General Business.

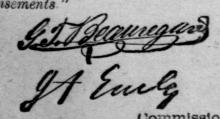
UNPRÉCEDENTED ATTRACTION!

State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational

an overwhelming popular vote. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are vision took place were common to the history of Canada, and we are quite all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY-

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise he arrangements for all the Monthly an Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R. M. WALMSLEY,

Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, A. BALDWIN. Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN,

Pres. Union National Bank.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 17, 1891. Capital Prize, \$300,000. 100.000 Numbers in the Wheel.

	100,000	LIST OF PRIZES	
1	PRIZE OF	300,000 is	300,000
1	PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1	PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
	PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2	PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
	PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25	PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100	PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
	PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500	PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
	API	ROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100	Prizes of \$	500 are	\$50,000
100	do	300 are	30,000
100	do	200 are	20,000
		TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999	do. 1	oc are	99,900
999	do. 1	00 are	99,900
3,13	4 Prizes, amo	ounting to	\$1,054,800

Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2 Twentieths \$1 Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50.

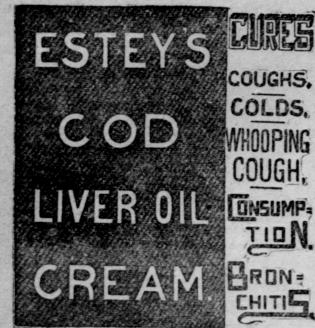
SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes for Address PAUL CONRAD,

New Orleans, La.

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, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any ATTENTION .- The present charter of The SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. SES FIVE YEARS LONGER egislature which adjourned July 0th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919--- The WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.



PLASSANT AS SOLD BYEALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE. 50 CENTS.

MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS. The Subscriters wish to call attention to [the

BRICKS MANUFACTURED

Bricks delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, or can be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chatham and Mr. Wm. Masson, Newcastle.

> G. A. & H. S. FLETT DON'T MISS IT.

A new and attractive publication containing many seful, interesting and instructive features has just been issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac for 1891. It is now in the hands of drug gists and merchants for free distribution and we would advise our readers to secure a copy be fore the



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Dis-PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

BOY WANTED

A Messenger Boy is wanted by The Telephone Ex-THE CENTRAL OFFICE. Chatham, March 2, 1891.

Miramichi Advance.

Divided Liberals. Now that the elections are over, it in our future and the country's capawill not be amiss for the ADVANCE to have a word on the subject with its friends of the Liberal party in Northumberland, as well as elsewhere, for, outside of some local considerations, which do not affect the party generally the issues on which a marked diwhole dominion. It is self-evident that a very large number of Liberals were opposed to the policy on which the party leaders, Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright, determined to run the election. Free trade and Unrestricted Reciprocity sounded well at

arms and power of another people.

ground and loyal appreciation of the

great issues involved led them to recog-

nise as friends, only those who opposed

Slandering Their Late Leaders.

Because Hon. Edwd. Blake enter-

tained views of the political situation

withdraw from active participation in

the late elections; and because he had

mouth shut, and that was why he was

fee ever given in Canada, though such

ment that I said the Hon. Edwd. Blake

"(Signed) HENRY BAWDEN."

the suicidal and impossible policy of the to those who had experienced all followers of Messrs. Laurier and Cartthe evils and none of the benefits of the | wright. protective system adopted twelve years ago, and we confess to a leaning towards them in the abstract. But when it became apparent that a struggle was imminent between the two great parties in Canada which compelled him to issue as the reversal of existing fiscal conditions and a quasi-alliance with placed in the hands of the Liberal another country, it became the duty of party a manifesto which, had it been every man capable of exercising inde- published, would have led to a more pendent judgment in view of the facts crushing defeat of the Unrestricted and circumstances, to do so. Political Reciprocity party than that sustained party machinery in the Dominion is, by them, a malignant attempt has been Pres. State National Bank we believe, mainly responsible for the and is being made to injure the great want of independent thought and statesman's reputation, not only with action which prevails in regard to im- the people of Canada, but those of Queens, portant public questions, and both the world at large. We referred a Charlotte, newspapers and individuals are too short time since to the charge made by much inclined to accept the output of a Mr. Bawden, at Inverary, Ont., that the political mill, rather than take the "Hon. Edward Blake had been paid trouble to put together for themselves \$25,000 by the C. P. R. to keep his a genuine article reliable in every part. and constructed by themselves from silent." and to an attempt by the son the raw materials of fact, observation and experience. In common with statement. Both Bawden and Cart- Halifax, many others we had not investigated the subject of Unrestricted Reciprocity | to "hedge" in the matter. Cartwright, very far before we were convinced that at a subsequent meeting said Mr. Pictou, the country could not afford to ac-

