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 Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December). and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

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 in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

take place on each of the other ten months in the

year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy

Land seawegure

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. Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN. Pres New Orleans National Bank.

Pres. Union National Bank. Grand Monthly Drawing

CARL KOHN.

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, October 9, 1888 CapitalPrize.\$300.000.

100,;000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2 Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES 25,000 is..... 10,000 are..... 5,000 are..... 1,000 are..... 100 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 300 are .. 200 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF

200 are ... TERMINAL PRIZES. 100 are... Note. - Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are no 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 ma

lelivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. Send POSTAL NOTES. Express Mone Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary let ter, Currency by express (at our expense) ad-M. A. Dauphin. New Orleans, La or M. A. DAUPHIN.

Washington, D, C Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and 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 Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any mitations or anonymous schemes.

BRUNSWICK HORSE AND CATTLE

SHOW AND FAIR.

THE FREDERICTON PARK ASEOCIATION. aided by the GCVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK, will hold a Horse and Cattle Show and FAIR, on their grounds in FREDERICTON

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

3rd and 4th October, 1888, At which over \$1,500,00 will be offered in

HORSES. DIVISION 1-Produce of Harry Wilkes, No. 1896;
DIVISION 2—Produce of Standard Bred

(assorted), Ground Ginger, Sauces, Barley, Beans,
Lime Juice, Rasins, Currants, Fancy Biscuits,
Herbs Cinnamon, Black Lead, Blacking, Corks,

DIVISION 3-Produce of Thoroughbred DIVISION 4—Produce of Cleveland Bay part Pun. Molasses, Paper Bags, Corn Brooms. or Coach Horses: DIVISION 5- Produce of Shire Stallions DIVISION 6-Produce of Clydesdale

DIVISION 7-Produce of Percheron Stal-

DIVISION 8-Carriage Mares; DIVISION 9-Draft Horses: DIVISION 10-Horses shown to Harness (not Stallions) : DIVISION 11-Sadole Horses.

CATTLE DIVISION 12-Shorthorns DIVISION 13-Ayshires;

Division 14—Jerseys; Division 15—Polled Norfolk; Division 16-Polled Angus; DIVISION 17-Miscellaneous. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Entries close on Saturday, 29th September, 1888, and must be made to W. P. Flewelling Fredericton, from whom blank forms for entry may be had on application. A fee of lifty cents must accompany each entry. All cattle entered for competition, except in Division 17, must be duly registered in the New Brunswick Herd Book or some other recognised Register, and a certified pedigree must be file In Divisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, a certificate from C. H. Lugrin, Secretary for Agriculture, will be accepted as proof of breeding.

All animals intended for exhibition must be on the grounds by nine o'clock, A. M., on the first of the Fair, without the permission of the Presiowned in New Brunewick. Comfortable boxes and stalls will be furnished for all animals exhibited, and hay, straw and water will be furnished by the Association. All other expenses in connection with exhibits must

Animals shall be paraded for inspection at such times and tlaces as the judges or the President may order, and animals not paraded at the proper time and place, may, at the discretion of the Arrangements for reduced rates of transporta tion of all animals intended for exhibition have been made with all Railway and Steamboat lines.

A. A. STERLING. President F'ton Park Association. W. P. FLEWELLING. Fredericton, August 21st, 1888.



Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, N. B. - OCTOBER 4, 1888

> [Written for the Advance] The British Constitution.

ROYAL BOWNER

3000

Absolutely Pure.

than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold i

ported Stock!

FILLIES and SHEEP.

FRIDAY

5th Day of October next,

1 Clydesdale Filly, three years

13 Clydesdale Fillies, two years

4 Shire Fillies, two years old

2 Percheron Fillies, two years

62 Rams, including Southdowns

The Stock will be shown on the grounds of th

Fredericton Park Association during the Fair of

Sec'y for Agriculture. Fredericton, September 4, 1838.

GREAT

-OF-

CROCERIES.

Housekeepers, and others' attention ig called

R. BAIN, ESQ.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS

At his store on Water Sreet

-TO SELL-

TUESDAY 9TH OCTOBER

NEXT, AT 10.30 A. M.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, Viz:

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Boxes Tobacco, Half Chests Tea, Barrels Sugar

Lard, Vinegar, Pickles, Soaps, Olive Oil, Pepper, Canned Fruit, Oysters, Vegetables, Mackerel,

Milk. &c., Baking Powder and Soda, Sago, Cocoa, Ground Coffee, Neats Foot Oil, Bottled Syrup,

Split Peas, Pilot Bread, Oatmeal, Flour, Washing Soda, Wax Candles, Flavoring Extraco, Tapioca,

Nutmegs, Mustard, Alispice, Cloves, Table Salt,

HARDWARE & CROCKERY--

WARE DEPARTMENT.

Wash Boards, Cups and Saucers, Plates in Soup, Dinner and Teas, Flower Pots, Knives and Forks, Codfish Splitting and Butcher Knives, Cut Nails, 4,8 and 10 dy, Glass in Lamp Chimneys, Lamps, Cruet Bottles, Cruet Stands, China Dinner and Tea Sets. Water Pitchers, Earthenware Tea Pots, Window Glass (assorted)

Slop Jars, Diamond Dyes, Ewers and Basins, Bath Buckets, White Lead and Colored Paints

BOOT AND SHOE DEPART.

