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MR. MERCIER'S ANSWER

Concerning the Jesuit Estates Act and the \$60,000 Grant to Protestants.

He Tries to Meet the Desires of the Lord Bishop and Protestants Generally—Justice to be Meted out to the Minority of the Province on every occasion.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—The following is the Hon. Mr. Mercier's reply to the resolution of the Protestant Council of Public Instruction, which was sent to the Bishop of Quebec this morning:—

QUEBEC, October 9, 1889.

My Lord: We have, my colleagues and myself, examined with great care, and a deep sense of responsibility bearing on us, the resolutions of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, passed at its session of the 25th of September last and transmitted by your Lordship's letter of the first of October, instant, and I am authorized to answer as follows:—

1. I am indeed very happy to hear that the members of the Protestant Committee declare their readiness to discharge the duties devolving upon them and to administer any sums placed in their hands by the Provincial Legislature for Superior Education. I understand, therefore, that they accept in the name of the Protestants of this Province the public trust imposed upon me to distribute the \$60,000 given them by the Jesuits' Estates Act.

2. I understand also that this acceptance is made on four conditions, viz.: (a) That the Superior Education fund in existence before the Jesuits' Estates Act be restored; (b) That the Protestant Committee should receive in capital the sixty thousand dollars, instead of the right to distribute the income arising from the investment of the said amount; (c) That the amount of \$60,000 should be increased, because it is less than the amount due to the Protestants, according to population; (d) That the interest on the said amount of \$60,000 be allowed from the time the Jesuits' Estates Act came into effect till the said amount is paid.

3. With your kind permission, my Lord, I will examine separately every one of these conditions. (a) That the Superior Education fund in existence before the Jesuits' Estates Act be restored. 4. The intention of the Government never was to abolish the fund, and therefore we cannot have the slightest objection to recommend that the law be re-constituted as it was before the Jesuits' Estates Act if it is found necessary. The truth of this statement is attested by the following extract of an official letter sent by the undersigned to Cardinal Simoni in answer to a question on the very same subject:—

1. Extract of an official letter sent to Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome, dated the 25th of October, 1888. The first question, "Does the Government of the province of Quebec intend to continue to give in future, either to the three Archbishops or to the Bishops of Lower Canada, or again to the Jesuit fathers, the grants hitherto voted for superior education, or even after having paid to the parties indicated by His Holiness the Pope the sum granted by the act of last session in settlement of the question of the Jesuits' Estates?" Answer—Yes. In virtue of an old law the revenues of the Jesuits' Estates formed an special education fund, the amount of which had varied from 1867, to \$78,410 now, of which \$66,240 is at the disposal of the Roman Catholics, and \$12,170 at the disposal of the Protestants. The Government intends to leave that amount intact, at the disposal of the Council of Public Instruction. This council consists of six officials of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of the province, and of a Roman Catholic layman appointed by the Government for each of such Bishop; 2. of a certain number of Protestants who are also appointed by the Government. This Council meets seldom and then only to discuss matters of general interest respecting education. The affairs are practically managed by two separate committees, one called the Roman Catholic Committee, composed of the Roman Catholic Bishops and a Roman Catholic layman appointed as aforesaid, another called the Protestant Committee, consisting of Protestants also appointed as aforesaid and of a certain number of associate members appointed by that committee. Each committee sits separately and every year it makes the distribution of the sum above mentioned, namely: 1. The Roman Catholic Committee, \$66,240. 2. The Protestant Committee, \$12,170. The documents herewith annexed show how the sum of \$66,240 was distributed by the Roman Catholic Committee this year limiting the details to classical colleges, and giving in a lump sum the amounts granted to convents and other institutions of lesser importance in each diocese; amounts voted by the Legislature of Quebec for superior education during each of the years 1886 and 1887, \$78,410; share of Roman Catholics, \$66,240; share of Protestants,

Quebec, 4th October, 1889.

Hon. H. Mercier, Premier, Quebec.

Sir,—In compliance with your request of this morning, I have the honor to state the following:—During the last part of last session you sent me as the secretary of the late Commission on the subject of the late Commission to meet and explain to Dr. Cameron, M.P.P., why section one to five of chapter 15 of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada had not been included in the Revised Statutes that just came into force. I met you and the doctor in the Speaker's room and there, in answer to your question, whether we, that is Mr. Parnass, had consulted any persons before leaving out the section in question, I told you that we had consulted no one, considering that we were sufficiently authorized by Sections 6 and 7 of the Act 52 Vic., C. 13, but had spoken to the officers of the Education office, who had told us that these sections had for years been disused. I have, etc. H. OLIVER.