> "Imperial Federation and Unrestricted Reciprocity are excellent things theory, but impossible in practice. of the Manitoba and South-western name for free trade, which however de- fees as a professional man from the C sirable, is impossible in Canada. Reciple. P. R., and that he felt a delicacy in number and certain classes of products sitting in the House and voting on is worth striving for and will no doubt, eventually, be partially secured, but the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity is a delusive and impracticable one.'

cept it. Having arrived at that con-

clusion the ADVANCE stated it in the

most unequivocal terms. We said:-

That was the position of the AD-VANCE, not when the elections were pending, but at a time when it seemed they would not be held for months; and it was one arrived at when we had every desire to follow the Liberal party, but were forced to a different course by a study of the country's position and the conclusion that the policy of the party would only end in Liberal-who knows Mr. Blake, would national bankruptcy and humiliation. Not a man of the Liberal party either Mr. Blake and Hon. G. A. Kirkpatquestioned our declaration or remonstrated against it. The ADVANCE had al- on the part of Mr. Kirkpatrick-who ways acted in good faith with the party, both in Northumberland and elsewhere. Its publisher, in every elec- Mr. Blake-that Bawden actually said tion contest, placed it, without even the asking, amongst the fighting forces on that side, and it too often bore that young Cartwright endeavored to witness to the fact that while it was expected to receive its full share of the scars of conflict, it was favored

and it might have been expected that

an opportunity have been thus afforded

for a discussion of the situation, that

course was avoided, while certain ger-

in Newcastle, selected a candidate and

went into the contest in the name of

the Liberal party. After the selec-

these gentlemen asked the editor of

the ADVANCE for his support, by tele-

graph. He received a prompt reply,

expressing regret that the support ask-

ed could not be given, followed by an

open letter giving reasons for the

editor's position, which, had a meeting

called, under the rules of its Associa-

tion, would have been laid before that

body. It is just possible that the

of indifference to the gentlemen calling

themselves the Liberal party in the late

contest, and, indeed, several of them

have even stated that they were glad

it was opposed to them, but, in any

case, it is quite unreasonable, in view

Mitchell's friends to have expected us

to advocate a policy which we believed

to be destructive of our best national

aspirations and certain to lead to th

bankruptcy and humiliation of the

not quite alone among the Liberal forces

at large-in having sufficient loyalty and

courage to pursue the path of duty,

dangerous ground. Mr. Mitchell's ma-

jority over Mr. Adams in 1887 was 746.

On Thursday last Mr. Adams' majority

was 473; in St. John, three Liberals were

returned in 1887 while that constituency

went against the Liberals by 1000

majority on Thursday, the election result-

ing in the return of three Conservatives.

In Westmorland, where Mr. Wood, the

wick. All over the Maritime Provinces

wick, which sent a majority of four

against the Liberals in 1887. now sends

which persists in pursuing shadows and

rallying around meaningless and obsolete

rather than follow old leaders upon

of the facts we have stated, for Mr.

or even acknowledgment of its services. | the Bawden telegram and then to the When the late election was announced | whole matter says : thentic, because I should be sorry to think the Liberals of Northumberland would that the late Liberal candidate for Frontenac | ed. Facts are stubborn things, and the be called together under the rules of [Bawden] had aggravated the slanderous situation seem to be just about as we their Association, in the usual way, and falsehood of the speech by the hypocritical falsehood of the denial.

As to Mr. Bawden's witness, Mr. Cartwright, notwithstanding your too generous words, the spirit in which he offered and gave his "evidence" is too obvious to be tlemen met, by private invitation, misunderstood or explained away; nor am I able to adopt his opinions on the point of

Were it true that I had accepted a re tainer of \$25,000 in such a matter as the Manitoba crossings case, I should have taktion was thus made the candidate of en, not a reasonable fee to secure my professional services in a court, but an enor-

Were it true that I had thus or otherwise placed myself in such a relation to any clients that 'I felt a delicacy in sitting in the House and voting on matters affecting' them, I should have been false to the views a quarter of a century of time, and at a loss of the Liberal party of the Connty been of far more than a quarter of a million of

is not the smallest modicum of truth. The former of them, from which the latter s inferred, is a mountain of most monstrons position of the ADVANCE was a matter | fiction, elaborated out of a molehill of most

It is true that I was offered retainers on both side in the Manitoba crossings case. The company happened to come first. 'First come, first served" is the reasonable obligation of our profession, and therefore,

But it is not true, as Mr. Cartwright stated, that my retainer was \$25,000. It was but one-fiftieth part of that sum, a modest \$500; and, though I say it that thould not, I gave my clients more than value for their money by my labors in the cause. Forgive me, my dear Kirk, if I add that I should not have troubled you had these attacks been made by certain of my opponents

It is quite evident that the ADVANCE is | say, made me callous. But the sources and circumstances of this

> certainly more than it would otherwise have Pray accept my grateful thanks for your own kindness and sense of fair play in the matter, and believe me faithfully yours. EDWARD BLAKE.