MENT.

Mens' Long Stogas, Men's and Boys' Pegged and Sewed Laced Boots and Shoes, Calf, Prnuella

and Kid Boots, Rubber Overshoes, Aictic Snow-

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES.

Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Blue Stone, Pain-Killer,

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Wollen Yarns, Men's Ready-Made Under Cloth ing. Hats and Caps, in Felt, Fur and Astracan, Ladies Rubber Cloaks, Linen and Paper Collars,

Cotton, Fur and Kid Gloves, Men's Dress Shirts,

Overhauls, Ready-Made Clothing, in Reefers

colors and paterns, Table Covers, Bleached and

Muslins. White Cotton, Unbleached do, Winceys,

Carpetings, Blankets, Horse Rugs, Scotch and Canada Tweeds for Gents' Clothing, Ginghams,

Prints, Serges, Cashmeres, Lustres, Persian Coro

Soleil. Dress Buttons for Sacques, &c., in mi

lions, Colored and Black Sewing Silk Twists, Neckties, Fancy Laces, Shirts, Childs' Bibs, Cotton

and Silk Laces, Fancy Napkins, Embroidery, Feathers, Table Oil Cloths, Floor do, Carriage

Wraps, Men's Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies

Wool Jerseys, Corsets, Reels Thread, Towellings,

Ribbons, Satchels, Bed Covers, Swansdown, Um-

Ticking, Sleigh Robes, and other articles too

SUNDRIES.

1 Set Can-Making Tools, complete, costing \$228.00, I Double Fall and Blocks, 50 Boxes 11b

Tins, Iron Lobster Traps, Second hand Rope

Head lines and hanl ups for 1000 lobster traps

all in good order, Coils New Rope, Stoves Solder Moulds, Bar Copper, Irons &c.

SHOP FURNITURE.

Two Stoves and Pipe, 1 Sale, 1 Desk, Counter

TERMS:- Sums of \$20.00 and under, cash;

er that amount and under \$40.00, 3 mos.; over

that amount, 9 mos. with approved Security

TOWN

For sale 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan

Chatham, 18th Sept, 1888.

can be seen at my office.

Sale will continue day and evening until all is

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer,

J. B .SNOWBALL

Scales, 1 Clock, Office Chair, Counter Stools

Glass Show Case, Letter Press, Cheese Protector,

brellas, Stair Linen, Cashmere Shawls, Be

White Linen, Drapery Silesia, Window Lines

Coats, Pants and Vests, Velveteens, assorted

Liniment, Cherry Pectoral, Magnetic Oil, Spruce Gum, Warner's Safe Cure,

AUCTION,

DRY COODS.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,

HARDWARE, &c

the 3rd and 4th days of October, and can be se

Reduced rates of transportation to the

over all railway and steamboat lines.

15 Shropshire Down Ewes.

Shropshire Downs and Lei-

GOVERNMENT

VIII. During the last three handred years the British Empire has been ruled by five female sovereigns, and under the government of at least three out of the five she attained a height of power and prosperity unknown before. The reign of Elizabeth is rich with the records of everything that is glorious in literature, as well as in war; Over that of Anne is shed a similar light; and there is not the least doubt that posterity will look back to the reign of Victoria and pass a similar judgment upon it. If it cannot compare with its predecessors in great and brilliant military glories gained over foreign foes at the cost of the best blood and treasure of the country, it far exceeds them in the attainment of This powder never varies. A marvel of purity that which is of more value and consequence to the people. It can point eight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., with pride to a long array of popular and reforming legislation not even dreamt of by the statesmen of former NOTICE. generations, which has placed the British Empire far in advance of the most Auction Sale of Imcivilized and enlightened nations of the Continent of Europe. In addition to this, it is splendid with all the arts of peace and can produce a long and brilliant array of able writers and authors in every department of science and liter-

ature, many of whom are worthy to rank with those who preceded them during the reign of the last Tudor and on the grounds of the Fredericton Park
Association, the following Pure Bred Stock
imported by the Government of New Brunswick:—
When the pres When the present Sovereign ascended the throne, June 20, 1837, she was not only young, but new both to business and life, and during the fifty-one years she has reigned over the Empire, she has gained the respect and esteem of the British people. During these years, while the power of the crown has been decreasing that of the people has been slowly but steadily increasing, The statesmen who governed the country when she ascended the throne have long since passed away and other men have taken their places to fight the battles of principle as well as of party. Although at times party feeling among politicians and people may run high there is a spirit of honor now existing among political opponents that was unknown in the chivalrous days of Elizabeth and the no less brilliant and intriguing times of Queen Anne. There changes are due to the increased power and influence of the people in public affairs, the vigilance of the press, the publicity of all state documents, as well as the necessity that now exists for

the floors of the House of Commons.