3. Section four of the said Act provides that the interest of the \$60,000 shall be appropriated in addition to any in the same manner as any

sums now granted by law for the purpose of Protestant superior education in this province. These words surely show conclusively that our intention was

NOT TO CANCEL the fund of superior education, nor to take away from the Protestant committee any rights they were then enjoying or any grant of money they were then receiving from the Government. (b. b.) That the Protestant Committee should receive in capital the sixty thousand dollars, instead of the right to distribute the income arising from the investment of said amount. 5. Allow me to offer your Lordship the following observation on this point which will I hope also be found very satisfactory. The said bill was bill No. 169 of the session of 1888 and was introduced and read for the first time on the 24th June based on resolutions recommended by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The fourth resolution reads as follows: 4. "On such settlement being effected the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may pay out of any public money at his disposal a sum of \$60,000 to the different Protestant and Dissident Universities, and educational institutions according to the distribution which shall be made by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction." On the 3rd July, page 313, of the same journals the following pre-ature took place: "The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates, the bill was accordingly read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house. Resolved that this house do immediately resolve itself into committee on the said bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Sp-aker resumed the chair, and Mr. Robidoux reported that the committee had gone through the bill and made an amendment thereunto. Ordered, that the bill as amended in the committee be now taken into consideration. The House accordingly proceeded to take the bill into consideration, and it was ordered that the bill be now read a third time. The bill was accordingly read a third time. Resolved, that the bill be passed ordered. The clerk do carry the bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence."

Please notice, my Lord, that an amendment, one single amendment was made in the committee of the whole House, and the said amendment was to strike off section 4, already quoted, and to replace it by the following:—

"(4) On such settlement being effected the Lt-Governor in Council may pay out of any public money at his disposal a sum of \$60,000 to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, to be invested by the said committee. The interest from said investment shall be annually appropriated by the Protestant committee, with the approval of the Lt-Governor in-Council, among the Protestant Institutions of Superior Education in addition to, and in the same manner as any sum now granted by law for the purpose of Protestant superior education in this province." When the original section 4 was discussed before the committee I was asked by the Hon. Mr. Lynch to suspend the sitting for a few minutes to allow the Protestant members of the House to get together in the adjacent room and see whether they could agree on an amendment to said clause. The majority of the Protestant members of the House agreed to propose to leave the distribution of this capital to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. I willingly granted the request. The Protestant members withdrew and came back, after a very short absence, with an amendment in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Rexford, the secretary of the said Protestant Committee, with the exception of the word "annually" written in the margin and which was in the Hon. Mr. Lynch's handwriting. That gentleman asked me if I would accept this amendment and on my consenting he moved it and it was unanimously carried. This amendment is verbatim: "The present 4th section in the statute, the original of the amendment, is still in the custody of the prop-er officer of the House." The above amendments were carried by the following documents marked respectively 1, 2 and 3, the first being a letter from Mr. Louis Delorme, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, the second a certificate from Mr. Parisault, law clerk, and the third being a letter from the Hon. Mr. Lynch.

(1) QUEBEC, 9TH JULY, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you ask me for certain information respecting the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on the Bill No. 169, submitted to the committee of the whole House as follows: Bill respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates. (See journals of the 3rd July, 1888, page 311.) You will observe that the bill was read a second time, amended in committee, and read a third time, on the same day, Monday, 27th July, although there was an amendment, and that the usual practice is to postpone the reading of an amendment to a bill to a subsequent sitting, if not to another day. I may add that an amendment was made in committee, which was drawn up in the English language (the certificate of the law clerk such re-posing amendment, which is enclosed herewith). From the information I have obtained in the Department of Public Instruction, this amendment is in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Rexford, the Protestant Secretary of the Public Instruction, and was inserted in the bill, in committee of the whole House, at the request of the Hon. Mr. Lynch. There is a correction in the original motion, namely, the word annually, which is in the handwriting of the honorable gentleman who watched the bill very attentively, with Mr. W. Owens, the member for Argenteuil. This amendment was adopted and inserted in the bill in committee, and then read twice and adopted by the House and read the third time immediately, as none of the members of the Protestant minority objected to the immediate consideration of the amendment.

I have, etc. Louis Delorme, clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Hon. H. Mercier, Quebec.

Mr. C. A. Parisault's certificate after having examined the writing of the amendment made to section 4. "I declare that the said bill as passed was in the English language and that the amendment was drawn up in English. I further certify that from information obtained in the Department of Public Instruction, the amendment in the handwriting of Rev. E. I. Rexford, the Protestant Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction with the exception of the word 'annually' which comes after the following words in the amendment: 'The interest arising from said investment shall be,' and which appears to be in the handwriting of Hon. W. W. Lynch.