> The Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Kingston, Mr. Blake has the party misfortune to think and act for himself. His presence at the head of or amongst

the Liberal party had been that of an effective leader and reliable co-worker. Conservative candidate had a majority of He never gave an uncertain sound, nor 542 in 1887, his majority on Thursday was there ever any doubt as to the was 2,100, the largest, perhaps, ever banner under which he fought. When received by any candidate in New Bruns- he could no longer follow his part y frank and statesmanlike letter quainting them with his views and givten; Nova Scotia which sent three now ing the reasons upon which he based sends six, and Prince Edward Island them. They induced him to suppress which sent a Liberal majority of six now his letter until after the elections, and, sends but two. The lesson of these meanwhile, their Bawdens addressed teach the section of the Liberal party him. His experience is not singular.

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

watchwords, that the men who are to It is that of less prominent Liberals, control the destinies of Canada are they who have endeavored to save the Farwho have a grasp of its present conditions rarites from the results of their unand interests, rather than those who informed inclinations. Many men waste time and energy in bewailing seem to be incapable of understanding errors of our past and have so little faith that great crises are tests of our best qualities. It is easy to follow blindly where thousands are going ignorantly, claim that we are a national failure by but it requires courage to choose one's throwing ourselves helplessly into the own road amid the slanders of interest ed leaders and the jeers of the rabble. It is gratifying to know that so many who have no ambition to even think of the party have broken away from the their own thoughts or act independent old lines at this important time in th ly. Men like Mr. Blake have this consolation, that those who write the satisfied over the fact that the ADVANCE was in the thickest of the fight, beside a history of their times accord to them splendid contingent of independent the justice which their obscure traduc Liberals, whose clear view of the battleers labor to have witheld from them.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE meets to-day

The General Result.

Following are the members elected to the House of Commons from the constituencies of the Maritime Provinces NEW BRUNSWICK

KEW BROT	NOWICK.	
LIBERAL-CONS	SERVATIVES	
Albert, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Northumberland, Restigouche, St. John City, St. John City and County, Sunbury, Victoria,	Weldon, Burns, Leger, Foster, Adams, McAllister, McLeod,	
Westmorland, York, Liberal-Conservatives	Wood, Temple,	
LIBERA		

King, Colter, Gilmor, Liberals elected, 3. NOVA SCOTIA. LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES. Thompson (McDougall McKeen. Patterson, of Sir Richd, Cartwright to endorse the Cumberland, Dickey, (Kenny, Stairs, wright have since publicly endeavored Hants. Putnam, Cameron, Kaulbach. (McDougall Blake "received as a professional fee, Richmond Tupper, as he had a perfect right, the largest | Shelburne, White, Macdonald. Liberal-Conservatives elected, 16. LIBERALS. Bowers.

large fees were not infrequent in England, \$25,000 as a retainer from the Digby. C. P. R. in the case about the crossing Guysbore, Frazer, Forbes. railway, and that he had received other | Yarmouth, Liberals elected, 5. P. E. ISLAND. LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES. Maclean, Macdonald, measures affecting that company." Kings,

And the following telegram was also Liberal-Conservatives elected, 2. "KINGSTON, Ont., March 3 -The state- Prince, Perry, was paid \$25,000 to keep his mouth shut is Queens, Davies, Walsh,

false. I appreciate the honor of Edward Blake too highly to make any such state-Libera ls elected, 4. According to a Montreal despatch of Tuesday to the St. John Globe [lib-It was believed that the foregoing eral] Sir Richard Cartwright says despatch was a party move to counter-The Liberals have carried 45 seats in act the effect of Bawden's outrageous Ontario against 46 carried by the Govassertion, for every true man-Tory or ernment. The Globe claims a majority of two for the Liberals in the Province resent it. Correspondence between of Quebec, while Manitoba gives Government majority of 3, the N. W. rick is now published, which shows, Territories 4 and British Columbia 6. A safe estimate of the Government was present at the Inverary meeting majority, therefore, is 31, and there are and challenged Bawden's assault on several places yet to be heard from. The Government's majority just after what he is since made to deny. Kirkthe election of 1887, with East Bruce, patrick, however, expresses the belief Ont., to hear from, was 28, so that it is better off at the start than it save himself from being a party to was four years ago. When Parliament Bawden's infamous attack. Of this, meets in the latter part of next month however, Hon. Mr. Blake, in a letter there will be the usual gravitation of with little of either sympathy, support | to Mr. Kirkpatrick, referring first to independents and doubtfuls to the Government side and it will not be a matter of surprise to find the minis-

Mr. Blake's Letter.

have stated it.