From 1837 to 1841 the Whig government of Lord Melbourne remained in power but early in the session of the atter year, in consequence of it failing to carry a bill through parliament to amend the law relating to the registration of votes in Ireland it had to resign. A new administration was formed with Sir Robert Peel as premier. This government although pledged to protection. was shortly destined to be the author of free trade in England. At this time the anti-Corn Law movement under the vigorous guidance of Messrs. Cobden and Bright had assumed the highimportance. Cobden had been elected to parliament in 1841, and from that time until the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, his eloquence, his influence and his abilities were devoted to the advocacy of the abolition of the protective duties on food and the shattering of the protective system throughout the British Empire. In denouncing try had ever had. The Aberdeen minthe bread tax and the evil effects it had not only upon the trade of the country but the homes of its working men, Cobden and Bright, in their addresses throughout the Kingdom, opened up the whole question of the alarming and depressed state of the country. To aliay the Exchequer. the growing feeling in favour of the measure Peel introduced his famous proposition for a "sliding scale" in the duties upon imported corn, and, although he succeeded in carrying it through parliament, it neither satisfied

for complete reform. The year 1843 was famous for a great agitation in each of the three kingdoms. In Scotland it was the year in which Chalmers and his brethren, in going out from the establishment, kindled throughout the length and breadth of the land one of its most passionate movements of religious en-

thusiasm among the Scottish people.

In Ireland, O'Connell was rousing the people by the cry of repeal, and, with this object in view, he had inaugurated a series of monster mass meetings. At some of these gatherings were assembled upwards of five hundred thousand persons, and during his addresses the language made use of by O'Connell was generally regarded by those outside of the repeal ranks as treason. The government, who viewed these meetings with grave suspicion, took this as an excuse for interfering in the preparations for a monster meeting to be held at Clontarf, near Dublin. Sunday, October 8th. They issued a proclamation declaring the public peace endangered by these gatherings and warned all persons to keep away from Clontarf. On October 14th O'Connell and his son, with eight of his coadjutors were arrested by order of the Government, tried on charges of conspiracy and sedition, and found guilty. O'Connell was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, a fine of two thousand pounds, and to give bail to keep the House of Lords reversed this decision. but the trial broke O'Connell's heart and gave the death blow to the repeal dissensions broke out between O'Connell and the Young Ireland party, In addition to this he grew feeble and anxious and his

health at last became so poor that

was forced to give up politics altogeth-

er. Early in 1847 he set out on a pil-

grimage to Rome, hoping to die there

and taken to Rome, while his body was

Glasnevin.

repeal agitation in Ireland, the league against the Corn Laws in England was rapidly growing in flood and volume. The autumn of 1845, which was the wettest in the memory of man, produced great injury to the crops in England and completely destroyed the potati and other crops in Ireland. In conse uence of this, Ireland was ravaged by a famine, during which vast multitudes of the people died from want of the pare necessaries of life. In January, 1846, in consequence of this, Sir Robert Peel declared in favor of a repeal of the Corn Laws. Owing to some of his coleagues in the ministry opposing this course, Peel handed in his resignation as head of the government, but, at the request of the Queen, he withdrew it. reconstructed his ministry and brough in and carried the repeal of the Corn

In the fall of 1846, alarmed at the state of Ireland, the governmen brought in a coercion bill for that kingdom. Upon the question being brought before Parliament, a fierce debate ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the government. Peel resigned and Sir John Russell became Prime

This government, with the assistance of Sir Robert Peel, abolished Navigation Laws, introduced Poor Laws into Ireland, increased the grants for educational purposes in the king dom, and established the encumbered Estate Court in Ireland. In 1847, the government, brought in a Bill for the suppression of crime in Ireland and carried it by a coalition vote. In 1848, the Premier moved that the Habeas Corpus Act be suspended in Ireland and carried it by the same vote. Shortly after this, dissensions arose between the ranks of the government, which culminated in the ejection of Lord Palmerston from office. At this time, Earl Derby, was at the head of Conservative party with Lord Bentick and Disraeli as his chief lieutenants. Owing to Palmerston giving them his support the government was defeated and Earl Derby was, in 1852 commanded by the Queen to form a government. Although supported in the Commons by a hopeless minority he undertook the duty imposed upon him and made ap a Cabinet of men almost all of whom months but that was all. During these cannot be a doubt that these beneficial few months, the opposition chiefs came to terms with each other, agreed sink their differences and to join in coalition of "all the talents" under the rule of Lord Aberdeen. In the Derby administration Mr. Disraeli was Chanhaving to fight out every public quescellor of the Exchequer and had to pretion before the eyes of the people upon pare the Budget. Gladstone assailed it with so much success that the ministry was defeated and had to retire once more into the cold shades of opposition. Unfortunately for the government, not only were the voting battalions against them, but they had no policy that could be plainly put forward-all their policy was "looming in the ture." The leaders, in their own minds, were liberal enough, but owing to the great body of their followers being obstinately opposed to any policy in advance of the old beaten one, they dare not speak out what they believed would

be for the benefit of the country and the advancement of their party. They were succeeded by a coalition government, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in which Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1853 he presented his Budget to the House of Commons in a speech which convinced both parties that he was one of the ablest finance ministers that the counistry lasted for a couple of years and then broke up in consequence of the untoward events of the Crimean War. It was followed in 1855 by the Palmerston Ministry with Mr. Gladstone still retaining the position of Chancellor of

Fell a Thousand Feet.

