

General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS 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 all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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 good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

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

Grand Monthly Drawing.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 17, 1891.

Capital Prize, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Number of tickets. Includes prizes of \$100,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole tickets at Twenty Dollars. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2. Twenty-fifths \$1.

City Rates, 50 fractional tickets at \$1 for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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

On which we pay all charges, and we prepare Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address: PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Consignees having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails in advertising, we provide that Express Companies in advertising, and we provide that sending Lists of Prizes, with the Company's seal and Originals, will be returned to the consignee.

ATTENTION. The Louisiana State Lottery Company is part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. In the case of the Louisiana State Lottery Company vs. the United States, the Supreme Court has ruled in favor of the company.

UNTIL 1895. The Louisiana State Lottery Company has been established since 1868, and will continue to operate until 1895.

THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

ESTER'S CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. MARCH 12, 1891.

Divided Liberals.

Now that the elections are over, it will 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 division took place were common to the whole 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 first to those who had experienced all the evils and none of the benefits of the 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 of the country on so momentous an issue as the reversal of existing fiscal conditions and a quasi-alliance with another country, it became the duty of every man capable of exercising independent judgment in view of the facts and circumstances, to do so. Political party machinery in the Dominion is, we believe, mainly responsible for the want of independent thought and action which prevails in regard to important public questions, and both newspapers and individuals are too much inclined to accept the output of the political mill, rather than take the trouble to put together for themselves a genuine article reliable in every part, and constructed by themselves from the raw materials of fact, observation and experience. In common with many others we had not investigated the subject of Unrestricted Reciprocity very far before we were convinced that the country could not afford to accept it. Having arrived at that conclusion the ADVANCE stated it in the most unequivocal terms. We said:— "Imperial Federation and Unrestricted Reciprocity are excellent things in theory, but impossible in practice. Unrestricted Reciprocity is only another name for free trade, which however desirable, is impossible in Canada. Reciprocity with all countries, in a limited number and certain classes of products is worth striving for and will no doubt, eventually, be partially secured, but the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity is a delusive and impracticable one."

Slandering Their Late Leaders.

Because Hon. Edw. Blake entertained views of the political situation in Canada which compelled him to withdraw from active participation in the late elections; and because he had placed in the hands of the Liberal party a manifesto which, had it been published, would have led to a more crushing defeat of the Unrestricted Reciprocity party than that sustained by them, a malignant attempt has been and is being made to injure the great statesman's reputation, not only with the people of Canada, but those of the world at large. We referred a short time since to the charge made by Mr. Bawden, at Inverary, Ont., that "Hon. Edw. Blake had been paid \$25,000 by the C. P. R. to keep his mouth shut, and that was why he was silent," and to an attempt by the son of Sir Richd. Cartwright to endorse the statement. Both Bawden and Cartwright have since publicly endeavored to "hedge" in the matter. Cartwright, at a subsequent meeting said Mr. Blake "received as a professional fee, as he had a perfect right, the largest fee ever given in Canada, though such large fees were not infrequent in England, \$25,000 as a retainer from the C. P. R. in the case about the crossing of the Manitoba and South-western railway, and that he had received other fees as a professional man from the C. P. R., and that he felt a delicacy in sitting in the House and voting on measures affecting that company." And the following telegram was also published:— "KINGSTON, Ont., March 3.—The statement that I said the Hon. Edw. Blake was paid \$25,000 by his mouth is a lie. I appreciate the honor of Edw. Blake too highly to make any such statement. "Signed HENRY BAWDEN."

That was the position of the ADVANCE, 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 national bankruptcy and humiliation. Not a man of the Liberal party either questioned our declaration or remonstrated against it. The ADVANCE had always acted in good faith with the party, both in Northumberland and elsewhere. Its publisher, in every election contest, placed it, without even the asking, amongst the fighting forces on that side, and it too often bore witness to the fact that while it was expected to receive its full share of the scars of conflict, it was favored with little of either sympathy, support or even acknowledgment of its services. When the late election was announced and it might have been expected that the Liberals of Northumberland would be called together under the rules of their Association, in the usual way, and an opportunity have been thus afforded for a discussion of the situation, that course was avoided, while certain gentlemen met, by private invitation, in Newcastle, selected a candidate and went into the contest in the name of the Liberal party. After the election was thus made the candidate of these gentlemen asked the editor of the ADVANCE for his support, by telegraph. He received a prompt reply, expressing regret that the support asked could not be given, followed by an open letter giving reasons for the editor's position, which had a meeting of the Liberal party of the County been called, under the rules of its Association, would have been laid before that body. It is just possible that the position of the ADVANCE was a matter 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 of the facts we have stated, for Mr. 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 the bankruptcy and humiliation of the Dominion.

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