The letter, or, rather, manifesto, written by Hon. Edward Blake, late leader of the Liberal party in Canada, and which leaders, was published on Friday last. It mous gratuity, so disproportioned to the fully bears out the contentions of other ostensible object as to be dishonorable to independent liberals, who held that Unrestricted Reciprocity involved a deficiency of Canadian revenue that could not be assimilation of our tariff with that of the of duty on which I have acted for close upon United States, and control thereof by anxious that you should have the opportunmother country and, ultimately, annexa-In the latter of these two allegations there | tion. Had Mr. Blake's views been made | timation of my views on this point. Thus I public before the elections, there is no reasonable doubt that the effect would have been a more marked disapproval by It is not needful that I should. Whatever was, and a general disavowal of the leadership of Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright; moment, towards the practical settlement of and it seems to have been an unlooked for according to rule, I accepted the retainer of failure of duty on the part of Mr. Blake the company, and not that of the Manitoba that he witheld his manifesto, believing, as he did, that it was unsafe to follow the present leaders of his old party.

Finding the great leader and most eminent and respected of Canadian statesmen against their policy, and realising the damaging effect his declarations must have upon it before the country, the and your friends. To such attacks from Laurier and Cartwright organs, led by such quarters long habit has, I am sorry to the Toronto Globe, which is edited by the notorious Farrar, have joined in an effort particular calumny have induced me to give to tar Mr. Blake with their own brush. of the County-and, indeed, the country it more notice than it perhaps deserved, and They impudently, and without any warrant whatever, publish the statement that he has declared himself in favor of annexation. This slander is simply the outcome of the vindictiveness generated of their chagrin over his refusal to follow them in their advocacy of what is only annexation in disguise. It is one of the many unreliable and misleading statements with which these papers have teemed during the past month, and which are calculated to lower both our politics and the reputation of Canadian journa-

Globe stated, at the time that Mr. Blake's letter was read with closed doors at the with safety to the country he wrote a West Durham Liberal Convention, that it was a brief letter, simply announcing his retirement from the representation of the constituency on account of ill health. An idea prevailed, however, that it contained much more than that, and when something was published indicating what its purport really was, the annexation manastubborn facts is obvious. It ought to themselves to the task of slandering gers found it necessary to counteract its influence. The lengths to which political

mendacity will go even in high places in such matters, will be understood by the following, which we find in the Toronto Globe of 24th Feb. :-

the following telegram from Hon. L. H. Davies, the Liberal leader of Prince Edward CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feby., 23.—Tory papers publish following extract from Mr. Blake's letter as it will surely lead to one thing, and trat is direct exation, which neither myself nor the people will submit to or endure." Telegraph me if this is true.

Mr. Mowat repli d as follows :--Hon L. H. Davies, Charlottetown, P E. I : I have asked Mr. Blake, who informs me that his tion of his opinions on any political topic.

O. Mowar. etter read at the convention contained no intima-

Mr. Blake's letter, as published, occupies four ordinary newspaper columns, and is the most full and able exposure of he untenableness and impracticability of Unrestricted Reciprocity that has yet been given to the people of Canada. begins with a logical presentation of the general position of the Dominion, although it is very pessimistic and, we think, presents the extravagance and corruption of our ruling politicians in overwrought colors. Emerging, however, from his moody reflections, which, after all, are those of a disappointed and petulant statesman, who realises that his ideal is unattainable, he says we have "a goodly land, endowed with great 'recuperative powers and vast resources : 'ligious, sober and industrious, virtuous and "thrifty, capable and instructed-the des-'cendants of a choice immigration of men of 'mark and courage, enegy and enterprise; in the breasts of whose children still should 'glow the sparks of those ancestral fires,

Liberal party. His sentences are, perselect the following :

Reciprocity] involves differential duties against the United Kingdom and the rest of 2. "It involves—as to the bulk by agreetheir leading features of the tariffs of the

stricted Reciprocity without an agreed assimilation of duties is an unsubstantial dream." Unrestricted Reciprocity I have seen no trade. solution which would leave us without a

great deficit. elements of permanency of the treaty and variability of the tariff which does not involve the practical control of the latter by 5. "Since any practicable arrangement

does substantially involve, not only differential duties, but a common tariff, Unrestricted Reciprocity becomes difficult to distinguish from Commercial Union." 6. 'The tendency in Canada of unrestrict. ed fice trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United King. dom, would be towards political union owing to the "trade and fiscal relations.

isolation and divergency from Britain which it would produce. We would then, indeed, be looking to Washington.' 7: "The feeling [10 the States] is that some day, sooner or later, a political reorganization of the continent should and must take place, not by force, but by the free con-

Mr. Blake next proceeded to refer in a speculative way to possible political con-

"But one large topic remains, arising out of or rather underlying the whole statement, the bearing of which I had hoped, until the news of the dissolution, to reserve for oral liscussion. You will, doubtless, have inferred my opinion that the policy of absolute free trade with the states is intimately connected with, and cannot properly be divorced from, the question of our political future, which, therefore, it must force into the party field. While not disguising my view that events have already greatly narrowed our needlessly high prices for the articles they apparent range and impeded our apparant freedom of action, I hold by the suggestion that our future should not be settled (as we manufacture. But this compensating have allowed it to be settled in the past, perhaps much further than we yet realize) by ecident, or, unwittingly, by sidewinds or the inglorious policy of drift. It should, within our control, by fixed purpose, after suggested plans to which others must be parties, demanded the anxious weighing of conflicting considerations and a long course dispassionate, handling before it could be advantageously introduced into a party field like ours. Such handling it has not received. the least degree necessary by those promo-I assume that this document is not auteral strength in the House unimpair- term of free trade with the states who adjudge for themselves which is the better that it tends not to the weakening of existing or the creation of new political relations.

