this, and not in the things that give attraction and dignity to natural science."

Death of a Notable Personage. Maharajah Dheep Singh died in Paris on 29th October, of a paralytic stroke, at the age of 55 years. The Maharajah was a son of the famous Ranjit Singh, rajah of the Punjab. Dheep was an infant when his father died, and he succeeded to the throne of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality under certain conditions, one being that the young maharajah should receive a large sum of money—approximately £400,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took his abode in England and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Begum, died in England, and he died in 1883, but steadfastly refused all persuasions to become a convert to Christianity.

Beauty but Unlucky. BIG BUILDINGS OF THE WHITE CITY ARE NOT WITHOUT FEARSOME DOWN. CHICAGO CONTRACTORS REFER TO BID FOR THE SAID BUILDINGS AS A DREG, TOO. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—It cost \$300,000,000 to make the Fair. The officials would like to know just how much it will cost to make it. The Fair (officials are under a bond of \$100,000 to have all the buildings and other apparatus of the Fair removed from the park referred to in the advertisement by Jan. 1, 1894. To do this is now practically impossible, and they have called the Park Commissioners for at least six months before the time, and it is, perhaps, twelve months. This request will be granted probably, but there are other difficulties.

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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. Dry the barrels, and use them as follows: For winter storage pack water fruit when fully mature, handle it as carefully as you would eggs, leave it outdoors as long as safe from frost, and pack it in a cold cellar. For home use in spring try packing some fine apples in barrels or boxes of dry oak 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 fifth birthday, is the son of an estate 136,000 acres in Fife, Scotland, worth about £40,000 per annum. His father, who was Secretary for Scotland from 1868 to 1874, died in 1874, and his mother died in 1874. He and his mother were returning from a trip to America in November of 1887, and had reached Havre. The countess, who was suffering from fever, died there on November 21st. The earl, who was then a child, was left to his mother's care, and she 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 Hyacinth 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 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. 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 is to sever climates, 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 quip, "Woman 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 and filled with pipes, is often the cause. If the lamp smokes or gives off a yellow light, the perforations in the burner, through which the current of fresh air passes, may be clogged with dirt, and often the burner of the wick is allowed to accumulate between the wick tubes and becoming saturated with the smoke the unpleasant smell when the lamp is heated. In all lamps, where proper and complete combustion is maintained, there is no perceptible odor from any quantity of oil sold in the market. Another cause of the unpleasant smell that, for economy perhaps, when leaving the room for a time, the wick is turned down. There is no economy in this, but there is danger to health and life. "When a lamp is lighted, there is at first a time when the flame will not burn high without smoking, but after the lamp has chimney are properly heated a full supply of oil established through the capillaries of the wick, a strong flame can be maintained. If, with this supply established, the wick is turned down owing to the decrease of burning surface, the supply of oil continues in the same ratio and what is not consumed in the flame being volatilized into gas, it is carried 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. It is a good plan to boil the wick tubes in soda and water two or three times during the season."

Religious Societies vs. Atheism. (See John Cowley, in November Doublet.) The tendency in this country is not to continue to rattle the dry bones of heresies. Theology will continue to grow as in the past, for in the domain of dogma this is nothing more than saying that doctrine and dogmatism will continue, and in the region of morals new conditions of society will present new cases for solution. The development 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 future man. The development of Christian doctrine seems to have taken place in a somewhat similar way. There was at first the germ of protoplasm, as it were, which contained all the promise and potency of future doctrines. Then the Apostle's 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, not against other Christian denominations, but against atheism. Even the discussions which sprang up after the trouble between Dr. Luther and his acolytes should be regarded as little attractions, except perhaps, as a matter of learning for the clergyman of any denomination here in the United States. Catholics will go on believing the doctrines taught by the Church, just as they believe 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 Protestants are willing to leave Catholics in an untroubled possession of their beliefs. People want knowledge and not argument, respect rather than polemic. The late Cardinal Manning used to say that controversy repels but charity unites. The leaders of Catholic thought in the United States recognize these principles, and they argue a useful future for the Catholic Church in this country. The evolution which has taken place in man's mind is largely the result of religious controversy has become unnecessary.

Managers for a permanent woman's home, and was accepted in their name by a committee on 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 remain in the park. The Pennsylvania 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 there may be a fair salvage from it. The Iowa building is permanent and will remain a feature of Jackson Park. The Connecticut building, which is a fine structure, has been sold to Hyde Park for \$3,000, but all the other 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 dispensed of this except the Iowa Building. Several may be taken down and sent to the Soldiers' Home, but which is not known yet.

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Beauty but Unlucky. BIG BUILDINGS OF THE WHITE CITY ARE NOT WITHOUT FEARSOME DOWN. CHICAGO CONTRACTORS REFER TO BID FOR THE SAID BUILDINGS AS A DREG, TOO. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—It cost \$300,000,000 to make the Fair. The officials would like to know just how much it will cost to make it. The Fair (officials are under a bond of \$100,000 to have all the buildings and other apparatus of the Fair removed from the park referred to in the advertisement by Jan. 1, 1894. To do this is now practically impossible, and they have called the Park Commissioners for at least six months before the time, and it is, perhaps, twelve months. This request will be granted probably, but there are other difficulties.

A Sensational Story Exploded. Lord Aberdeen's good-luncheon exposed, at Hamilton the other day, the absurdities respecting his Lord High's which were lately circulated, and originated, we believe, in the fertile brain of a correspondent of the New York Herald. The story in question described Lord High as having got into a scrape in New Brunswick and coming under the notice of a sheriff for paying the whole sum demanded for using a building. 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. Most likely it was pure invention. When His Excellency is more familiar with the papers 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. Dry the barrels, and use them as follows: For winter storage pack water fruit when fully mature, handle it as carefully as you would eggs, leave it outdoors as long as safe from frost, and pack it in a cold cellar. For home use in spring try packing some fine apples in barrels or boxes of dry oak 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 fifth birthday, is the son of an estate 136,000 acres in Fife, Scotland, worth about £40,000 per annum. His father, who was Secretary for Scotland from 1868 to 1874, died in 1874, and his mother died in 1874. He and his mother were returning from a trip to America in November of 1887, and had reached Havre. The countess, who was suffering from fever, died there on November 21st. The earl, who was then a child, was left to his mother's care, and she 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 Hyacinth 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 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. 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 is to sever climates, 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 quip, "Woman 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 and filled with pipes, is often the cause. If the lamp smokes or gives off a yellow light, the perforations in the burner, through which the current of fresh air passes, may be clogged with dirt, and often the burner of the wick is allowed to accumulate between the wick tubes and becoming saturated with the smoke the unpleasant smell when the lamp is heated. In all lamps, where proper and complete combustion is maintained, there is no perceptible odor from any quantity of oil sold in the market. Another cause of the unpleasant smell that, for economy perhaps, when leaving the room for a time, the wick is turned down. There is no economy in this, but there is danger to health and life. "When a lamp is lighted, there is at first a time when the flame will not burn high without smoking, but after the lamp has chimney are properly heated a full supply of oil established through the capillaries of the wick, a strong flame can be maintained. If, with this supply established, the wick is turned down owing to the decrease of burning surface, the supply of oil continues in the same ratio and what is not consumed in the flame being volatilized into gas, it is carried 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.