General Business

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in 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 Quarterly 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 authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union ational Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, September, 11 1888

CapitalPrize,$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1.

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
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER also, That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

MACKIE'S
ISLAY BLEND
IS THE BEST.
OTHER BRAND.

TOWN Building Lots!

For sale, 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan can be seen, at my office.
J. B. SNOWBALL

FRESH SEEDS!

Now in stock one Car Field and Garden Seeds containing

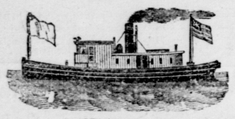
Canadian and Western Timothy Seed; Vermont, Western and Alsike Clover Seed; Lost Nation, White Russian and Manitoba Fife Wheat; Golden Vine Peas; Hand picked Beans; Turnip, Carrot and Beet Seeds.

Wholesale and Retail.
W. S. LOGGIE.

LIME! LIME!

—FOR SALE—
150 CASKS
also of LAY LIME, cheap.
W WILSON & CO

MIRAMICHI
Steam Navigation Co'y.



The Steamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes, from this date as follows—

STR. "MIRAMICHI," Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7.30 a.m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8 15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON"
CAPT THOS. PETERSON,
WILL LEAVE

Chatham.	Nelson.	Newcastle.
or Douglas'wn, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill Douglas'n & Chatham.	(Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham.
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.
9 a m	9 40 a m	10 00 a m
11 a m	11 40 a m	12 00 m
2 p m	2 40 p m	3 00 p m
4.30 p m	5 10 p m	5 30 p m
7 p m		8 00 p m

carrying freight and passengers between the points named,

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham, Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c Return Tickets issued on board at 30c Card Tickets, good for 20 or 25 Trips, issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"
—CAPT DEGRACE—

will, leave Chatham for points down river, viz, Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Point aux Car *daily* at 9 a m, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight as usual between all the points named, and the "MIRAMICHI'S" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON," free of charge.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days, when the "Miramichi" will land excursionists, in parties of ten or more at any available point on the down river route

EXCURSION TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS, 50 CENTS

☞ Parties having freight to ship to points down-river must have it on the wharf in the evening.

T DESBRISAY, Manager

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - SEPTEMBER 6, 1888

Beginning to See It.

When the Northern and Western Railway was about to be built, its promoters were anxious to have the Newcastle gentlemen who had been interested in the enterprise pull with them on the question of route—the proposition being to run from Chatham Junction to about Barnaby Island, have a bridge there, running thence through Derby and Blackville, over what is now about the route of the Indiantown Branch and its extension to Blackville. The parties could not agree, however, and while our Newcastle friends induced the Government to build the Indiantown road and its extension at public expense, the private company went on and constructed the Northern & Western. The latter road is now running regularly and satisfactorily, while the other line is apparently a disappointment to all concerned. It was promoted and built with the object of satisfying certain friends of the Government, which, of course, did not think of looking fully into the merits of the undertaking. That a great deal of money has been needlessly spent cannot be denied. That one road could have been made to meet the legitimate and reasonable demands of the section of country traversed is equally apparent, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Government finds itself facing a difficulty brought on by its own folly, on the ill-considered advice of those who were its interested supporters rather than genuine friends. The *Advocate*, which did all it could to prevent an agreement between those whose interests were really mutual at the beginning, but were wantonly antagonized for the purpose of serving party ends, refers, this week, to the subject under the heading "Indiantown Railway Extension" and says:—

The fact that this piece of road after being built is allowed to remain so long with no effort being made to have trains run over and thus bring Newcastle and Derby people in direct communication with Fredericton is strongly denounced by all interested. That the Government should thus allow a large amount of public money expended in a needed extension of railroad privileges to lie idle so long is certainly a disgrace, as there is no apparent reason for such delay. A correspondent of the Moncton *Transcript* in reference to this piece of road says:—

"A great many people do not understand the question of the Indiantown Branch Railway. The Northern & Western Railway runs from Chatham up the river towards Fredericton. At Blackville it crosses the Miramichi river to the Newcastle side and proceeds to Fredericton. Now the Indiantown branch was built from Newcastle to Indiantown, about 18 miles, on the Newcastle side of the river, or on the opposite side to the N. & W. A train was put on and runs to Indiantown once a day. Through the exertions of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, the government were induced to subsidize and build a line from Indiantown to Blackville, a distance of six or seven miles, which would tap the N. & W. at Blackville, thus giving Newcastle direct communication with Fredericton, as well as Chatham. Now what the people grumble about is that the government should allow this little piece of road, which would give them direct communication with Blarkville, Boiestown and Fredericton, to lie idle for two years. The people of Newcastle are only commencing to realize that they are losing thousands of dollars yearly through the negligence of the dominion government."