THE FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN AT OTTAWA. OTTAWA, Sept. 27 .- The balloon ascension by Prof. Williams to-day was accom the people nor put a stop to the clamor panied by circumstances so painful and awful as to almost paralyse the tens thousands of spectators. The was fully inflated about 5.30 p. m., and the score of men who were holding it the earth let go simultaneously, all cept an unfortunate young man named Thomas Wensley, of Ottawa. Just how it occurred will never be known, but when Williams and his balloon shot upward with the speed of an arrow a human form was clinging to the canvas and a human voice cried for help. Up, up went the aerial craft, and strong men's faces blanched and women shrank agony from the scene. The clinging victim tried to twist his legs around the pendant ropes leading from the balloon to the parachute, but was unable to do so, and not until a height of a thousand

feet or more did his hold loosen and the poor fellow come down TO CERTAIN DEATH. When he let go his hold he came for some distance with his feet towards the ground, then he turned over on his side and was plainly seen drawing his arm across his face, as if in the act of rubbing from custody. His honor in discharging court, but identified William P. Ellis, a the perspiration from his brow. Turning | the grand jury thanked them for the atover with his face downwards he disap- tention they had given to the case before peared from view and was found a few them, and for having done their duty in minutes afterwards in a field adjoining the premises. The court reopened at nine the Exhibition. Your correspondent, this morning, and sat till 6.30 o'clock this along with Mr. D. O'Leary, inspector of Dominion Police, were among the first to Only an hour was occupied in securing a view the remains. The unfortunate man lay on his back with his hands outstretch- | Chas A Bail. ed, and locked as if he had died a natural John McCluskey. death, there being no marks on the body of any kind. Life was extinct. An examination of the remains showed that the Jas. E. Porter, peace for seven years. On appeal the neck was broken and the bones of the legs

He was well dressed, cleanly shaved able appearance, and was evidently a strong man of about 24 years of age. The remains were taken into the house of Mr. Holt, close by, and Dr. Marks, the coroner, who was at the Exhibition, was speedly in attendance. The doctor was of the opinion that the man was unconwith the Pope's blessing, but the grim phantom whose shadow falls alike on ust, 1847. His heart was embalmed

Children Cry for

brought back to Ireland and buried at | of the Public Works Department, who is | ting, spearing and other destructive | years. The steamship co.apany thea failhighly respected here. The body was conveyed to his home on Chapel street. While O'Connell was carrying on his

The Tobique Tragedy.

Tas Telegraph's Andover despatch 25th ult. says:-As was expected, the court room was crowded with spectators at the opening of the Andover circuit, the chief interest of course, being centered in the Tobique shooting case. Many farmers from Ed mundston and the neighboring country came to the village to listen to the pro ceedings. Seemingly a strong feeling sympathy has developed in favor of the prisoners-so strong, indeed, that I honor Judge Wetmore adverted to it his address to the grand jury, who names are as follows Adam J. Beveridge foreman; J. Fletcher Tweedale. Adar Grantham, Robert Scott, Geo. Baxte Justus Wright, Lewis Pickett, Bradford G. Hammond, Benj. A. Baird, Wm. J Hiscock, Robt. Wallace, Elmer Miller John A. Graham, John Nichelson, Alex Henderson, John C. Mansor, Albert Bry mer, John Curry, Jas. F, McCluskey, Enoch Lovely, John Workman, Charles Roberts, Wm. Sisson.

In opening Judge Wetmore said:-It is my exceedingly unpleasant duty. gentlemen of this jury, to charge you the present occasion upon an offence of very serious and aggravated character. the circumstances and surroundings which, as I glean from the depositions, are of a most cruel and monstrous character and startling to humanity itself Our evidence, continued his honor, wil show that Mrs. Howe was shot without moment's warning. It is horrible to think of and dreadful to suppose that men could be so entirely deprived of every feeling of humanity as to deliberately, and without provocation, kill an inn cent, unoffending woman, coming lawfully down the Tobique river. Sympathy should not enter into the case, but, said the learned judge, it seems to me it must be felt for the unfortunate man deprived of society of his wife, and for the daughter thus deprived of a mother. Notwithstanding that the case is not to be tri on sympathy, his honor dwelt on this point and with much force and then structed the jury that if they found a true bill against the prisoners, Phillipine and Trafton, which he could not doubt they would, they did not convict them but only placed them on their trial. There should be a complete investigation of the charge without sympathy for the accused. or for the family of the murdered woman. His honor read extracts from the depositions of Applie Phillipine and other were then new to their work. They witnesses, commenting thereon to show tasted the sweets of office for a few i the jury that there was a prima facie case against Traiton and his associate, and that the murder was done advisedly and with calm deliberation. As for the state-

