

Miramichi Advance.

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

What fits the housewife with delight, And makes her husband's eyes and light, Her tread to tempt the appetite?

COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such, A treat, her husband calls so much, Though his he never gets to taste?

COTTOLENE

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

COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish, Croquettes, or eggs, or your like dish, As nice and quickly as you'd wish?

COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care, And helps the cook to make her rare?

COTTOLENE

Who is it turns the gratefire, Or saves her from the smoke and mire, By doing "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, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (May and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, with a grand draw in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

PAID FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF THE DRAWINGS.

PROFIT 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 Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use the signatures of the undersigned in all its advertisements."

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere, Governor Gen. Beauregard as one of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, La.

Mr. J. B. Breaux, President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, La.

Mr. R. M. Walsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Fohn, Pres. Union Nat'l Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING, All the City, New Orleans, La. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 NUMBERS in the Wheel.

PRIZES OF \$5,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, \$500,000.

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

The Crisis in the United States.

The condition of business in the United States is the worst that has existed for more than twenty years.

The present crisis has apparently been brought on not from any lack of capital on the part of those who might wish to keep the wheels of business moving, but rather by the uncertainty of future values growing out of the disturbed condition of the financial arrangements of the country.

Manufacturers of all kinds have been checked. Hundreds of thousands of hands who have heretofore found employment in mills and factories are forced into idleness, because capital is withheld in all branches of business.

The same conditions exist in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the other wood-producing states, where there is an apparent agreement to curtail business because the eastern markets are so bad.

In the mining states, still further, was the fate of the Sherman Silver Law has demoralized business of all kinds.

New York, which is the commercial heart of the nation, feels the shock of all the ills that affect the general body and the distress of the classes who depend upon daily work for bread has become so great that thousands of the unemployed in that great city are on the verge of anarchy, and it requires all the vigilance and forbearance of the police authorities to prevent bread riots from breaking out.

It may be hoped that the deliberations of congress respecting the Silver Law will soon end in the repeal of that measure and the restoration of a more substantial currency basis, to be followed without delay by such fiscal changes based upon the Chicago platform of the now successful Democratic party as will modify the McKinley Bill out of practical existence.

Such legislation will go far in restoring commercial confidence and setting the wheels of legitimate industry again in motion—a state of things much to be desired.

"But what as to the dissent of arbitrators from regulations on question of law adopted?"

"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 read and each separate dissent entered. Among the resolutions are such which authorize any 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 decision.

"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 were 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 from the majority, and 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. Shearty prior to that, Russia asserted absolute authority over Bering sea by the akase of 1821.

The contention of Mr. Blaine was that the seas related to the Pacific ocean only and that Bering sea was not included in the "Pacific ocean." The arbitrators strongly did Mr. Blaine hold his opinion 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 seal sealing vessels.

The arbitrators were UNANIMOUS AGAINST THAT CONTENTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Judge Hannan also joined the majority in favor of the British contention as to Russia's claim."

"Can you say anything further to the protocol which is yet to come from the tribunal?"

"The records contained in the protocol relate principally to the subject of regulation and, indeed, I may say that the sessions for consultations among the arbitrators were mainly occupied with discussions on the regulations of the Bering sea."

"What features of the regulations caused you to dissent from your colleagues, Lord Hannan, and withhold your consent to their adoption?"

"I dissented from the regulations as a whole because I considered them ill adapted to the preservation of seal life and in some particulars unnecessarily severe against the industry of pelagic sealers, as well as both the United States and Canadian vessels. The sixty mile zone around the islands is considerate and injurious to pelagic sealers on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the locality of vessels, and the sealing season fog are very prevalent and the vessels in order to be quite safe must keep at a great distance than prescribed. This, I think, was the greatest objection to the regulations, 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 regulations, as so important a proportion of sealing is done outside of that limit."

"THE CLOSE SEASON is not such as I should have desired or desired suitable for the purpose of protecting the seal race. It leaves open to the pelagic sealers the months of January, February, March and April. Statistics derived from the logs of the sealing vessels show that the catch is very considerable during these months. It represents one-fourth of the entire catch in the Pacific ocean outside of Behring sea. During these months the seals, especially females, are proceeding northwards towards Behring sea. Along the coast from San Francisco towards and beyond Vancouver island, these female seals are almost without exception gravid, that is in pup, at that time and bound for the Frigates along where they give birth to their young within the first fifteen days after their arrival."

"THE CATCH DURING THESE MONTHS OF THE YEAR is therefore the catch of gravid females. As regards Behring sea, the seals catch that season about the first of July and the restrictions are too stringent. The sealing is prohibited during the month of July and is allowed during August and September. Practically the catch in September is not related to the middle of the season, on account of the stormy weather and the small size of vessels thus engaged in sealing."