The *Advocate* does well to show up the government's bad position in the matter, but it must not be forgotten that the it is a very awkward one. We have all been told of the western judge who said to hang the man, as he could be tried afterwards. The Government, having acted on that principle, are doubtless taking time for serious and honest enquiry and when they get the full measure of the trouble they have been inveigled into, they will do the right thing. Having committed the folly of building a second road when they might have known that one could have been made to serve all purposes, they must eventually run their trains as the *Advocate* very properly demands, although it may be taken for granted that the experience they have acquired in railway matters on the Miramichi will teach them, in future, to "look before they leap"—especially when playing leap-frog in this locality.

Not Fair to Cleveland

The *Telegraph*, in an article on a visit to St. Andrews by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, noted the fact that his attitude towards Canada was unfriendly not long since, and expressed the hope that the social entanglements of the St. Croix Saratoga would modify his feeling towards us. The *Telegraph* invites President Cleveland to follow Mr. Blaine's example, but questions whether he dare venture to do it. As the President of the United States cannot leave the soil of that country without thereby rendering his office vacant, it seems hardly fair for the *Telegraph* to dare Mr. Cleveland to do that which would amount to political suicide.

Plain Words.

In the course of an article on President Cleveland's retaliation message to Congress, the Montreal *Herald* says:—

If we are a part and parcel of the British Empire, our interest and our national honour should be as much the subject of care in Whitehall, as those of Scotland or the Isle of Wight. If the connection is something that exists only on official paper, and in after dinner speeches at the St. George's Club, it is time that Canada so understood it. If Canada is an incubus which British statesmen are too polite to shake off the people of this country only require a hint to this effect and they will cease to be a burden. But if the Dominion is a part of the British Empire, then it must be so considered by the British Government. Canada will not indefinitely consent to be hushed like a crying child whenever she is attacked, and her cries annoy the parent state. We have been hustled and bundled about, and our remonstrances bought off, or stifled, in the interest of the British merchant long enough; we require to be placed on the same footing as he is, or else to know that the British Government decline to assume that responsibility. If the Union Jack is to wave from our public buildings, we want it to wave in all weathers, not merely on the fine days when we are holiday making, but to wave the more freely when clouds are gathering over us. We were told to hold our tongue and be quiet when we objected to be raided by the scum of American cities, because it did not suit England to further complicate her affairs with the United States We were handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who came to Washington to cement the good feeling between England and the United States at the expense of Canada. The troops of England were withdrawn from the colony, because, we suppose, the money spent here might with more advantage to England be spent elsewhere. All we know of our connection with the Empire is that a family appointed by England live at Rideau Hall, and go through certain ceremonies in imitation of those which a real sovereign performs in a real nation."

Canada's Position.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR:—It is said that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," and like every other people upon the face of the globe, whether they like it or not, the inhabitants of these Provinces must be ruled and governed by it. Upon the trade and business of the country the great majority of our people depend for a livelihood, but when that fails, as it has lately with faint hopes of any change for the better, they are compelled not only to diligently search for the cause of the evil, but also to make themselves perfectly conversant with a remedy for it. By bitter experience they have at last found that the political traders they so long looked up to as wise and far-seeing statesmen, have been blind leaders of the blind, and now, while they are wallowing in the ditch into which these leaders have plunged them, they are beginning to make use of their own reason to find a way out of the difficulty. They have faithfully tried both Confederation and the National Policy, the remedies administered by their political physicians, but in place of removing they have increased and aggrivated the disease under which the country has been laboring for years. In addition to this, the same physicians have set their faces against unrestricted reciprocity with our best customers and are denouncing as traitors to their country the men who proposed annexation to the neighboring Republic as the only known remedy for the political and commercial ills brought upon the country by these same political quacks.