CHAS. A. PARISAULT, Law Clerk.

Montreal, 16th July, 1889.

DEAR MR. PREMIER:

You asked me a few days since if I recollected the circumstances connected with their clause of the bill introduced by you during the session of 1888, respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates, which was for the \$60,000. I have a fairly distinct remembrance of what occurred at the time. This claim in question

ORIGINALLY PROVIDED that this amount should be divided among the Protestant Universities and other educational institutions of the province. In such manner should be determined by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. The Protestant members of the House discussed among themselves the advisability of this distribution and conferred with Mr. Rexford, the Protestant Secretary of the Educational Department, with the result that they determined to allow you to allow the said amount to be paid over to the Protestant Committee to be invested by them and the interest distributed annually in the same manner as the existing sum annually voted for superior Education is distributed and when the House was in a committee on the whole of the bill you accepted the section thus agreed upon which is identified with the

section of the law as it now stands on the statute book. This, I think, is a complete resume of what occurred at the time. I am, etc.

W. W. LYONS.

I need dwell no longer on the subject, my Lord. These documents will be found conclusive no doubt by any intelligent man, and if the 4th section of the Jesuits' Estates Act is objectionable in the point raised by the Protestant Committee it is not the fault of the Government nor of the Roman Catholic members of the House. The responsibility of the change lies entirely and exclusively on the Protestant members. Of course, however, their cannot be the slightest objection on the part of the government to accept the second condition contained in the resolution transmitted in connection with the payment of the \$60,000. It was the intention of the Government to give the \$60,000 in capital to the Protestant Committee the same way and with the same effect as the \$400,000 was given to the Roman Catholics and the Government is ready if the Protestant members of the House agree to it to restore in the law the original section 4 as placed in bill 169.

(O) That this amount of \$60,000 should be increased because it is less than the amount due to the Protestants, according to population. (S) This condition cannot be refused if it is proved that the amount due to the Protestants is in fact more than the amount which the Protestants were entitled to.

(D) That the interest on said amount of \$60,000 be allowed from the time the Jesuits' Estates Act came into effect till said amount is paid.

7. The Government cannot consent, my Lord, to this fourth condition in the form it is stated, but it is ready to place the Protestants on the same footing as the Roman Catholics in this connection. The interest of the grant to Roman Catholics dates from the 30th August, 1888, and the Government is prepared to recommend to the Legislature that the interest on the grant to the Protestants should run from the same date and at the same rate.

(S) These remarks I have to offer, my Lord, upon your honored communication, and I hope they will be found satisfactory. The desire of the Government is to render justice on every occasion, and give full satisfaction to the Protestant minority in this province, whenever it is possible, and we hope your Lordship, your colleagues, the other members of the Protestant Committee, and generally the Protestant members of the House will appreciate the friendly and liberal way in which we try to meet the views expressed in the resolutions of said committee. I don't think proper to add anything more, my intention being to limit myself to a mere statement of facts and the publication of documents, and chiefly to avoid any reference to the most regrettable agitation that has taken place recently in respect to the said amount, leaving it to the sound judgment and honest feeling of this country to decide who is wrong and who is right in this very important matter.

With profound respect for your Lordship, I have the honor to be his most devoted, HONORÉ MIZÉCIS.

The Right Reverend James Williams, Lord Bishop of Quebec, Quebec, P. Q.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market has ruled very quiet during the week, and prices in some instances have been shaded, in order to place round lots. Several round quantities of strong bakers' flour have been placed for the Quebec market at \$4.80, but sellers say they are getting \$4.85 and \$4.90 for ordinary lots to the city trade. On the other hand buyers claim that they can buy, and are buying, at low prices. Hungarian patents are quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.25, whilst buyers show invoices at \$5.15, in barrels, for 15 to 20 bbl lots. Sales of straight rollers are reported at \$4.50 to \$4.65, and extra has been placed at \$4.25. The supply of flour being in excess of the demand, combined with so many anxious sellers, sales are being made, it is said, below intrinsic value, and shippers continue to go forward to British ports. The Grand Trunk Railway has advanced freight 5c per bbl from points west of Montreal.

Prices here are quoted as follows:— Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring \$5.20 to \$5.50; Straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.65; City Straight Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.00 to \$2.15.

WHEAT.—There is no change in this market for soft stuff, and \$1 would have to be paid for old No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, some holders refusing to sell at that figure. We have heard of no new Manitoba arriving here, yet, although one or two lots are due, and when they are placed it will be a fair test of values for the new crop.