ment of one of them that the prisoners only intended to sink the canoes, Judge Wetmore instructed the jury that it would have been almost impossible to hit the boat without wounding some one of its occupants, and the prisoners had used dangerous weapons, deadly repeating rifles. and there was a deliberate attempt to take the lives of persons passing quietly down the stream. One could hardly realize such a tragedy being enacted in a peaceful law-abiding community. His honor referred to considerable length to the question of fishing rights, exposing the fallacy of the views held in some quarters, and pointing out to the jury that in the case before them Major Howes was acting within his legally acquired rights, and that the accused had no right to be there on his licensed quarters, but went there to fish in an illegal way with torches. With reference to Traiton and Phillipine being together at the time of shooting Mrs. Howes, his honor pointedly called the jurors' attention to the law, which puts it that when persons go on a common purpose to commit an offence, the man who fires the gun and takes a life has no more blame than the other acting with him in the commission of the crime. Judge Wet. evidence as to Phillipine's admissions, the finding of the rifles and several discharged shells, the pains taken to fix rests for their rifles at the barricade, and Trafton's unconcern after the bloody deed, and assured the jury that if a true bill was found the prisoners would be defended by one

with the most dignified and highest re-Attorney General Blair appears for the crown and Mr. Geo. F. Gregory for the

The man who is detailed to guard the prisoners informed the Telegraph representative that neither of them seems to realise his position. All except Day, he says, can read or write, and when not enthemselves in telling their past experience and, at times, discussing what they will employ themselves at during the winter. during the night and are calling for their breakfasts oftentimes long before it is

Phillipine denies his sister's story and says she probably told it under the impression that it would shield him. younger sister, whom the sheriff wanted as an important witness, could not be found this morning.

came into court at 5.30 they again retired until 9 to-morro w morning

ANDOVER, Sept. 27.—The grand jury yesterday returned a true bill for murder against Trafton and Phillipine, who pleaded not guilty, and their trial was begun this morning. Owing to the absence of material witnesses no indictment was entered against Day, who was discharged evening, with an hour's recess for dinner. jury as follows:

Chas. Gallagher, Daniel Margeson, Wm. Brayall, Thos. D. Ryan, Cornelius O'Regan, Samuel S. Vandine, Benj. J. Crawford, Hil K. Hiscock.

The attorney general opened the case for the crown in an eloquent and forcible address, in the course of which he took occasion to refer to the prevailing feeling that the fishery regulations were at the bottom of this terrible tragedy and to point out that no changes had been made in the regulations for years; that there her father was a banker and merchant of had been no interference with the rights | London, doing business with two partners. of riparian owners and that the only leg- The firm failed in 1880, and immediately isiation regulating the manner of inland the prisoner's father, with five childrenfishing was that enacted by the Domin- the eldest being the witness, then aged scious before he reached the ground and jon government. The crown owned little 14-came to Halifax, his second wife ended his existence. A coroner's inquest need part with his rights save by his own come, the wife returning to live with her trial.

Pitcher's Castoria.

case the crown expected to prove, clearly and forcibly, and expressed full belief that the jury, uninfluenced by prejudice or sympathy, would truly weigh the case

vestigations, nor, to the ordinary observer, did it appear that the cross-examination resulted in any important disclosures. In the afternoon, Mr. Gregory questioned Major Howes closely as to the proceedings at the salmon pool or. Saturday night, and also as to the shooting on the next day. The third shot, witness said, killed his wife. When the first shot was fired he thought it might have accidentally came from the capoes in his rear, but, when the second shot was fired, he saw smoke rising from the bushes. One of the bullets came near him. He described the feeling produced by the bullet whizzing past him as a tingling, burning, smarting sensation-like drawing a hot iron past the face. Asked as to whether he had ever felt such sensation before, he the firing on Saturday night he testified his son said to him. "I'll fire off a gun." some debate between counsel on a question asked by Mr . Blair - whether it was in his (Howes') mind when he said at the the "next day" that such next day was Sunday; the Judge allowed the question and wituess said "No." He had no in-

tention to fish on Sunday. The next witness was a bright old lady, should be drawn from her by direct Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, who is Trafton's | questions, when she should be put under randmother, and who gave her evidence easily and calmly, and occasionally smil ed when the lawyers disputed. She lives on the Tobique-her house being high on the river bank. On the Sunday morning when the murder was committed she saw two men poling a canoe up river-it was her "impression" Trafton was one of the men; one of the Philippines-she didn't know whether or not it was the prisoner -was the other. She saw no other canoe on the river on that day. Cross-examined by Mr. Gregory she declared she was not positive as to the identity of the men. Trafton was an extraordinarily good young man; Philippine, she said, had always been well spoken of. Trafton's previously given to the magistrate, which father and mother are dead

An Indian, Ambrose Lockwood, was next put on the stand. He was one the men who was with Major Howes, and he described the events as best he could. which was not very well. No new facts were brought out, but the evidence was entertaining, because of the Indian's peculiar answers, and the audience was occasionally provoked to laughter, leading Judge Wetmore to censure them for so doing while so important a case was trial. John Berneau and John Thomas, Indians, who were also with the party, were examined, and the court then ad journed.