Love of country is one of the noblest instincts implanted in the human breast, and, during the last quarter of a century it has been taking root among the natives of these Provinces. The day has long since passed that they were brought up to believe that it was their first duty to be loyal to the political and commercial interests of Great Britain, even though it led to the sacrifice of the rights and interests of the land of their birth. In the days in which this feeling of loyalty to the United Kingdom in preference to that of their native land was prevalent among the great mass of the people of these Provinces, the statesmen of the Empire never took them or their interests into consideration when entering into trade aarangements with foreign countries. Neither were their trade and commercial interests taken into consideration at the time of the drawing up of the Navigation Laws of the Empire. At that time both their trade and commerce were sacrificed for the benefit of the British ship-owner, merchant and manufacturer. When the British Government repealed the Navigation Laws which prohibited foreign vessels from entering our ports to compete with her own in carrying our lumber to the British markets, it was done for her own and not our interests. When the Parliament of England took off the duty on Baltic timber and allowed it to enter her ports duty free, to the great injury of our lumber trade, we were not taken into consideration, as the English Government was simply legislating for and in the interests of the inhabitants of the British Isles. When tht British Government made the Ashburton Treaty with the government of the United States and handed to the State of Maine a large portion of this Province, it sacrificed both our rights and our interests for the advantage of the British people. At the time England was engaged in making the Washington Treaty with the United States, she sacrificed our rights and our interests by refusing us permission to present our bill to the American Government for the damage done us at the time of the St. Alban's Raid. In every instance in which British statesmen have been called upon to protect Colonial rights and interests the latter have been sacrificed for those of the mother country, and this policy will be pursued towards us as long as we remain an appendage to the British Crown.

The leading statesmen of England, during the last sixty years, have again and again advocated not only in their places in Parliament but through the columns of the public press, the separation of these colonies from the mother country. Among these statesmen, who thus entertained and gave expression to those views were Earl Russell, Lords Ellenborough, Brougham, Gray, Monck, Ashburton and St. Vincent. Among the prominent public men of England in the present day who entertain and give expression to the same views are Lords Dufferin and Derby, and Messrs. Bright, Gladstone, Forster, Lowe and Chamberlain. In addition to this, the London *Times* and other journals throughout England have plainly and bluntly informed us that in place of adding strength to the Empire, we are simply a source of weakness to it and the sooner we sever the ties that bind us to it the better it will be for the United Kingdom both politically and commercially. There is not the least doubt that English statesmen had this end in view when they encouraged and forced upon us the scheme of Confederation. The utterances of some of the most prominent men in Canada—on both sides of politics—are to the same effect, and the sooner the press and leading mercantile men of this country take the matter up and after discussing it from every standpoint come to a decision whether it will be *Independence* or *Annexation* the better it will be both for our country and its people.

Yours, A COLONIST.

DEFERRED.—An article of the series on the British Constitution is held over until next week.

A Sad Story.

(Halifax Mail.)

Ten years ago there lived with her parents on Brunswick street a young lady named Annie Romans. She was possessed of beauty and had many admirers, foremost among them being Capt. William Musgrave, of the ship Maud, who arrived in Halifax in the year 1878. Captain Musgrave paid great attention to Miss Romans, inviting her to concerts, dances, etc., but the girl's family objected to her keeping company with him and forbade Annie having anything to do with Musgrave. The girl did not mind this injunction and one night while her parents were absent from the house, Annie, in company with Musgrave, succeeded in removing her trunk and other articles and placed them on boaad the vessel. Nothing had been heard of the runaway pair, until Friday last when a letter was received by the girl's mother to the effect that her, daughter had died in poverty in a log house in the town of Reno, Colorado, and that the man she had run away with paid the death penalty for the crime of murder. As far as can be learned the pair after taking their departure from Halifax, decided to go to New York. While there the girl requested Musgrave to adhere to his promise aud marry her, but he refused to comply with her request, intimating that there was plenty of time. Thus the matter remained. Two children were born to them. In 1883 Musgrave, who had been employed in a hotel, was arrested for stealing, but for some reason his employers failed to prosecute him. He found it difficult to secure another position. He took to drinking. The little furniture went to the pawnbroker's piece by piece until at last not a particle of it remained. The landlord wanted his rent, and failing to get it

THE FAMILY WERE EVICTED.