but, rather, to the strengthening of present "Thus it has come to pass that the public mind is, in one sense, even more unready than formerly, and is, at any rate, quite unprepared for intelligent decision and hardly disposed even for the fair and candid discussion of the question. It would not be poswas suppressed while the elections were which occur upon the several projects for pending, at the request of the liberal federation with the United Kingdom, for independence and for political union with the States, all of which are thought to have | vident a bargain. once been, or still to remain open in some sense to our choice. Were that possible it would yet be absurd to employ the critical such a wide debate, nor do I believe, as I made up save by direct taxation, the have said, that a wise solution is to be advanced by bringing the discussion into the that country, discrimination against the ity, if you think it worth your while, of considering what I have been obliged to set did not add to many matters with which peculations of my own as to your future. liberals of the Farrarite policy than there you or I may think on that head, whether we dislike or like a political union, we must agree that the subject is one of great that he could not, so long as Sir John which we should not take one serious step without reflection, or in ignorance of what power, bring about what he desired.

"Assuming that absolute free trade with the States, best described as commercial that it can only come as an incident, or at any rate as a well understood precursor of political union, for which, indeed, we should be able to get more better terms before than pendence. Then, so believing believing that the decision of the trade question involves that of the constitutional issue, for which you are unprepared and with which you do not even conceive yourselves to be now to decide on commercial union? Do Richard Cartwright. not suppose that these are with me questions of yesterday. Long ago, while leader of the liberal party, it became my duty to examine into a similar design, submitted by a political architect of some reputation. thought the foundation insecure, the lines | and others, and that at that meeting they defective and the estimate of cost inade- had cone a power of business. Wiman also quate. It seemed to me that the proposed structure could be erected only on that different foundation, those other lines, and cial union could be brought about with that larger cost which has been described. the United States, as he had every hope For this it was conceded that the people were not then prepared. And I was unable to propose the design for adoption as a party about, New York would be the great seaplan. My views remain unchanged to-day. "It has caused me deep distress to differ from political friends. Gravely distrusting my judgment as to opinions unshared, difficulties unfelt and consequences unforseen by them, I sincerely wish to be found, as I have It will be remembered that the Toronto | earnestly striven to find, myself in error. But it is our own convictions, right or

> "Now, while I am unable to fight under false colors, neither can I endure, at the which a wrongful dissolution has unexpect- Wiman and his American friends desire, astray respecting the general result, but edly plunged the liberal party, to take a different tack or to turn one hostile gun against the well-loved friends in whose com-

points I have advanced.

have sailed so many stormy seas and fought so many hot engagements; whose general course I approve and whose ships I wish not wrecked, but safe in port. What, then, is left for me to do? This only, since I can-Hon. Oliver Mowat yesterday received not help, to hurt as little as I may, and, therefore, to go down with my little ship in silence, bearing for the moment all consequent misconstruction and leaving till the ides of March be past the explanation of my

> ment, made now to you alone, as given for the time is sacred confidence; to accept my heartfelt thanks and undying gratitude for your past kindness, and to let me bid you with emotion deeper than I can express, an affectionate farewell.

Your faithful servant.

EDWARD BLAKE. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Blake would have done a great service to Canada had he spoken publicly when the party adopted the policy that will bury it, unless abandoned. It was a time for a second coalition, for which the country and its best men were ready.

What the Great Commercial Paper of Free Trade England Says.

From the London Economist, Feb. 14, 1891. What we want to point out is, that without taking the mother country into subject from the point of view of Canadian self-interest alone, the policy of the Liberal party is one which cannot work "inhabited by populations, moral and re- to the advantage of the Dominion. Its practical effect will be to tax Canadian consumers for the benefit of American manufacturers. Protection is bad, even when home manufacturers are the persons protected, but it is infinitely worse when He passes on to consider our economic the persons who reap the advantage are foreigners. And that is what would be the case in Canada if such a differential haps, a little redundant, but they express | tariff as is proposed is established. The his meaning most unmistakeably. We immediate effect, of course, would be to deprive Canada of the £1.474,000 of cus-1. "Any practicable plan [of Unrestricted | toms revenue now derived from imports | form government appealed to the country gain more from the lowering of the prices of imported produce than the revenue difficulty in getting a majority in New bination. Unre- would lose, because part of the benefit of Brunswick and British Columbia." And the higher prices goes at present not to the Treasury, but to the protected home can he hold them? 3. "Of the financial problem presented by producers. But there would not be free 4. "I see no plan for combining the two fective competition they have to fear- papers as the Free Press, is positively the competition that is, of British manu- degrading. facturers. They would therefore be under no compulsion to lower their prices, but would work up to the full line of price which the tariff on British imports not to Canadian consumers, but to American manufacturers, with the result that the Canadian taxpayers would be comamounting to dependency, which it would