ANDOVER, Sept. 28, When the prisoners Trafton, Phillipine and Day were before the magistrate for preliminary examination on the charge of murdering Mrs. Howes, a most important link in the chain of evidence was furnished by Annie Philipine, a sister of one of the prisoners, who testified:-

My brother was fishing on Saturday

night, Aug. 18th, with Frank Trafton. He returned after 1 o'clock Sunday morning. He said he had caught a small fish. but had been fired at. At breakfast he said that they had been fired at and two could play at that game; that those people had the drop on them last night but day. He explained that he meant to wet Frank Trafton came in while we were at breakfast. I heard them say that they were going to scare the parties. more dealt clearly and pointedly with the I heard my brother say before Trafton came that if Tratton did not come he would not go alone. They were in the came in. When they went out my brother took his gun. He returned about 11 or 12 alone. I was in the house. asked what had happened. He said there is murder. Mrs. Howes is shot dead." I said, "My God tell me it is of the ablest counsel in the province, a not you." He said, "No, it is not me." gentleman of whose ability he could speak I said, "are you sure." He said he was. He said he fired the first shot and only through the canoe; Frank fired two. He then told Frank to stop, but Frank was excited and kept on firing. I don't remember whether he told me where the

firing was done. He told me where he had left his gun. To-day with her brother on trial for his life. Miss Philipine made a desperate attempt to seek to save him by declaring that the foregoing evidence was all false. gaged in this way the prisoners amuse This statement produced a great sensation in Court, and puzzled everybody. While on the stand for half an hour she persisted in repeating to the Attorney-They retire between 8 and 9, sleep soundly | General that the statements she had made before the magistrates were false, but unable to bear the strain, she broke down completely when the judge asked her why she had sworn to the pack of lies. Bursting into tears she was compelled to cease speaking, and then she was led from the court room and the court adjourned.

A greater surprise was in store in the

afternoon, however, when the young The jury retired at 3.30, and when they woman was again placed on the stand She had recovered her self-posession, and she repudiated her evidence of the morning and affirmed that the statements made before the magistrate were perfectly true. She further stated that before coming into court this morning some man. to her unknown, had advised her to deny her story as far as it affected her brother. She said she could not see that person in farmer on the Tobique, as being present at the interview by the court house door. Ellis walked over from the opposite side of the court house, took his stand close to the attorney-general and remarked that to their own land fronts by the system of "this is a matter that affects me and 1 want to hear it." Judge Wetmore asked who was the man standing at the attorneygeneral's side. Mr. Blair replied that it was Mr. Ellis, whereupon his honor ordered him back to his seat. On cross-examination by Mr. Gregory,

the witness stated that she had not informed the prisoners' counsel of her intention or give him the slightest intimation that she had been swearing falsely in the morning. With a prayerful exclamation that she hoped God would forgive her. she proceeded to give her history and a history of her family. The witness said bim at Genoa, where he expired Aug young man was the son of Mr. Wen ley, the manner of fishing by prohibiting net. The father got a position as wharfinger for the Brazilian line of steamships at

modes. The attorney general stated the ing, he went to Annapolis, with his five children, and attempted farming, but having no farming experience, this proved a failure. He next sought a home on the Tobique, and after himself visiting the between the crown and the prisoners at locality he returned to Anuapolis and sent his children to the Tobique to settle on a new farm which he had secured and The petit jury is composed largely of went to Halifax and there entered into farmers and they paid pretty close atten. tion to the case as it was slowly presented. business in manufacturing eider. In Aug-Major Howes occupied the stand for more ust, 1887. the father died suddenly, leaveing no means for his family and without than three hours, and was much affected while giving evidence. His direct evihaving seen them after he parted with dence brought out no important points not | them in Annapolis. Up to the time of already made public at the previous in- the failure of her father's business in 1880. the witness and her family lived in ease and luxury, she being educated in Switz erland. The witness said that on Satur day night, before Mrs. Howes was shot, there were no provisions in the house, and

that they had been living for some days on potatoes dug fresh from the ground waiting the growth of their crops and witness's brother had that night gone fishing to furnish them with necessary food and had returned with a part of a salmon -his share of the night's fishing. The prisoners, according to their statement, had been fired upon by the Howes party while engaged in fishing, and the two men had set out next morning for the purpose of frightening Major Howes' party by the discharge of rifles. stated that she had first decided to give said he had, in several battles during the the full details of what she had sworn to civil war. Re-examined by Mr. Blair, as to the attorney-general, on the advice of the sheriff that it would be better for her to tell the whole truth to save her brother. and he replied "all right." There was On re-examination by the attorney-general she qualified her statement that she had disclosed the whole facts to him on advice of the sheriff by saying that she inquest that he intended to go fishing on | had previously told some of the facts to other people, but claimed that what she had told were unimportant. But for her full statement to the attorney-general

> The witness having admitted that was Wm. P. Eliis who had advised her "for God's sake to take back the story she had told about her brother." Judge Wetmore said it would be for the crown | they returned and of the finding of the officer to enquire into the matter, which looked as if a serious attempt had been made to tamper with the administration of justice. It appeared on the face to be a case of subornation of perjury. attorney general replied that he would take proper steps required under the cir-

Eugene Phillipine, her brother, then followed, giving his testimony as he had was to the same effect as the young

A number of other witnesses were amined, establishing the cutting of ranges to take the sights for the shooting, the passing of the prisoners up and down the obique in a canoe, the finding of tracks to and from the points of attack, in the sand, the finding of cartridge shells at the grounds, the finding of shells and the prisoners' rifles at the deserted house of Day, the declaration of Phillpine that he had sold his rifle, and many other points brought out at the previous enquiries, with which the public are familiar. The court adjourned until Saturday.