"Why was the use of firearms prohibited?"

"The regulations prohibit the use of firearms in Behring sea. I do not think the evidence justified it, although there was a great volume of testimony as to the waste which occurs from sealers who are killing before they are taken with the boats. About 40 witnesses testified that there had been great exaggeration on the subject of 'waste by shooting,' and that the actual loss would not exceed 5 or 10 per cent, but upwards of 100 witnesses put the waste from 25 to 50 per cent. On

both sides of the question thought that there were witnesses on behalf of the United States and Canada. Furthermore, the prohibition of firearms may not be so injurious to pelagic sealers as has been supposed. By far the larger number of hunters employed on vessels were Indians, who are very skillful in the use of the spear. The recovery of the seal is being struck by the Indian hunter's spear is almost certain. There are more than 1,000 Indians on the Pacific coast skilled in the use of these weapons."

The Bering Sea Regulations.

Premier Thompson, accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. C. Tupper, and Senator Miller arrived in Canada last Friday from Great Britain on the steamer Patriot. 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. Mr. Tupper, by a private reporter, Sir Charles Tupper, but he declined to talk further than to say he had come to visit his children and would remain in Canada two months. In an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, by a private reporter, on the steamer between Rimouski and Quebec, Sir John said:—

"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 more burlesque and excited great surprise and amusement among those in Paris familiar with the subject. They had not the slightest resemblance to anything which was transmitted before the tribunal as to the points of discussion during the long private sessions after the conclusion of the argument. I can give you but a mere outline, because memory would not serve to recall the elaborate discussions which were held on every phase of the case. Of course our meetings were with closed doors."

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"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. Shearty prior to that, Russia asserted absolute authority over Bering sea by the akase of 1821.

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"What features of the regulations caused you to dissent from your colleagues, Lord Hannan, and withhold your consent to their adoption?"

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is the most appreciative estimate of the dead post yet written.

The Real Cure.

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

And this is followed by an article exposing the hypocrisy of so-called Christianity.

A CURIOUS LEGAL QUESTION. A curious legal question arises over the death of Hanna, engineer of the last Steamer Dorcas, and his wife. He had a \$2,000 life policy in his favor. If he died first the money goes to her, but if she died first it goes to her relatives. But as both were lost in the wrecking of their vessel 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 (Adventure), the 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; Leif Eirikson, R. N. S., as scientific member; and Henrik Blessing, M. D., as surgeon and botanist.

The expedition sails in the vessel Fram, a small vessel of 240 tons, and is equipped with tools 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 replaced by a new one. The vessel is a small one, but she has a large 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 is 16 ft. 6 in. in height, 13 ft. 6 in. in width, 16 ft. 6 in. in length, and 11 ft. 6 in. at the upper end, while the six sleeping cabins fit are diminutive. In the deck house a small room is reserved for Dr. Nansen's study, but the small in proportion, and on the whole it gives one the idea of being a small little house for twelve or sixteen people. The stove in the saloon is considerably from those lately by Atopsy in the winter months. The cabins, or kitchen contains an ordinary cooking range, and also a very compact and handy copper stove heated by gas, the gift of a London firm.

The provisions are of the best, and the ship is supplied with a large amount of stores, including a supply of about 300 tons, which she carries for 200 days' continuous steaming at about four to five knots speed. The provisions are constructed to burn petroleum, or even blubber, and under petroleum the vessel obtained on a trial trip the same speed as the blubber.

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 amount of nutriment. The provisions are of many sorts, from woolen jerseys and underclothing to fur outer garments and waterproof British linen. The sledges differ from those lately by Atopsy in the winter months. The sledges differ from those lately by Atopsy in the winter months. The sledges differ from those lately by Atopsy in the winter months.

"No, my said," said Sir John, with emphasis, "that if Lord Hannan did not give his adhesion, no regulations could have been adopted. The arbitrators were UNANIMOUS AGAINST THAT CONTENTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Judge Hannan also joined the majority in favor of the British contention as to Russia's claim."

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both sides by a vote of 153,436 in favor of 123,077 against. The amendment was carried before the supreme court, however, and declared unconstitutional on some technical grounds. The advocates of prohibition were unwilling to await the slow process of another amendment, and under their lead the legislature in 1854 passed a stringent prohibition law. This law went into force July 4, 1854, and still stands on the statute books. It has been reinforced from time to time by other laws, the best known being the Clark law, all of which are intended to enable the friends of prohibition to suppress the liquor traffic.