or so which the revenue lost would go, the polls from back districts were brought pelled to pay that amount twice over. create with the States; and of the greater They would have to continue to pay it in the price of the goods, and new taxes to posed to make good the gap in the there. To whatever extent the American the tariff, in displacing British goods, to that extent the loss of revenue would be increased. What the people of Canada are asked to do, therefore, is to pay to American manufacturers some millions of money which now go into the Treasury, and to tax themselves to make up the loss. Real free trade, we repeat, would more than recoup for any reduc ion revenue, because it would relieve them of the tax they now pay in the form of import and the similar articles of home gain is to be denied Canada, and for the United States. For nothing is more a Liberal victory."

what? Not that Canada may increase her trade, but that she may so divert rather, be determined so far as it remains trade as to increase her dependence upon a free people resolving on their lot. This certain than that if the effect of the dislarge problem, involving in our case various criminating tariff were to close Canadian markets against British goods, we should be compelled to curtail our purchases of of courageous and independent, but calm and Canadian products. Trade is in essence barter, and if the Canadians will not exchange with us, we must seek others who nor, indeed, could that have been deemed in will. And the people of Canada can vance their point in the belief that it by no market, the British or the American, see- tactics of the Conservative captain have means involves our political future; and ing that their exports consist largely of proclaimed that the Tory ship is drifting gentleman came forward—and asked for agricultural produce, and trade in agricultural products with the United States is much like sending coals to Newcastle. What the result of the elections will be it would be rash to attempt to predict, but of this Canada may rest assured, that if she attempts to buy trade with the sible here even to epitomize the many points United States by sacrificing her trade. with other countries, it will not be long before she finds cause to rue so impro-

How it was to be Worked.

The Winnipeg Free Press gives details of an interview held by Horace C. Crawford with Erastus Wiman at New York party field to-day and, at any rate, I am not long since. Crawford says that during the course of the interview, Wiman said distinctly that "the Americans had it before you, unprejudiced by any further in in their power to force Canada to do as they wished, and that Canada would be you have been necessarily troubled, any compelled in her own interests to accept unrestricted reciprocity."

I told him that I believed from the remarks of many members, of Parliament Macdonald's administration remained in

He said he knew that, but that he looked to another power than Sir John Macunion, may and eught to come, I believe donald. I then told him from what I had able at first-is rapidly weakening, if not learned in Ottawa, that even Mr. Laurier was against his theory of commercial union He stated he did not look to Mr. Laurier, but that he found a man who would act with him and bring about what he desired. I told him he surprised me in making such an assertion, and I asked dealing-how can I properly recommend you who the man was. He said it was Sir not the slightest apprehension of any

Mr. Wiman then told me how he had arranged Mr. Cartwright's visit to Washington to meet Butterworth, Ingalls, Hitt plainly told me, he believed if commer-Sir Richard Cartwright could bring it port for the North American continent. and that he and others would be on the "ground floor" in regard to the mineral resources of his country.

I have no hesitation in saying that in my belief basing it upon the political wrong, that must, after all, be true. To discussion, the substance of which I have ignore difficulties we cannot solve, or deny or given, the whole object of unrestricted conceal the tendencies and results of policies recip rocity as brought before the Cana- deut paper and tries to make a fair proest and unworthy. And, therefore, I could dian people at the present time, is to bring phetic count, but it is well known that not address the electors of West Durham about such relations with the United without speaking my mind freely on the States, and that such a tarlff will be built about the North American continent that Canada will be brought into trouble with Great Britain and as a result of that very height and crisis of the battle into trouble there will be exactly what Mr. prophet of evil for Sir John. It was far

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

pany, whether as comrade or commander, I viz: The annexation of Canada to the United States.

Echoes of the Campaign. wing of the Liberal party, which the Telegraph continues to support, was, probably, surprised to find the following editoral sentences in that paper on Friday

"St. John is in line with the French vote of Westmorland, Kent, Gloucester, Northumberland and Victoria. "Wave again the old flag and tell whether the people of King's, Charlotte York and Carleton are more or less intelligent and patriotic than the Acadians of Victoria, Kent and Gloucester."