A small room was secured in a large tenement house, where black and white of the lowest kind lived. In order to save the children from the clutches of starvation, the mother took in sewing and by this means sufficient was earned to keep soul and body together. But this only lasted a few months. Musgrave demanded a portion of the girl's earnings for liquor. She refused and for such refusal was cruelly beaten over the head and back. Finally her betrayer made a proposition which was in effect that they would leave their children in the Little Wanderers Home in New York and start for Colorado. The woman agreed to this. Musgrave promised to lead a better life. The 2nd of June, 1884, saw them in Reno. Immediately after their arrival they were married, and for two years Musgrave was a changed man. He worked hard and treated his wife well, and made arrangements to have his children brought to Reno, but one evening shortly after, he was allured away by a former acquaintance to a grog shop, and while in a fit of temper, brought on by over-indulgence in liquor, he struck a man named A. Babretto over the head with a bottle, killing him instantly. He was arrested and indicted on a charge of murder, tried and convicted, and on the 5th of October, 1887, he was

HANGED IN THE YARD OF THE JAIL.

His wife up to this time worked hard and paid the lawyers' fees, with the hope of getting her husband clear. After the execution of Musgrave, Mrs. Musgrave secured a home with a man named R. Nicholson, who lived in an old log cabin with his wife in the midst of a forest, some twenty miles from the town of Reno. Mrs. Musgrave failed rapidly in health, and a short time after her husband's death, amid strangers and in a strange land, she breathed her last. Previous to her death she requested Nicholson to write full particulars to her mother. The letter giving the above facts was received by Mrs. Romans a few days ago, and the old lady's heart is sad indeed.

A Very Mean Trick.

It will be remembered that our American neighbors, at a time when no duty was, under treaty, exigible upon fish, contrived to secure a certain amount of protection upon that article by levying a duty upon the tin cans in which a considerable quantity of those products was accustomed to reach their market. In Canada this way of meeting the difficulty and of getting round an otherwise insurmountable obstacle was roundly denounced, and by none more energetically than by the Conservative press, and even by gentlemen occupying official positions. Moreover, if we are not mistaken, th Government which is led by Sir John Macdonald made strong representations to the Washington authorities, whose course in this direction was a continual source of injustice towards us and in violation of existing arrangements. The gentlemen who regulate the affairs of the Dominion would seem to have been, of late, taking their cue from the United States customs authorities not only in what was in their eyes in accordance with the objects and principles involved in the national policy, but in what they so strongly opposed as being in violation of international understandings and formal conventions. There was held out in the recent Halton election as a bait to that constituency the promise that, although by legislation of last session, American green fruits had been admitted free of duty, in accordance with the offer on the part of our neighbors to establish reciprocity in certain natural products, that condition of things should be changed and American fruits would be prevented from competing with those grown by ourselves.

It being impossible for the present and, perhaps, impolitic to carry out what the Tories promised, apparently with full authority for so doing, the Government has, it would seem, concluded to satisfy the desire of the fruit growers and protect their product indirectly by imposing a duty on the crates and baskets in which American fruit comes in. This cannot in any way be regarded as an honest and straightforward kind of procedure, and is altogether at variance with the principles of good faith upon which alone can international good understanding be maintained. And yet the people who do these things complain of the dishonorable tactics of their neighbors.—Toronto *Globe*.

Mr. Laurier.