ANDOVER, Sept. 29. In opening court this morning, his honor Judge Wetmore, referring to the attempt, yesterday, to induce Miss Phillipine to retract the statement she had made concerning her brother, who is one of the prisoners, said that it was evident that an endeavor had been made to induce this woman to commit perjury by one person, whom she named at the time, and the other she described. When any case is being heard in court, and an attempt made, such as appears to have been made in the case of Miss Phillipine, to suborn any witness, the crime is a most aggravated one. In this case the attempt has been

made, if the girl's statement can be relied The offence has been committed, and the attorney general, he considered, should investigate it and take the necessary steps to bring to justice the guilty parties.

The attorney general—The matter has been receiving some consideration at my hands. I am collecting information and have been given to understand who the other person is who was associated with Mr. Ellis. He was on the grand jury during the sessions of the court and his name is Enoch Lovely. I will see that the matter is attended to without delay. The forenoon was taken up in hearing

the evidence of David Jenkins, Crom well Trafton, Dr. Welling, Dr. Wiley, Henry C. Fullerton and Wm. Harris, all of whom gave testimony in substance the same as they gave at the previous examination. This afternoon, Sheriff Tibbits took the stand and deposed to having taken into his possession the rifles handed him zine rifle there were seven cartridges and there were two in the other rifle. found after the inquest, two small shells in Day's house where Trafton resided. The hat worn by the deceased when shot was shown. The attorney general then proceeded to prove by the sheriff some admissions made by the prisoner, Phillipine, since his confinement in jail but upon Mr. Gregory interposing to examine the sheriff preliminary to accepting the evidence of the admissions, it appeared that the sheriff had, at the request of the attorney general, taken the prisoner from his cell into a private room in jail for the purpose of being questioned by the attorney general and Mr. Sharp, constable of

St. John, whom the attorney general had introduced to the sheriff as a decective of the Pinkerton agency, and the testimony of the sheriff not being satisfactory as to caution being given the prisoner before he was questioned, or at what stage of the conversation it was given him, and it appearing that the prisoner was informed that his sisters had told all the facts within their knowledge, Mr. Gregory objected to the reception of the proposed evidence His honor expressed some doubts of the

admissibility of the evidence under the perliminary testimony given by the sheriff, and the attorney general did not press the evidence, and announce I the

crown closed. At the request of Mr. Gregory, Abranam Kupkey, one of the witnesses named on the back of the indictment, who had not been called, was put upon the stand or examination by the prisoners' counsel Mr Gregory then opened the case for the prisoners in a short speech, in which he pointed out the difference of the position of the land owners on the Tobique in the exercise of the privilege of fiching in former days where they pleased, in front of crown lands without interference by the government, and the present restriction stream leasing. He did not c'aim that this should affect the legal rights of the prisoners further than it should affect the | Aug. 23. jury in estimating the motives and intentions of the prisoners. He refered to some authorities, showing that the grand jury had a right, if they were so disposed apon an indictment for murder, to find a true bill for manslaughter, and said that he had expected to defend the prisoners on a charge of manslaughter rather than murder, and the desire of the grand jury to find a bill for manslaughter, evidenced by the proceedings in court, and the imperfectly obliterated word manslaughter on the back of the indictment, showed that his expectations were not unreason-

able and were very nearly realized. Three witnesses for the defence, Geo. Chapman, J. Fletcher Tweedale, and Rsv, George A. Giberson, were called to show that Trafton and Philipine were young men of good repute in the community in which they lived and well spoken of by all who knew them, and the depositions of two witnesses in the pre-

the case by the jury, into whose hands it will be placed to morr w. What that verdict will be it is, of course, impossible to say with any degree of certainty, but the opinion is freely expressed here that the jury will not agree upon a verdict of murder, but will find for manslaughter. At the opening of the court at 9 this morning the atterney general moved that the court issue an order calling upon Wm. Ellis and Enoch Lovely to show cause why they should not be proceeded against for interfering with the administration of justice in suborning Miss Phillipine to swear falsely and corruptly.

His honor Judge Wetmore said that the step taken by the attorney general was a roper one and accordingly granted the application and the order issued forthwith. Ezekie! Jenkins, for whom a bench warrant was issued for non-attendance at the grand jury, was arrested this morning, and placed in jail. Upon satisfactory explanation to the court he was released