Mr. Mitchell has this quiet "dig" the scattered members of that great combination which was organized about a year ago on the Miramichi, after the original mugwumps had fallen into "innocuous disuetude" His Herald says .--

"The Guelph Mercury tells of a Tory who spoke of the farmers as mugwumps, and adds: 'What he means by these ominous words we are not prepared to divine.' Then how do you know the words are ominous? But, if you want to know: a mugwump is a man dissatisfied with his own party but who has not got nerve enough to go over to the other

New Brunswickers, generally, and es pecially those who have followed Messrs Laurier and Cartwright into the Farcarite camp, will not feel that they occupy a very high place in the estimation of the Ottawa Liberal organ, the Free Press,

which, on Friday last said :-No man who understands Canadian politics will venture to assert that New Brunswick, Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories voted against unrestricted reciprocity They were carried away by the contemptible "support the government" cry. Had a Refrom the United States. If there were yesterday on a policy of unrestricted recipreal free trade the Canadians would not ince. A prominent Canadian public man experience with bagnets from Newcastle to premier of Canada and had Judas Iscariot upon those provinces Sir John Macdonald must now depend for support. How long

The American manufacturer feel that political alliance with a party where he was to remain until Thursday, and would be protected against the only ef- whose sentiments are represented by such

there was still some hope that Hon. Peter permitted. Thus the million and a half Mitchell's return was assured, but when in they were found to be overwhelmingassist Mr. Adams, and that the whole performance was well under way. Mr. weight of the railway influence was used | Watt was trying to read, or speak, or sing in a most unscrupulous manner.

Mr. Mitchell's troubles began with the first returns and lasted all through. Newthe railway men out for especial blame. although he complained on declaration day, of two hundred and forty Dominion officials being against him. It is said he counted all who were appointed in the county since confederation, many of whom had died, or been turned out through his recommendation. He is about the last man who ought to complain of Dominion officials, however, for they always supported him in former elections and were about evenly divided in that just ended.

Some of the ante-election declarations of the Farrarite organs are amusing. Here are a few from the Toronto Globe. "We look with absolute confidence for

"The Tory leaders see the handwritting of their doom upon the wall." "Sir John has been out-generaled and out-manœuvred all through this contest

from start to finish, and he knows it." "No foundering vessel, hoisting a flag of distress and discharging her doleful minute guns, has ever more clearly proclaimed that she was hopelessly drifting upon the rocks of doom than the

"Reports from Gloucester County are to the effect that Burns is losing prestige. Narcisse Landry brother of the judge, is his opponent. Mr. Landry is the nominee of the Acadians, who outnumber the other voters in the county about 300. This makes matters blue for Mr. Burns."

And the Transcript said:-The Liberals expect to redeem Ottawa with ease. They carried it for the local by 1,200 majority.

"A prominent Tory has just stated on the streets of Moncton that the jig is up and to the weariness of the fifty Mitchell men and forty three assorted boys who reso far as the government is concerned. And yet the government is sustained by us that they would have left when the audience did, but that they had regard for fully thirty-one majority. the Chairman and feared the effect their

"Mr. Josiah Wood to-day received a deserting their orators would have on the telegram instructing him to "take steps election next day. But, said one of the to carry Westmorland and Albert at all sufferers "Gehazi made me very tired. No hazards, because unless they were carried | wonder we couldn't win." the government was doomed Well, Wood's opponent didn't save his

deposit, but the government has no less than thirty-noe supporters to the good. And the Montreal Herald, Mr. Mitchell's paper said:-Our information from Narthumberland County, N. B., warrants us in believing that the opposition to Hon. Peter Mit-

chell-which looked somewhat formidcollapsing. Indeed, why there should be serious opposition to Mr. Mitchell, is a matter of surprise. * * * When Mr. Mitcheli's ability and experience are contrasted with that of his opponent, who is there in Northumberland County that cannot see that it would be an act of supreme folly to reject the former and place confidence in the latter? We have Give us a rest on the subject of Mr.

Mitchell's ability. He must have left in the Herald office on the occasion of his late visit, for no one in Northumberland detected that quality in either his speeches or conduct while here.

On 5th inst., one column of Mr. Mitchell's paper had a display heading as

"He's tiring out his best friends. Most people hereabouts thought it referred to a certain candidate, but it was applied to Boulanger.

The Montreal Herald says :-

The Toronto Mail has figured up a when the House meets. There are sev The Mail is, as everybody knows, a lot." Together with all and singular the buildings

the Herald is quite right concerning the augmentation of the winning side when the House meets. That's why experienced people expect to find a government Mr. Laurier who leads the Fariari e majority as large as that existing when the House was dissolved.