TORONTO, August 28.—The last of Mr. Laurier's meetings in Ontario was held last night at St. Thomas. It was the greatest of all. The intention was to hold it in the Opera House, but during the day so many people came in from neighboring villages, some driving twenty miles or more, to hear the renowned orator, that the skating rink was secured for the purpose, Father Flannery graciously giving up his claim to the building and postponing his intended peach social. It was a magnificent audience of fully three thousand enthusiastic electors of Elgin. A large number of prominent men, including several members of Parliament, were on the platform, Mr. Laurier's speech was confined almost entirely to the fisheries question and the President's message. After describing the President's intention, Mr. Laurier said the effect would be very serious for Canada, but after all we are men, and British men will not whine even if the American people deem it advisable to take such an unfriendly course. It is our duty to find elsewhere what we would lose. The President asks only to retaliate—to retaliate because in his judgment he would be compelled to do so by the unfriendly action of the Canadian Government. If we are met with this state of things it is due to the vicious policy of the Canadian Government in the administration of the rights secured to us by the treaty of 1818. If they had followed a more friendly course there would have been no unfriendly feeling to-day. Those rights have been asserted in a harsh and offensive manner. Time and again American fishermen have been arrested for trivial offences, for violation of simple Customs laws which, in all probability, they knew nothing about. No wonder their hearts were bitter and complaint was made to Washington. We are threatened with the possibility that our carrying trade may be taken away from us, and we hear the Ministerial press from one end of the country to the other in a frantic passion on account of the action taken by the American Government. They say it is a loss. If the carrying trade is such an advantage to the country, is not that a most potent argument that the most unrestricted reciprocity in trade would be of very great advantage to the country? If the country gained so much by simply carrying goods from one part of the United States to another, or from one part of the United States to Canada, what would not be the gain to the country if we could be admitted without obstruction to the American trade? Sir, I say this—and this is a fact to which I call the attention of my fellow-countrymen to-day—it is high time we should reverse the policy we have been following toward the United States for the past twenty-five years. Mr Laurier then spoke of the manifest unfriendliness of England and Canada toward the North during the struggle with the seceding South, and said he was ashamed of his country then. Among the few who stood up for freedom then were John Bright, Richard Cobden and George Brown. He then drew attention to the braggadocio policy of the Conservative Government. He said: "We were told by Sir Charles Tupper that the Government would find the way to compel the Yankees to grant reciprocity. Canada is the land of my birth, of my love; Canada is the land of my heart, and it is enough for me. But it is not equal to the United States in extent; it has not even five million people and the Americans have a population of sixty millions, and to say, as was said by the Conservative leaders at that time, that we could compel that great nation to come down to their knees and force them to give us what they have not been willing to give us so far, was simply the greatest piece of braggadocio that has been enacted within my lifetime. Again, what took place? We had disputes with them on that treaty of 1818 with regard to the fisheries. Instead of adopting a friendly attitude, the Government did everything to annoy them. Is it any wonder, then, that they have been refusing to maintain those friendly relations which would be to their interest and our interest? Again, I say it is high time we reversed our policy towards the United States. After all, blood is thicker than water. Those who live on the other side of the line come from the British Isles, as most of us do. Those who live on the other side of the line have the same literature and the same language. The time has come when there should be closer relations. Let us remain as we are politically, but let us agree that it would be for their benefit and for our benefit that there should be no customs laws, but that we should exchange our produce from one side of the line to the other. This is the policy of the Liberal party. For my part I believe that we look no longer on them with jealousy, that we are glad of their success, that we are sincere friends and brothers, and that we would have no difficulty in arriving at the object we have in view."

Mr. Laurier closed with a magnificent peroration and was cheered long and loudly as he resumed his seat. The Liberal leader and Madame Laurier will arrive in Toronto from St. Thomas this morning and will take dinner with Mr. H. H. Cook, M. P., and will leave for Montreal at eight o'clock this evening.

Two Lucky East-Siders.

If a gold mine had been found on the east side of this city, it would not have created more excitement than a few days ago when two lucky men got $30,000 for $2. Yet, strange to say, these lucky men did strike a gold-mine but neither of them realized that they had found gold for two weeks afterwards, and then it was thought the medium of *The News*.

The two luckymen are Charles Emerick, who keeps a neat little barber shop at 68 Columbia St., and his friend Joe Vansteerburgh, who has a tidy well-stocked cigar store directly opposite at 69. They are both long-time residents of Columbia Street.

There story is best told in the words of Joe Vansteerburgh, as he related it to *The News* reporter in his cigar store:

"Charlie and I" he said, "have been buying tickets together right along since the 1st of January and never won anything. On the 27th of last month, which was the anniversary of both of our births, he said though it would be a lucky day to invest. So I concluded to invest 50 cents, Charlie investing $1.50 and secured one-tenth part of Ticket No. 35,567.

"On the night of the 11th, the day after the drawing, Jeweler Henry Rosenberg, who keeps the store next to me, saw a list of the winning numbers in *The News* and showed it to Charlie, who sent for me and when he told me we had struck the capital prize I thought at first he was joking me. We left the ticket with Mr. Rosenburg to keep in his safe over night. On the following morning we handed the ticket to the Adams Express Company for collection, and in less than 10 days we received the money ($30,000), less $90, collection charges, I received $7,500 and Charlie $22,500. We are both going to put nearly all of it into brick and morter as soon as we get a chance, and after a two weeks' trip through New York and Pennsylvania Charlie will open a big shop down town, but I guess I'll remain here. You bet we'll continue to invest in The Louisiana State Lottery and so will everybody around here.—*New York (N. Y.) Daily News*, July 24.

