UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

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 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 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 fucsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.'



We the understaned Banks and Bankers

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 National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 13, 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. PRIZE OF 50,000 is. 10,000 are..... 5,000 are..... 1,000 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. of \$500 are..... 200 are..... TERMINAL PRIZES. 100 are..... .\$1,054,800 Note.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further infor mation 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 Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money 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 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 Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware of any

IF YOU WANT CHEAP AND COOD

imitations or anonymous schemes.

GO TO B. FAIREY'S. NEWCASTLE.

ANY ARTICLE TO FURNISH

COTO

NEW CASTLE

PUBLIC SALE TO BE SOL'D on the Farm of Mrs, John Bald win, Douglasfield, on

Thursday, 25th Oct

ale commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, the 1 Duke of Wellington Colt, 2 years old, 1325 lbs 1 Victor Hugo Mare 8 years old, 1170 lbs.; 5 Milch Cows, good stock, 5 Heifers, 11 Sheep, 3 Pigs, 1 Double Truck Waggon (new),

" Driving " 1 Sett Iron Harrows, 2 Ploughs, 1 Cultivator, 2 Carts, 1 Truck, 1 Mowing Machine & Reaper, 1 Horse Pitch Fork, 1 Feed Cutter, 1 Horse Rake, 12 Tons Upland Hay, 5 Tons Meadow Hay, 200 Bushels, Oats, 8 Tons Straw;

-ALSO-2 Setts Single Driving Harness, 1 Sett Double do., do., 1 Sett Cart Harness, 1 Horse Sled, 2 Bob Sleds, 1 Double Sleigh, 1 Grindstone, Shovels, Spades, Hay Forks, Axes, Rakes, Hoes, and all other

farming tools and implements to be found on First class Farm. TERMS:-For all sums under \$10 00, cash; from \$10 00 to \$20 00, six months; for \$20 00 and up-

Edward Johnson, Auctioneer Chatham, Sept. 18, '88.

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

J. B .SNOW BALL Sale Horse for

The Subscriber offers for sale a good genera purpose horse, 8 year old, sound and steady in harness-weight 1200 lbs., Suitable for lumber in

Wm TROY

or farm work.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - OCTOBER 11, 1888

Great Freshet. The heavy rain-fall of Monday, added to those we had previously, resulted in the greatest freshet seen on the Mirmichi since 1853. Not only is railway traffic between Miramichi and Fredericton interfered with, but the damage done by the floods has extended to and other bridges being swept away, logs set adrift, crops destroyed and When the Northern & Western train failed to arrive at Chatham from Fredwas a serious freshet was realised. It was then said that there was a washout a few miles up the Nashwaak, but later advices show that the Fredericton end of that railway has suffered consider-

able damage and that it will be at least a month before we shall have through trains. The bridge at Penniac was carried out and swept down against the railway bridge over the Nashwaak river. The latter was torn away and the ruins of the two bridges were carried towards Gibson's mills. A dam of logs formed a little above the mill and turned the debris and water in th will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana opposite channel, thus saving the mills but both the highway bridges at Marysville were carried away. Another bridge belonging to the Northern Western railway over McCallum's brook was also destroyed. The loss to the Northern & Western is great Much of the road bed is entirely destroyed and will have to be rebuilt.

The water rose fifteen feet in the Southwest Miramichi and great damage

was done. The N. & W. Railway at Nelson's Hollow, where there is a piece of cribwork built along the river, is much damaged and there are other washouts at streams crossing the line.

The damage to grain and potato crops on the low-lying lands is very great and will have a bad effect during the coming winter.

Fairley's Mill, and the bridge connected with it were in danger of being carried away. They were saved by stones being carted to them and placed on their floors as ballast.

The water rose over the mooring posts at Millerton wharf and a good deal of lumber that was lying rafted in that vicinity broke away and much of it went adrift, the river opposite Chatham showing a good many logs running during the whole of Tuesday. Hundreds of thousands of feet must have thus gone adrift. Reports from the Northwest Mira-

michi indicate as great damage relatively as on the other branch of the Mr. Richard Murphy lost a barn and

12 tons of hay. Mr. Murphy's barn, as it came down-river, tore away two spans of the Johnston bridge and also the north shore span of the Redbank

A large number of horses and cattle are drowned on the Northwest-seven young cattle being found dead on the Cunard Meadow. Mr. Thomas Power lost three young horses from Cunard's Meadow. Tables, chairs and other furniture, together with parts of buildings ran past Redbank on Tuesday. Mr. Joseph White of Redbank was forced to leave his dwelling at four o'clock on Tuesday morning by the in-

It was feared that Somers' and Bryanton's drives would go adrift, but when the Northwest sheer boom was partially broken away, the logs that went down stream were caught and saved by a temporary boom stretched across the Northwest at Sinclair's.