CORN.—The market is quiet at 40c to 41c in bond, and 49c to 50c duty paid.

PEAS.—There is very little doing in peas, and prices are nominally quoted at 7c to 7 1/2c per 65 lbs.

OATS.—The market is firmer and prices have advanced 1c to 2c per bushel on the week, sales at 32c per 32 lbs., the same oats being worth only 30c a week ago. Upper Canada are quoted at 30c to 31c per 34 lbs.

BARLEY.—There have been a few sales during the week in car lots at 52 1/2c to 53c, but most of the sample are stained, and fully one grade below last year's crop.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is dull and prices are nominally at 45c to 50c per 48 lbs.

RYE.—Prices are purely nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.—There is a good demand for choice grades of butter, and dairy butter, for the local trade at steady prices. Several lots of September creamery are reported sold in the country at 22c and 21c for August, whilst as high as 23c is said to have been paid for choice September and October, but the latter figure is said to be exceptional, as it is said that the best September creameries can be bought at 22c. A lot of July and August creamery was sold at 19c and Lower Port shipments at from 15c to 15 1/2c. Holders of choice selected want 16c.

Cheese, 18c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 15c to 20c; Brockville, 16c to 19c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolle, 15c to 16c.

For selections of single packages 1c additional is obtained.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 25,554 boxes, against 27,461 boxes for the week previous. Since our last issue there has been a lull in the excitement over the scramble for September and October cheese, although if a buyer had to fill an order for finest September he would have to pay 11c or over, but if a seller wanted to realize on 1,000 boxes, he could not get over 10 1/2c. August cheese is quoted at 10c for finest and medium qualities at 9 1/2c to 10c.

Finest September and October..... 10 1/2 to 11  
Finest August..... 9 1/2 to 10  
Medium..... 9 to 10

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There is no change of any importance in this market, a few sales being reported for country and city account of about



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp and removes Dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a good and refreshing lotion; it is unsurpassed in dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

last week's quotations. Short cut clear pork has been sold at \$13 50 to \$14, but dealers say they could not lay it down to-day from Chicago to sell at the inside figure. Canada short cut is quoted at \$16 to \$16 50, although it is said that the inside figure has been shaded. In lard there have been sales of round sales in pails at 8 1/2c up to 8 3/4; and 8 1/2; in smaller quantities. Smoked meats are steady, with business in hams reported at 12c to 13c as to quantity and quality, and bacon 11c to 12c.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Meat pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$14.00; Ham, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Shoulders, per lb, 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market continues firm under a good demand, with sales of several lots of lined and single packages at 18c to 18 1/2c. Fresh stock is quiet and steady at 20c to 21c, and strictly new laid, which are very scarce, all the year from 22c to 25c.

GAME.—Sales of partridge have been made at 60c to 70c per brace, and one lot of gamey birds sold as low as 50c per brace.

BEANS.—The market is quiet at \$1.65 to \$2 as to quality.

New extracted hogs, 11c to 12c; imitation goods 9c to 11c. Comb is steady at 15c to 16c for choice white clover, and 13c to 14c for ordinary.

HOPS.—The market is quiet and we quote choice Canadian at 11c to 12c, and old at 4c to 8c.

HAY.—New pressed hay, \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The receipts of fall fruit are now over and winter stock is now coming forward and selling at \$2.75 to \$3.75 in car lots as to quality. The shipments last week from Montreal were 2775 bbls to Liverpool, and 2415 to Great Britain, and from Boston 2647 went to Liverpool, 1644 bbls to Glasgow, 134 to London and 229 to Hull, making a total of 13 079 bbls from Atlantic ports. The shipments this week from Montreal are 2,700 bbls to Glasgow and 5,610 bbls to Liverpool, making 8,310 bbls. A cable from Liverpool this week reported the sale of a round lot of Ben Davis shipped from this port at an average price of 15c per bbl. Some high prices have been quoted from London. A considerable quantity of winter fruit is now on the way to this market for next week's shipment.

ORANGES.—The market continues steady, at \$8 00 to \$8 50 per bbl, for Jamaica.

LEMONS.—The market is easier and lower, sales being reported at \$4 00 to \$4 50. An auction 2,000 boxes were sold yesterday at from \$2 to \$3, per box as to quality.

GRAPES.—The Algeria are in fair demand, and sell at \$5 per keg; blue grapes are better, with sales at 4c, and red have sold at 12c. California 8c per case.

PEACHES.—California peaches have sold at \$1.50 per box, and Canadian at \$1.50 per basket.