The Murder on the Tobique.

ANDOVER, Aug. 31.—Two days ago, the Attorney General, assisted by Thos. Lawson, clerk of the peace, began an investigation into the murder of Mrs. Howes, before Justices Barnes and Hoyt in the court house here. The prisoners, Trafton, Day and Phillipine, who had been committed for trial by the coroner's inquest to answer for this crime, were present in person during the inquiry and were represented at the outset by Alex. Straton, barrister, of Andover, who, yesterday, was joined by George F. Gregory of Fredericton.

Though the three prisoners had been committed for trial by the coroner, it would appear that the attorney generadeemed it his duty to proceed with a further inquiry and thus lay before the grand jurors, who will assemble at the September sitting of the Victoria circuit court, some highly important evidence not available at the date of the inqnest. Frank H. Risteen, official stenographer, was in attendance by order of Hon. Mr. Blair. The evidence of Annie Phillipine, sister of one of the accused, removes all doubt, if any existed of the guilt of Trafton and her brother. It was as follows:—

I live on Tobique river near what is called Maple View. That would be on the western side of the river. My next neighbor up river would be Mr. Day. I am a sister of the prisoner here, Henry Phillipine. There are a family of five of us living together; Henry, Fritz, Eugene and my sister Mary; I am the eldest. Father and mother are both dead. I have lived on the Tobique coming two years this month. I am acquainted with Mr. Day, the prisoner, and with Franklin Trafton also. I know of my brother being out fishing on Saturday night, the 18th of August, inst. He was with Frank Trafton. I could not say what part of the river they were fishing on. He did not tell me. He returned after one o'clock; how much after I could not say. It would be Sunday morning the 19th of August. I got up when he came. He said they had been fishing and they had caught a small fish, but he said they had been fired at. He did not say anything then as to what they intended doing in the morning. Next morning he said something about seven o'clock. We were all up then, all that were present—myself and him and the youngest brother were all that were home. One brother was away and one sister. He talked over the night before, and he said as they had been fired at two people could play at that game, and that those same people that had had the drop on them that night, they would have the drop on next day. That is what he said this Sunday morning. He explained what he meant by that; he said he meant nothing more than to wet them. How he or they were going to wet them he did not explain. The prisoner Trafton came in while we were at breakfast. He said nothing to me at all. He said nothing in my presence or hearing to myself or brother. My brother never mentioned to me about expecting his coming. He said that he would not go unless Trafton came down for him. Trafton remained there only a few minutes. This would be between 7 and 8 o'clock I think. My brother and Trafton went out together. My brother took his gun with him. (The gun with the half magazine resembles my brother's gun.) There is a mark on his gun but I do not know what it is. The stock resembles my brother's gun as closely as any gun could. My brother's gun would hold 6 or 7 charges. He took his gun out with him that morning. I don't know what direction they took. I could not say when my brother returned; it would be I suppose between 11 and 12 o'clock. He returned alone. When he came back I was present and I don't remember whether my brother was present or not. When he returned I asked him what had happened. I asked him that because I knew what their errand had been and I was anxious to know. He said, "It is murder; Mrs. Howes was shot dead." Then I said, "My God, tell me it is not you." He said, "No it was not him." I said, "Are you sure?" He said, "Yes, sure." Then I asked him how he knew it was not him. Well, he said, I fired the first shot—one and only one, and I told Frank not to fire. He said that he had fired the first shot at the stern of the canoe to go through the canoe. He said that—to go through the canoe. He said that Frank was excited and did not listen to what he told him but still kept on firing. After my brother had fired the first shot, he said Frank had fired also—I don't know how many shots he said Trafton had fired—but anyway, when he fired that first shot he told Frank to stop, but Frank was excited and kept firing. That is all he told me just then. He might have told me where they did the firing, but I don't remember what he said. I don't remember whether he said they crossed the river or not. He did not tell me whose canoe they had; never mentioned canoe to me. He told me where he had left his gun, but not where Trafton left his that I know of. I think I asked him where he left the gun rather than his telling me. He replied that he left them in a house on Mr. Day's place; he did not say that it was an old uninhabited, unoccupied house. In a house on Mr. Day's place was the way he put it. He said he did not know at the time of the firing that Mrs. Howes was killed. He did not explain why he did not know. I don't remember whether he said he learned it at Mr Day's, or who from, or what. I don't remember who he said told him. I don't remember when he told me he had learned it. I don't remember Frank Trafton saying anything as to what had occurred when he was leaving his own house; my sister, I think, stayed over Saturday night at the prisoner Day's. My youngest brother was home—that is Eugene—when Henry returned that Sunday, but my second brother was over to the fort. My second brother is in his 20th year. He is just a year older than Eugene. I could not say how long Henry remained that day before he went away. But we started, himself, my brother, and I, and went up to Mr. Day's. I just went up to pass the afternoon, because I felt uneasy and could not stay home. I was getting ready to go out when he came in, and I thought I would go up there. The two of us went up to Mr. Day's. When we got to Mr. Day's, Day's wife and child and Frank and another brother of his, Cromwell, and the man he is living with were there. I had no conversation there with Day or Trafton. I stayed there till towards evening and then I went home. I had no talk with Trafton at all. My brother Henry returned with me when I went back home. He was arrested Sunday night at our own house. It must have been near 9 o'clock, if not after. When Trafton came to the house that morning my youngest brother was there; I think he was in the room at the same time at breakfast. I don't remember whether he had actually finished his breakfast or not when Trafton came. When Trafton came for my brother, if he said anything, it was the same as my brother had said—that they were going to frighten the people. Trafton did not say what he had come there for. He said they were going to frighten the people that had frightened them the night before. I am quite certain that is all he said he was going to do. He said that. I asked my brother before he and Trafton left that morning if it were advisable for him to go on that errand. He replied that Mr. Day said if he was in his (my brother's) place he would do so. I blame myself for letting him go and for what has happened, but we had nothing to eat in the house and I felt maddened that my brother had been fired at the night before, when he was fishing.