The wharf connected with the Redbank mill was badly damaged and the mill boom just above it carried away.

The floor of the Redbank grist mill was overflowed and some grain and flour thereon were damaged. Between twenty and thirty thousa

feet of logs ran out of Barnaby river and nearly all of them went to sea with those from the Southwest. The principal loser on this river is Mr. Wm. Sweeney. Grain, in stook as well as standing, has

been very seriously damaged all over the County. Potato fields along the river have been torn up by the freshet, while others are so water-soaked as to render digging almost impossible. It is also feared that the late continuous wet weath er will cause a good deal of potato rot. The outlook is, therefore, a poor one for a good many of our farmers whose prospects of the summer have been very much changed for the worse by the unprecedented rainfall.

Temperance (?)

Sam Slick says that "human natur is human natur, wherever the critter's found" and it may be noticed that there is a good deal of human weakness amongst the professors of temperance principles, whose "human natur" crops out very strongly whenever there is even a suggestion of provocation. The local body politic has been nauseated of late by so-called temperance people intruding their peculiar crotchets into municipal affairs, and while these leaders in"the cause"have only courted defeat for themselves and those who were so short-sighted as to accept their championship, to the neglect of the larger public interests involved, they have so conducted themselves towards those who formerly aided their work as to court their antagonism. In connection with the recent municipal election, men who worked in the alleged temperance interest, made use of canvasses that would disgrace any organization, their slanders being imparted under the seal of fraternal secrecy, and the only wonder is that the candidates who were willing to profit by such questionable tactics did not meet with greater success than they secured. Some of the language that was employed on the public platform would be discreditable to the rat-pit, and the more respectable of the temperance party will have to cut themselves clear of some of their mouthpieces if they wish to have any influence with those who believe that professions of temperance, however loud-mouthed and ostentatious, do not condone outrages upon other require-

ments of the moral code. The foregoing observations apply more particularly to Chatham, and it

serves to illustrate the spirit that is by church courts that on grounds of exyet, those who cannot enter into full fessing christians to abstain from intoxisympathy with the views of these gen- cating beverages. This is the path of tlemen are marked for condemnation safety for the individual. Thus only at the polls, no matter how conscien- can we set a proper and safe example, tious they may be in the discharge of avoid a useless and injurious waste of their public duties, how exemplary our resources-and complicity in the good their qualifications for office. It referred to the difficulty of enforcing morals and decency of language and and vexatious meddling of the courts cenduct, should be paraded before the ericton on Monday the fact that there public in the name of the cause of temperance.

Presbyterian Eynod. (Specially reported for the Advance) The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met in the city of Charlottetown on the 25th Sept. The Synod comprises that portion of the Presbyterian Church in Canada which is resident in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland. About two hundred churches are found within these limits; and each church is entitled to send one clergymen and one elder to the Synod. About threefourths of the clergymen, and more than one-fourth of the elders entitled to a seat, were present. A very able by the Rev. E. A. McCurdy, the retiring moderator, from Mark, 16. 15. He founded upon the text a powerful and eloquent plea for missions. Four men had been nominated by Presbyteries for the Moderatorship, Rev. D. B. Blair, Rev. H. B. McKay, Rev. N. McKay and Rev. J. M. McLeod. The last named gentlemen was, on motion of the other three, appointed to the chair. The chief business of the Synod was the consideration of reports of standing committees. These committees had in charge the subjects of Home Missions, Foreign Missions, State of Religion, Augmentation of Stipends, Sabbath Schools, Temperance, &c. Each

these committees presented carefully prepared reports and these raised many questions for consultation and discussion. The subject of Foreign Missions always excites the greatest amount of interest. The Synod maintains missions in several of the Islands of the South Pacific and in Trinidad, among the Hindoo Coolies laboring on that Island. All these missions have been very successful and are prosecuted with great vigor. Once in a while a missionary who has spent many years in the foreign field returns home to recruit his health and his descriptions of life and work among the heathen stir the churches to increased liberality. There was no returned missionary present at the Synod this year; but in various sections of the field much interest has been excited by the stirring addresses of Miss Blackadder, who has several years

been a missionary teacher among the Trinidad Coolies. A most interesting report was submitted by Rev. M. G. Henry, on systematic giving for religious objects. The report showed that while the rate of giving throughout the church was fully abreast of other denominations, it was far short of what could be attained under proper methods. The church has not even approximated the measure of its ability in support of christian objects. This failure arises chiefly from two causes,-the lack of honest convic tions among the people, and the lack of proper methods in securing contributions. The method specially comagement of the family finances and puts it into the power of the family always to respond promptly to the claims of humanity and religion. A thoughtless, methodless expenditure of the family resources will always be found wasteful. The man who feels himself to be under law to Christ in the management of his means, and who sets apart for the claims of religion a fixed proportion, will and will, besides, be comforted with the consciousness of duty performed.