One of the amusing incidents of the cam-

paign, as conducted by a number of the illadvised supporters of Mr. Mitchell, was a meeting called by Messrs. T. Crocker and Geo. Watt in Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Wednesday evening, 4th. It seems that those gentlemen thought they would strike a decisive blow in Chatham on the very eve of the election. They were sure of 150 majority for their candidate, but, by giving a performance on their own account, unhampered by the "light weights" as they called their associate speakers in the regular order of the campaign, they assured each other that Adams would be nowhere. It was, perhaps, well, they thought, that Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Troy and others should go about giving readings, but it required more than that to win Chatham back to its old allegiance. If they should consult many others of the party beforehand, they feared an attempt would be made to prevent this supreme effort on their part, for, already, their second-rate colleagues were talent to themselves some of the credit of the prospective victory that was to be achieved for Mr. Mitchell on the morrow, and is was evident that those who sat around the table "chewing glue" at the Farrarite head quarters, in the old Kerr building, were very jealous of the two meteoric demonstrators of the all-important question of smelts and-pork. So Messrs. Crocker and Watt put their wise heads together and determined to take the town by surprise. It was to be a star performance, with settings. Mr. Kerr was considered much in the regular order as chairman for yesterday. They did nothing of the kind. the great coup d'etat, so the new light in the local political firmament, who had flashed with ten thousand candle-power brilliancy through Alnwick, was engaged as chairman, rocity they would have carried every prov. for his statistics from Vanceboro and his

for minister of finance, he would have no an invincible adjunct to the great smelt com-They were brave men, too. At six p. m. they issued their call for a meeting at half past seven. They knew Mr. Adams was, Self-respecting New Brunswickers must and had been for two days in Rogersville, that Mr. Donald Morrison had gone to Tabusintac, to remain in like manner, but that emboldened them the more and they challenged those gentlemen jointly and re-Mr. Mitchell's paper of Saturday last spectively to come to their meeting at an hour and a half's notice and be annihilated At time of going to press yesterday, by a volcano of smelts from Gehazi and the word of truth from Tom Pepper. Thus, when Mr. W. S. Loggie took the chair, it was a "grand moral spectacle." The West ly against him. It is needless to say that | End crowbar brigade was nothing to it. the Government strained every nerve to When our reporter reached the meeting the -it was difficult to determine which-and

the boys cheered-not the speaker, but either Mr. Loggie who evidently desired, in castle parish left him 113 behind; Chat- a mild and paternal way, to remonstrate with ham, 63; Nelson, 121. These three left | them for a want of reverence and solemnity, him 297 behind. The "back districts," or Mr. Smith whom they soon after wanted as he terms them simply maintained the to hear. It seemed, from Mr. Watt's disratio of voters who were opposed to the connected remarks, that he and Mr. Crocker Farrarite policy. Mr. Mitchell singles had chosen this time and place to call a meeting in Chatham to refute the telegrams of Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Fishereries to Mr. Morrison and the Liberal-Conservative club of Newcastle. The telegrams referred to were published by the Club and reproduced in last week's AD-VANCE and Advocate. The Minister stated positively that when Messrs. Crocker and Watt alleged they-as smelt-delegates to Ottawa-saw letters to the department, written by Messrs. Adams and Morrison advising certain restrictions of smelt-fishing in the Miramichi, they said what was untrue. Mr. Watt occupied considerable time in explaining how he came to make the statement so promptly refuted by the minister, and giving his reasons for believing that he was pretty near right, and Mr. Crocker did. likewise, but neither of them was able to do more than ask the audience to believe them, rather than the minister. While Mr. Crocker was struggling with his part of the performance and the chairman was trying to keep order, Hon. Mr. Tweedie entered the hall, and there was an outburst of cheers which were continued. Mr. Crocker had soon to discontinue speaking, for he had tired the audience, who wanted to hear Mr. Tweedie and would hear no one else. That on the rocks, and that her captain and fair play for Mr. Crocker-as Mr. D G. Smith had already done when Mr. Crocker began to speak-but Mr. Crocker said he had nothing more to offer just then. Mr. Tweedie now took the platform and in a speech-chiefly humorous-of half an hour, he made Mr. Watt very nervous and Mr. Crocker very serious, while the audience. laughed and applauded, breaking into "cheers for Adams" several times. When Mr. Tweedie had ended, rousing cheers were given for Adams and Tweedie and he and some others left the hall, followed by nearly the whole audience, after which it is said Mr. Watt had a quiet time, all to himself

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVEL HEALING. FAILS Cure, Failure Impossible. simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawkin of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption, and death by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1) by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.

To the heirs and Assigns of Charles H. Boucher, Northumberland, Farmer, and to all others, whom It doth, can or may con Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of bearing date the first day of August, one thousand cher, his wife, of the one part, and Richard Hutchi son of Newcastle, in the county aforesaid, Merchant of the other part, and duly registered in Volume 6 530, and numbered 488 in said volume, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Public Square, in Newcastle, aforesaid, oa majority of twenty-three for the Liberals | day, the twelfth day of June, next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:-"All that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Alnwick, aforesaid, on the which ever party carries the election its follows: in front by the said River Tabisintae, on the ranks are pretty sure to be augmented north by lands owned and occupied by William Hier by Joseph Simpson and on the west by the road in eral constituencies whose representatives front of William and Anthony Grattan, and in rear cannot afford to oppose the Government. of said lot, and containing one hundred and nineteen

and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise Dated the 25th day of February, 1891. SAM. THOMSON, R. HUTCHISON. Sol. for Mortgagee. Mortgagee,