

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1893.

What fills the housewife with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite.

COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such, A treat, her husband calls so much, Though pigs he never used to touch?

COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice, Better than hard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice?

COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish, Crispettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you wish?

COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care, And helps the women fair, And helps them make their cake so rare?

COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food, By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington 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, under the provisions of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (first and second), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place daily.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, and we see that the drawings are made and controlled by the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith."

It is hereby certified that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, and we see that the drawings are made and controlled by the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith.

Commissioners.

Col. G. J. Villere, President, Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings.

At the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes of the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Wainwright, Pres. Louisiana Nat. BK. J. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat. BK. A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat. BK. Carl Fohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING, At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Prizes. Includes categories like 1 PRIZE OF \$75,000, 2 PRIZES OF \$10,000, etc.

PRICES 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 Bonds at \$90.

SPECIAL PRIZES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain. Corresponding address latest passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails for advertising purposes.

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 the West Indies, under a contract for 25 years with that Government.

There will be no change in the management of the Lottery, and the same will continue to be managed by PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the Ticket is signed by Paul Conrad, President, and is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. Beauregard, J. A. Mouton, and J. B. Magruder, who are the guarantors of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prizes presented at their counters.

N. B.—The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in the State of Louisiana, are the property of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CARLE, the successors of G. T. Beauregard, deceased.

There are no inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, and buyers receive no benefit, and which are advertised in the papers, and which they want the advertised chance for a prize.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND THE ART OF MUSIC

Mrs. Porteus (Soleholder) of the late Madame Sinton, Doty, Louisa, etc., will receive a limited number of her vocal lessons, to be given above. First term commencing on Sept. 1st, 1893.

M. S. N. CO'Y.

The M. S. N. Co. will pay excursions for points down river on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, accompanied by their parents or guardians, free of charge, over 10 and up to 100 miles, each. Tickets good for one day only.

Excursions to be held at Bay du Vin or Negroe mill, Paris on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in Chatham, Depot, Chatham, N. B.

DRS. C. J. & H. SPROUL, SURGEON DENTISTS.

Tooth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anesthetics. Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber or Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and correction of the jaw, and to the fitting of dentures. Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, Depot, Chatham, N. B. Telephone No. 55. 121 1/2 Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G. Keras' Barber Shop. Telephone No. 8.

seem to teach them not to waste their money and, ultimately, that of their friends on unnecessary "bounce."

The Bering Sea Regulations.

Premier Thompson, accompanied by Sir Charles Miller, Hon. C. H. Tupper, and Senator Piller arrived in Canada last Friday from Great Britain on the steamer Parisian. Hon. C. H. Tupper landed at Rimouski and proceeded to Dalhousie to meet his family, while the other members of the party went to Quebec.

The argument was fairly well represented by the telegrams which appeared in the Canadian press from time to time, and occasionally the reports which appeared in the American papers were mere burlesques and excited great surprise and amusement among those in Paris familiar with the subject. They had not the slightest resemblance to anything which transpired before the tribunal as the points of discussion during the long private sessions after the conclusion of the argument. I can give you but a mere outline, because my notes would not serve to recall the elaborate discussions which took place on every phase of the case.

"The more important points of the discussion other than those which appear on the face of the report of the tribunal will be set forth in the protocols, which will be made public before many weeks by the authority of the tribunal itself. The propositions will be there recorded and each separate dissent entered. Among the resolutions are one which authorizes an arbitrator to forward to the secretary of the tribunal a written opinion up to the first of January next indicating the reasons which influenced his judgment."

"The award, of course, is final, and the opinions which may thus be filed will be merely the reasons which influenced the individual arbitrators. This right will probably be availed of by arbitrators who dissent in the minority on any particular question."

"And this statement of reasons was decided upon for what purpose?" "Generally speaking, the judge who dissents gives the reason for his dissenting for the purpose of showing why he did not concur with the majority. The United States arbitrators, for instance, can give the reasons which compelled them to come to conclusions contrary to the contention of their country on certain points."

"What were these?" "For example, one of the contentions of the United States was that Russia did not surrender anything of her pretensions with regard to Bering sea by the treaty of 1825 with England and of 1824 with the United States. Shortly prior to that, Russia asserted absolute authority over Bering sea by the ukase of 1821. The contention of Mr. Blaine was that the treaties related to the Pacific ocean only and that Bering sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific ocean." In fact, so strongly did Mr. Blaine hold his position that he declared in one of his despatches that if Bering sea were included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," the United States must abandon all pretensions with regard to the right to seize sealing vessels. The arbitrators were UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST THAT CONTENTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Judge Hannen also joined the majority in deciding two other questions of right in favor of the British contention as to Russia's claims."