The report of the Committee on the Augmentation of Stipends also received much attention. The work of this committee has been a blessing to the church Ten years ago there were within the Synod's bounds very many well trained and hard working ministers receiving less than \$500 for their support. A considerable number received less than \$400 and a few received no more than \$300. The Augmentation Scheme was formed with a view of calling forth the congregations in aid of the weak ones upon the principle that the churches being all members of one body the strong should help the weak. The Scheme has been successful even to an unexpected extent. The result is that to-day, every stated pastor in the church, except in a very few exceptional cases, receives an income of \$750 and additional allowance of \$50 for house rent. These are the minimum salaries. Of course the salaries paid by we ofthy congregations are much higher ranging from \$1000 to \$3500. The ministry of the Presbyterian Church is the best paid ministry in these provinces. The increased liberality towards the pastors at home has not in the least diminished the stream of liberality flowing in the direction of the foreign field. The result has been just the opposite. These remarks are not penned in the spirit of boasting. The writer's object is to stir up a spirit of kindly, generous emulation, by which the different sections of the Church of Christ might greatly profit. It is undeniable that there are still in pective churches, who are compelled to struggle through life on most inadequate salaries.

The Temperance Report, submitted taken about five minutes to complete the appears that the same spirit is abroad by Rev. N. McKay, Chatham, received work of the murderer who then had

in the other big parish of the county. careful attention but excited little dis- plenty of time to escape the patrol. high bank on one side of the river at that positor through State Nat'l Bank, New be firmly bound together with wire. It We reluctantly give piace to a letter of cussion. It is difficult to get up a lively Mitre square, the second place, and I steered for the shadow there O leans, La.; one to B. L. Bennett, care of a prominent temperance worker, al- discussion on Temperance in the Synod marder, is a thoroughfare. Many people made by the moon over the bluff. They So. Bank of Ga., Savannah, Gu.; one to a though we think it might be couched in because all are of one mind. The re- pass through the square early on Sunday tollowed us about 300 yards, trying to depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., more temperate language. It, however, port took the high ground always taken morning on their way to prepare for market catch us. Then they turned back. We San Francisco, Cal.; one to Anglo-Califorin the notorious Petticoat Lane. The abroad amongst the fraternity. And, pediency it becomes the duty of all pro- publicity of the place adds to the during. ness of the crime. The pol ce, who have been severely criticised in connection with the Whitechapel murders, are paralyzed by these latest crimes. As soon as the news was received at police headquarters, a messenger was despatched for Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner other parts of the Province-railway may be their general conduct, or how guilt of the Liquor Traffic. The report of Police. He was called out of bed, and at once visited the scene of the murder. seems a pity that so much that is offen- prohibitory legislation, to the weakness The inhabitants of Whitechapel are disother attendant injury sustained. sive and repugnant to good sense, good of temperance men, to the indiscreet mayed. The vigilance committees, which were formed after the first crimes were with convictions obtained under the committed had relaxed their efforts to capture the murderer. At several meetliquor laws, so different from the way in which other criminal convictions are ings held in Whitechapel to-night, was resolved to resume the work of patdealt with, to the candal of such inrolling the streets in the district in which junctions as that which restrained the the murders have occurred. Fitzgerald, Inspector in Northumberland County who made a voluntary statement to the for many months from taking any steps police that he was the murderer of Annie Chapman, one of the Whitechapel victims, has been discharged. The Berners street victim was Elizabeth Stride. native of Stockholm, who r-sided in

towards the enforcement of the liquor laws, which injunction was at last dissolved because no one ventured to appear in support of the contention on the ground on which the learned judge had granted it. These however are but difficulties in the way of a righteous cause, and a way must be found to overcome them. Temperance sentiment is gaining ground throughout the church. Habits of drinking, even in moderation, are disappearing among christian circles, and the conviction is becoming more fixed and general that nothing less than the legal suppression of the liquor traffic can meet the obligation of and appropriate sermon was preached the christian community. These views found a ready and unanimous responsein the late Synod; and a series of resolutions asserting them in the strongest terms was adopted without a single dis-

> The Report on Sabbath Schools presented by Rev. T. C. Jack was a very interesting document and indicated the energetic efforts put forth everywhere for the religious education of the young. The number of pupils and teachers actually engaged in this work within the Synod's bound is 26,865.