Mr. Gregory began his address at 9.30 and finished at 3 30. He said that Miss Phillipine's evidence, or any other evidence of admissions made by Phillipine. while good, as against Phillipine, so fail the jury should accept and believe them. was not evidence against Trafton, and fact. He claimed that there was, in reality, nothing but circumstantial evidence against Trafton, and much of it was insufficient to convict him of any crime. He admitted that if the evidence of Miss Phillipine was accepted by the jury there was evidence against Phillipine which, however, he thought would fall short of murder, but sufficient for manslaughter. He reviewed the unfortunate circumstances connected with Miss Phillipine's testimony. He called upon the jury to exercise their own judgement in accepting or rejecting that testimony. He reviewcircumstantial evidence against Trafton, pointing out there was no evidence to show that he actually went up the river except that of Mrs. Jenkins, an old lady of imperfect sight, who testified to her impression that it was Traiton and seen. There was no doubt that Trafton was at Phillipine's, and that they went away together, but there was no evidence. he claimed, that Trafton took part in the she might have reserved all but what shooting. The certainty of who the men were who were seen going up river must be established before the prisoners can te held accountable for the crime. Whatever doubts, if any, existed in the mind of the jury the prisoners should get the

benefit of them Mr. Gregory then reviewed the evidence at length, from the time the prisoners were supposed to have left home until rifles at Day's. As to the preparation for concealment, Mr. Gregory considered they were perfectly natural supposing that the prisoners went there for the purpose of alarming Major Howes and his party, but the barricade was not of such a character as men would make who deiberately planned the murdering of the party. He then referred to the actions of the prisoners on their return home after the night's fishing. Had they been guilty of the offence charged they had ample time to escape, but they did not even attempt to do so-in fact they did not even try to conceal themselves in any way. Most of the statements, he claimed, made as the result of reflection and reasoning rather than from observation. He

closed with a forcible and pathetic appeal on behalf of the prisoners. During the recital of the past and present history of the Phillipine family, many persons, including several members of the jury, were moved to tears. Phillipine, one of the prisoners, who appeared to be calm and unmoved during the trial. burst into tears when Mr. Gregory informed the jury that upon their verdict depended whether or not the prisoners would meet their fate on the gallows or be imprisoned for life.

At 3,30 the attorney general began his address, in the opening of which he took occasion to remark the painful duty which devolved upon him, as prosecuting crown officer. He disclaimed any intention to present the case against the prisoners in a forcible manner. His desire alone was to see justice done. He made passing allusion to the observations made by Mr. Gregory, of the undue influence exercised in the grand jury room in attempting to get the jury to change their finding from manslaughter to murder, all of which-if any had boen made-he disclaimed any knowledge of. He had a simple duty to perform and that was to direct the attention of the jury to the facts of the case, which facts he firmly believed fully sustained the charge against the unfortunate men, and from which the jury would determine. And what were the facts? That on the night of 18th August, two men, clearly one of whom was Phillipine, went up river to spear salmon, knowing full well that this was an illegal act. Phillipine, according to the testimony of his sister Anna and his brother Eugene, admitted that he had been up river the night before the shooting and in company with Frank Trafton; and there was also his statement that he had been fired on by Major Howes and his party, and of his declaration that he would go up with Trafton next morning and riddle their canoes; that they did go up there is abundant evidence. They were seen going by Trafton's grandmother. Without this evidence, the attorney general said, he would not assume all this, the circumstantial evidence was most strong. Phillipine told his brother that he was going up to Banks Perdu. Here there were footprints of two persons discovered. Then there is the evidence of the rapidity of the shots being fired as if by two persons, and of the finding of the two rifles in Day's old house. Now it is evident, said the attorney general, that if these men were not guilty of the crime their counsel would have been enabled to have made some explanation of where they were on the day of the shooting, but he did not do so In closing his very able address, in which he recited all the principal points of the movements of the prisoners on the day of the murder, Mr, Blair urged the inry to hold the scales of justice evenly between the prisoners. It was not part of their duty to exercise any sympathy, nor should they be prejudiced one way or another. The penalty is alone reserved

dict as their conscience dictates. A telegram of yesterday states that a verdict of man-slaughter. with a recommendation for mercy was rejurned.

A Railroad Clerk Wakes Up and

for the court: they should do their duty

manly and nobly aud render such a ver-

Draws \$15,000.

Mr. Frank Lawrence Dant held one twentieth of ticket No. 3,894, which drew the capital prize of \$300,000 in the Louisi ana State Lottery, Aug. 7th. I was collected by the Citizen's Nat'l Bank at Louisville. He is an intelligent and affable gentleman, only twenty-two years old and unmarried. For three years he kept books for his father, Mr. J. W. Dant, propri tor of a large distillery of an old brand of pure Kentucky whisky at Dant's station, fourteen miles from Lebanon, Ky. -Harrodsburg (Ky) Sayings and Doings,

Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine fortifies the system against attacks of ague, chills, bilious fever, dumb ague and

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or con sumption

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is

All the diseases of these parts, head nose, throat, branchial tubes and lungs, and thousands of people can tell you.

consequently never felt the fall which fishing lands on the Tobique and no man and other five children by her refusing to tion of evidence they had given on the the use of Boschee's German Syrap. If Building Lots! Pope, monarch and patriot, overtook will be held to morrow. The unfortunate free will. The Dominion only regulated people, who were wealthy, in Switzerland. The court then adjourned until Monday you don't know this already, thousands. PERTH, Oct. 1. They have been cured by it, and "know The trial of the pri oners Phillipine and | how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75-Halifax, which position he held for three Trafton is nearing a close and everybody ents. Ask any druggist.