CRANBERRIES.—Cranberries are steady at \$8 to \$9 per bbl for choice Cape Cod.

SWEET POTATOES.—Market is lower with sales at \$2 per bbl.

BANANAS.—The demand has fallen off, and prices range from \$1 \$1/2 per bunch as to size.

ONIONS.—Sales of 1,500 crates are reported at 60c to 65c. Canadian \$2.50 to \$2.75, a car being sold at the inside figure.

POTATOES.—The market rules steady, with sales of car lots reported at 70c to 80c per 90 lbs as to quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The market is quiet and easy at 7 1/2c for granulated and 8 1/2c to 7c for yellow. Barbadoes molasses are quoted at 43 1/2c to 45c as to quality.

PICKLED FISH.—A good demand for dry cod with sales at \$4 50 to \$4 75. Green cod quoted at \$4 25 to \$4 50 for No. 1, and \$4 75 to \$5 for Labrador herring are held firmly at \$5.

FISH OILS.—The market is quiet for cod oil, Newfoundland being quoted at 34c to 39, and Halifax at 32 1/2c. Seal is steady at 47c to 48c. Cod liver oil quiet at 55c to 60c for Newfoundland. Norway 75c to 85c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending Oct. 12th, 1889, were as follows:—

Oattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves— 2819 1572 433 41

Over from last week. 300 160 1722 433 41  
Total for week..... 3119 1722 433 41  
Left on hand..... 600 450 4 ..  
Total exports for week..... 2519 1272 433 41  
Previous week 3116 2175 .. ..

Trade continues fair and prices firm for export stock. The supply of butchers was large, but buyers held off, owners realizing small profits on sales. The market is still flooded with inferior cattle, any heavy ones being held for stockers, of which we have had several cars during the week. Hogs plentiful at rather low prices.

We quote the following at below fair values:— Export, 4 1/2c; Butchers good, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers Med, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Butchers Oils, 3c to 3 1/2c; Sheep, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Hogs, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; Calves, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oct. 12th, were as follows:—80; left over from previous week, 7; shipped during week, 37; sales for week, 6; left for city, 16; on hand for sale and shipment, 28.

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. Ry.

Ex. an Ontario, 20 horses consigned to S. Turney of Burnside, Ill.; 6 do. to W. Montgomery of Atlanta, Ill.; Ex. an. Warrior; 7 horses consigned to R. Ogilvie of Madison, Wisconsin; 8 horses and 6 ponies to W. Green of Jameson, Penn.; 4 horses to J. Casar of Lanark, Ont.

The market has improved considerably in the

last week, and the prospects for the coming week are very encouraging. We have on hand for sale a few very fine workmen and drivers owned by T. O'Neill of Toronto. Messrs. Hay, Kidd & Olin of Montreal will arrive with a car load of workers and drivers early in the week.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 804.

MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, the wife of Jean de la Roche, of the Village of Outaouais, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff;

vs.

JOSSEPH BRUNET, formerly of the Village of Outaouais, in the District of Montreal, deceased, and now of Escouba, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal, 11th October, 1889.

11-5 GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.O.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1574.

DAME MARIE-EUDOXIE OHOQUET, Plaintiff,

vs.

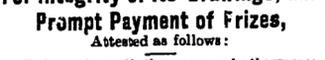
JOSEPH EPHREM JACQUES, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted.

Montreal, 10th October, 1889.

11-5 ETHIER & PELLETIER, Advocates for Plaintiff.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER 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, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND 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.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:—

"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 make no responsibility for any frauds or irregularities of our constituents attached to its advertisements."

Commissioners: E. M. WALKER, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank; F. J. B. FERRIER, Pres. State National Bank; A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank; CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, Tuesday, November 12, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 PRIZE OF \$100,000..... \$100,000; 1 PRIZE OF 50,000..... 50,000; 1 PRIZE OF 25,000..... 25,000; 2 PRIZES OF 10,000..... 20,000; 3 PRIZES OF 5,000..... 15,000; 5 PRIZES OF 2,500..... 12,500; 100 PRIZES OF 500..... 50,000; 200 PRIZES OF 300..... 60,000; 500 PRIZES OF 100..... 50,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 PRIZES OF \$500..... \$50,000; 100 PRIZES OF 250..... 25,000; 100 PRIZES OF 100..... 10,000.

TERMINAL PRIZES: \$25 Prizes of \$100..... \$25,000; \$25 Prizes of \$100..... \$25,000.

\$134 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,500. Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS-WANTED.

For the Province of Quebec, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid replies will be given to those enclosing an Envelope bearing your full