"Can you say anything further as to the protocol which is yet to come from the tribunal?" "The records contained in the protocol relate principally to the subject of regulations and, indeed, I may say that the sessions for consultations among the arbitrators were mainly occupied with discussions on the regulations."

"What features of the regulations caused you to dissent from your colleague, Lord Hannen, and withhold your consent to their adoption?" "I dissented from the regulations as a whole because I considered them illadapted to the preservation of seal life and in some particulars unnecessarily severe against the industry of pelagic sealing as conducted by both the United States and Canadian vessels. The sixty mile zone around the islands I consider extensive and injurious to pelagic sealing on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the locality of vessels. During the sealing season fogs are very prevalent and the vessels in order to be quite safe must keep at a much greater distance than prescribed. This, I thought, was likely to occasion some hardship to sealers, although as regards the catch of seals, if the great mass of evidence is to be relied upon, no great reduction of the catch would be affected by the sixty mile zone, as the greater proportion of sealing is done outside of that limit."

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is the most appreciative estimate of the dead post who ever written.

THE LACURE.

Donahoe's Magazine for September prints this striking thought at the head of its editorial department: "The only true and real cure for existing distress is in the practice of the teachings of Christ."

A CURIOUS LEGAL QUESTION.

A curious legal question arises over the death of Hanna, engineer of the lost Steamer Dorcas, and his wife. He had a \$2,000 life policy on his own life, which died first the money goes to her heirs-at-law. But as both were lost on the night of 21st inst. and not a soul on board was saved, no one can tell which died first.

Dr. Nansen's Polar Expedition.

After three years' preparation the Polar expedition under Dr. Fridtjof Nansen has finally sailed from Christiania, Norway, for the North in the good ship Fram (Advance), the first vessel that has been especially designed and constructed for Arctic research.

The party consists of twelve men, including Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, as leader of the expedition; Lieut. Scott Hansen, R. N., as scientific member; and Henrik Blessing, M. D., as surgeon and botanist.

The expedition sails in the vessel Fram, a small Arctic steamer, which has a tonnage of 1,000 tons, and is built of iron. The vessel is built for the enormous amount of stores which she has been loaded and which have brought her so down in the water that the ice sheathing has had to be heightened, while giving her hull the appearance of something between a Dutch kof and a Thames barge. The accommodation on board seems too cramped for twelve men. The main cabin or saloon measures but 6 ft. 3 in. in height 13 1/2 ft. in length, 16 ft. in width at the lower end, and 11 ft. at the upper end, and is built of iron. The cabin is a small chamber and Dr. Nansen's study, both small in proportion, and on the whole it gives one the idea of being a little doll's house for twelve gigantic puppets. The stove in the saloon consists of an iron case containing numerous copper tubes, and is heated by paraffin lamps. Lighting will be electric or by means of lamps. The dynamo is worked either by steam, wind or hand power. A large windmill will be erected on deck, where there is a large windmill, which will be used for more than one purpose, and in order to give the hands sufficient exercise during the darkness, the latter will be built resorted to in the winter months. The cabin or kitchen contains an ordinary cooking range, and also a very compact and handy copper stove heated by lamps, the gift of a London firm. The engines are triple expansion, and to obtain a speed of seven knots consume three and a half tons of coal a day, which also carries a supply of about 350 tons, calculated for 200 days' continuous steaming at a speed of 10 knots per hour.

The provisions are of various kinds, quantities being specially prepared on scientific principles, to give the men's stomachs the least possible expansion with the greatest possible quantity of nutriment. Clothing is of many sorts, from woolen jerseys and underclothing to fur outer garments and sheepskin boots. The sledges differ considerably from those taken by Anstrup for the Peary expedition, being much lighter, from 9 ft. to 10 ft. in length, 1 1/2 in breadth, and about 6 in. in height. They are said, however, to be wonderfully tough, and capable of bearing heavy loads, and most are shod with German silver to protect the wood. Numerous Norwegian "aki" are also taken. The Fram carries seven large boats, including a yawl, a cutter, the ordinary sealing or whaling type, that will be used for the chase of walrus and seals and other purposes, while two will be specially fitted for use on the ice, and one will be used for the Peary expedition, being much lighter, from 9 ft. to 10 ft. in length, 1 1/2 in breadth, and about 6 in. in height. They are said, however, to be wonderfully tough, and capable of bearing heavy loads, and most are shod with German silver to protect the wood. Numerous Norwegian "aki" are also taken. The Fram carries seven large boats, including a yawl, a cutter, the ordinary sealing or whaling type, that will be used for the chase of walrus and seals and other purposes, while two will be specially fitted for use on the ice, and one will be used for the Peary expedition, being much lighter, from 9 ft. to 10 ft. in length, 1 1/2 in breadth, and about 6 in. in height. 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