But notwithstanding these efforts the law has been a manifest failure. Iowa offered a peculiarly favorable field for testing the practicality of prohibiting the liquor traffic. The average intelligence of its population is high, it has no large cities, and a majority of its people were at the beginning in favor of prohibition. Its advocates were also willing to join hands with the state officers in enforcing the law. No such intelligent and well-directed effort has been seen in the United States to enforce prohibition as has been witnessed in Iowa. For five years the governor, legislature, and a majority of the county officers were in sympathy with the law, and public opinion gave its sanction to their energetic efforts. But the result of their efforts may be judged from the fact that to-day there is not a city or town in the state where liquor is not sold freely. In Des Moines it is \$2.00, and in other places it is \$1.50, and in some places it is \$1.00. The burden of taxes imposed upon property by a law placing this cost on the property has been \$1,000,000. The cost of the building in which it was sold was passed. But the cost has continued large and the operation of the law plain, and at last public opinion has apparently refused to longer bear such a heavy burden. The law has been repealed, and the burden of a law that had been so enforced.

The Provincial Exhibition. We hear from Fredericton, that the Provincial Exhibition will be held in that city on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September, promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in the province. The amount of ground to be occupied is \$2,000, and it includes all classes of agricultural, dairy and horticultural produce, cattle, sheep, horses and swine. Excursion rates will be arranged on all railway and steamboat lines for the province, and it is anticipated that Fredericton will have the largest crowd of visitors during Exhibition week, that has ever attended a similar affair in that city. In addition to the Exhibition, there will be special attractions and amusements, and a splendid programme of horse races at the Park each day. Our readers are advised to take in the Exhibition, and enjoy the many pleasures that will be theirs. For all and other information furnished on application to A. S. MURRAY, Secretary Provincial Exhibition, Fredericton.

The Toronto Home for Incurables. PARKEADE, Ont., Feb. 27th, 1888.—Gentlemen, I give me pleasure to let you know I have derived great benefit from the use of Nervine. I have been a sufferer from Neuralgia in the face, and last winter I obtained a bottle from your druggists. I used it as directed, and the Neuralgia disappeared. I obtained a bottle from your druggists. I used it as directed, and the Neuralgia disappeared. I obtained a bottle from your druggists. I used it as directed, and the Neuralgia disappeared.

Boyle's Bally as an Observer. O'Leary's senses were very acute, he observed and noted everything which came within range, and he had a wonderful faculty of describing it in his own words. He knew how circumscribed is one's power of observation from the windows of the rapidly moving train, and how great the opportunity to observe each detail of landscape, of life and nature from the moving canal boat or the drifting canoe.

Not a curiously shaped leaf, not a peculiar pebble below the clear water escaped his eye, and it was his delight to call attention to it. With such a companion, one will sometimes see, as I frequently found, in a few miles of travel than in a journey of several days.

And so a paddle wheel. Boston Harbor, where he had been hundreds of times before, always presented something new, something of interest. He always pointed the prow of the boat to the westward, and a Venetian riddle, a piece of meat, or fish, some beer, and carefully wrapped in oilcloth, some cigars; always the same articles, and the same quantity.

A plunge in the sea, a run on the beach, a launch, a cigar, a nap while lying on our backs with the sun pouring on our upturned faces, and then a public back to town, where his family being absent at that season, we would go to his home in Charlestown, where he would fry slices of brownbread, the harrier and a dryer they were held the better, and then about a quart each of tea, as strong, as he could make it, mostly, finished the day's enjoyment.—Edward A. Moseley, in Donahoe's Magazine for September.

They Don't Know What's Wrong. BURLINGTON, Aug. 21. A good many people in these days are evidently ignorant of what ails them. They use remedies for drowsy, rheumatism, sciatica or some such disease, and after a time find out that disorder which has been the cause of their trouble. Here are some instances. James Crisp a telegraph operator of this place, suffered from dyspepsia for a long time and could not find a remedy that would relieve him until he found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cured him, as the primary cause of his dyspepsia lay undiagnosed in his kidneys.

A well-known lady wrote to the Toronto papers some time ago stating that she had been afflicted with a nervous disorder for many years. She was cured by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She did not think, until she was cured, that her disorder lay in the seat of the brain. Valentine Williams' Pink Pills cured her, as the primary cause of her disorder lay in the seat of her kidneys, and she was cured by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The question of prohibition has for a long time been debated in Iowa. In 1852 a prohibition amendment was submitted to the people and voted on the same year. It was adopted after an energetic canvass on

both sides by a vote of 153,436 in favor of 123,077 against. The amendment was carried before the supreme court, however, and declared unconstitutional on some technical grounds. The advocates of prohibition were unwilling to await the slow process of another amendment, and under their lead the legislature in 1854 passed a stringent prohibition law. This law went into force July 4, 1854, and still stands on the statute books. It has been reinforced from time to time by other laws, the best known being the Clark law, all of which are intended to enable the friends of prohibition to suppress the liquor traffic.

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