To Mr. Straton—When my brother came back on the Sunday afternoon he did not tell me who was with him. I did not ask him. He did not tell me what took place till after I asked him. After I asked him he did not tell me who was with him. I knew before that Trafton was with him. I did not know of anybody else being with him. He did not tell me that anyone else was with him.

To Mr. Blair—Although my brother did not tell me in so many words that Trafton was with him, he told me about what was done by Trafton and himself at the time.

Eugene Phillipine, a brother of the prisoner of the same name and of the last witness, gave evidence of the same tenor, stating that his brother did not bring his rifle back with him on returning from up river, where the murder was committed, but said he had left it at a house on the Day place. On being asked about the killing of Mrs. Howes, the news of which had reached the house before the prisoner, the latter safd he throught Trafton did it.

Edward Jenkins gave important testimony in reference to finding empty cartridge shells at the point where the Howes party was fired on—these shells corresponding with those of the cartridges found in Phillipine's and Trafton's rifles. Witness was at home Sunday, 19th. Saw no one going up river that morning, but I saw two birch canoes and a wooden canoe coming down. The latter was a board canoe. After that a third canoe came down. The two birch canoes passed my place about 11 a. m. Couldn't tell if they were occupied by men or women. One was about a boat's length in advance of the other. Over an hour later the board canoe came along. I was at Chapman's, on the opposite side of the river. It was after dinner. I was in the house which is near the river. The canoe had just landed. Saw two men in it. Could not swear who they were; thought at the time one was Franklin Trafton. (Objected to by Mr. Gregory.) He was in the stern; had not heard of Mrs. Howes' death at that time. It was at the mouth of Sisson brook. David Jenkins owns another wood canoe. There were none others on the river. I recognised the one that landed as belonging to F. Trafton. The fourth canoe contained William Howes and Harry Lincoln. They did not stop, but went on down river. Witness later crossed the river to prayer meeting and saw William Day in his door yard. Had seen Day in the morning in his own door. Some little time after the wood canoe landed its two occupants, he glanced around and saw three men there. Believed he recognised two of the prisoners there.

Cross examined by Mr. Gregory—Chapman's house is about 60 or 70 rods from Sisson's brook. They are on opposite sides of the river. I was looking across the river when I saw the three men, but could not positively identify either. Did not see when the third man joined the two. He looked to be taller than either. Saw the two men in the act of landing. They did not come up, as the boat's stern was up river at the shore, which it touched partly sideways. Both men in it were standing up then. At the moment he formed an opinion as to who the man in the stern was—Frank Trafton. He was dressed in dark clothes and hat. Think it was some 60 rods across the river. It was between 12 noon and 2 p. m., when he saw the two men. It was shortly after 11 when he saw Day sitting in his door. Was some distance away. On both occasions Day was dressed in light gray. The second time he saw Day, he met Cromwell Trafton who came down to speak to him. Saw a stranger there. Had never seen him before, but met him on Monday, 20th, driving on the road with C. Trafton. His name is McMullin. At the time he saw the third man on the shore he concluded it was Wm. Day. My wife was with me all through. She asked me who were the men on the shore, and to her I said one was Wm. Day.

The inquiry was adjourned until Sept. 11 pending the arrival of witnesses from Boston and Miramichi.

The Right Kind of Christianity.

Ven. Archdeacon Farrar spoke thus in the course of a sermon preached in Westminister Abbey, and in anticipatism of the Lambeth conference then about to sit:

"Perish the hand which would circumscribe by one hair's breath the limits or the definition of the Church of Christ; perish the arms that would exclude from that one flock of the Good Shepherd the other sheep which are not of this fold; perish the narrow superstitution that the wind of God, which 'bloweth whither it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth,' can only be conveyed by mechanical transmissions. I, for one, at any rate, refuse to flatter the priestly pride which would sectarianize the Catholicity of the Church of Christ. The articles which I accepted at my ordination taught me that the visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men where the pure Word of God is preached and the sacrament duly administered, and I, for one, even if I were to stand alone, would repudiate and protest against the uncatholic teaching which would pretend to do what it cannot do by unchurching any who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth.

"When I speak of the church in general I do not mean this or that communion, under this or that organization, but I mean, in their ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands, the whole multitude of the saints of God. What! are we not to claim as full and honored members of the Church of Christ in every possibly true sense of that word because they were Moravians those holy missionaries who planted successfully

Sweet Sharon's Rose
On icy plains or in eternal snows?

Or Williams, the Apostle of Polynesia and the martyr of Erromanga, because he was a Dissenter? Dr. Carey and others in India, because they were Baptists? Or Elizabeth Fry, because she was a Quakeress? If there are any who think that He who died for all mankind cares mainly or chiefly for outward organization, their views of Christ are not such as I learn from Him who made keeping the commandments the essential of entering into the kingdom of heaven. I say with Whitefield: "Do they profess repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ? If so, they are my brethren." True and unswervingly loyal in my love for the Church of England, and I would stand bare-headed before any true saint of God and be he Romanist or Independent or Quaker or Presbyterian, so he be a saint of God, desiring ten thousand fold more that I may stand with him before the throne of Christ, rather than with those who, though they may have had "Lord, Lord" or "The Church, the Church," forever on their lips, and have spent their lives in the endless round of outward ordinances, may yet, in their lives have been unloving and unworthy. Hear those awful words, "Woe unto you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites," and Depart from Me, I never knew you." For it is Christ, and Christ alone, it is not episcopal government, or apostolical succession, or ancient ritual, or the orthodoxy of curiously articulated creeds: it is Christ, and Christ only, and the innocence which shines in the lives of them that truly believe in Him, which has been the strength of Christianity."

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Canada's Side of the Case.

Five thousand persons assembled at Hagersville, Ont., on the 28th, to listen to political addresses from Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, and Sir John Thompson, minister of justice. The speeches of both ministers are pregnant with significance, being the first public utterances of ministers of the Government since President Cleveland's retaliatory threats. Sir Hector Langevin sketched the history of the fisheries dispute, showing that the United States fell back on the treaty of 1818 of their own accord, and that Canada was maintaining her just rights. After a great deal of labor to adjust the differences amicably by treaty, the United States senate had frustrated their efforts. Then President Cleveland followed that up with a threat to punish Canada. What for? because there was no treaty. Was it Canada's fault? The president wanted to stop Canadian goods from coming over American railways in bond, because American fishermen were not permitted to bond their fish over Canadian railways, but that right, with others, was given up by the Americans long ago, in consideration of Labrador fishing adv