The Report on Sabbath observance, pre sented by Rev. J. D. McGillivray excited profound interest from the fact that our chief difficulty on this question is with powerful Corporations such as the Railway Companies, and especially with the Dominion Government. On the Intercolonial Railway the Sabbath Day appears to be made a convenience for formay be held over during the week. The Sabbath is also used for making repairs, was felt to be a serious matter, as the the action of the government. Several of the Presbyteries, including that of Mir- it out. amichi, have forwarded remonstrances and petitions, but nothing further than a courteous acknowledgement of receipt has yet been gained. Do our authorities seriously mean to rob us of our Chris-

the transaction of business was just two days. This was felt to be too short and made it necessary to hurry important matters through with undue haste. A change has been agreed upon for the next meeting. The Synod at its meeting next year, in Pictou, Nova Scotia, will open on Thursday evening and continue its Sessions over Sunday, and as long as necessary into the following week. This will allow greater deliberation and lengthened conference on many subjects connected with the life and work of the church that

could not now be dealt with at all. The Whitechapel Murders. Several mysterions murders have occurred in Whitechapel, London, lately which have drawn to that locality the attention of the world. A place of great bustle and activity, its streets are very broad, and its inhabitants belong to the mended is that of weekly storing, lower order of citizens. It does not folmaking it a part of the sacred duly of low that because it is inhabited by the every Sabbath day to set apart for the poorer classes that sin abounds there service of God, a suitable proportion | more than in many other parts of London, of the previous week's gains. Many and indeed it is not so; but of the murpersons who have honestly adopted this ders which have been committed there, method are greatly pleased with it. It and which have been of the most hor- some of the evidence adduced at the trial, introduces exact system into the man- rible character, the victims have been they were fortunate in escaping with the rom among that class, and of course hold all the surveillance of the police, no clue has vet been found to the perpetrator of these dreadful crimes, nor is it any wonder that the most efficient body of police in the world should be paralyzed at such repeated occurrances right under their noses, almost, notwithstanding their most careful watchfulness. The murderer is usually gain more than he gives away, supposed to be a monomaniac, but if he is there is certainly method in his madness. A despatch gives an account of one of the latest of these mysteries.

"This morning the whole city was again startled by the news that two more murders have been added to the list of mysterious crimes that have recently been committed in Whitechapel. At an early hour it was known that another woman had been murdered and a report was also current that there was still another victim. This report proved true. The two victims, as in the former cases, were dissolute women of the poorest class. liberality of the richer and stronger not robbery is shown by the fact that no attempt was made to despoil the bodies. this morning, beneath the window of a and her cries choked, and the murderer. Then we started on down again, disturbed before he had time to mutilate his victim. The second murder was com-

and decided that we would TRY TO SCARE THEM. We thought we had as much right

scare them as they had to frighten us, and we thought also that we had as good a right to fish there as they had. poled up as far as the forks of the deou. Then we walked on for the pose of going to their camping place if did not meet them coming down common lodging house. The name of the LONDON, Oct. 1.—Since last Sunday the evening papers have been busied contradicting the stories of the morning papers about the Whitechapel murders, and the next day's morning papers have returned the complement in kind. Except that mutilated bodies have been found and identified, no fact throwing light upon the

murders has transpired. The Evening News, which has been the greatest manufacturer of incidents, rumors, arrests, &c., is compelled to say this evening: -Matters stand now, so far as the murders are concerned, just where they did on Sunday last, and it is safe to state that not the faintest evidence likely to lead to detection and arrest has been forthcoming. At the present moment

other victim is not known.

there is no one person under detention. "Doubtless some sensational groundess tales have been cabled across the

THE MURDERS EFFECTED BY A SKILLED

At the inquest on Monday on the Mitre square victim, Katherine Eddowes, Dr. Brown, police surgeon, described with great minuteness and at great length everything pertaining to the condition of her body when found and the results! of the post mortem. The first important inferences he drew were that death must warding any accumulated freight that have been the immediate result of the cutting of the throat in such a manner that no cry could have been raised, and and sometimes for constructing bridges | that various mutilations were certainly and other new work along the line. This | done after death. The left kidney, witness said, had been removed in a particuwhole country is morally responsible for lar manner by somebody who knew the position of that organ and how to cut

He stated that a large portion of the same organ as had been found missing from the body of the last victim was also mising in this case. The witness was disposed to believe that the murderer had been hurried and had probably done all The time at the disposal of Synod for he intended to do or he would not have slashed and hacked the face about.

The Tobique Tragedy.

PRAFTON AND PHILIPINE BOUND FOR DOR CHESTER.

FAMILY WAS NOT IN A STARVING CONDI- then we TION AND THINKS THE PROSECUTION WAS

[Telegraph 6th inst.] Philipine and Trafton, who had been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Howes and sentenced to 15 years in the penitened in jail until this morning, when they will be taken to Dorchester. By the courtsey of Deputy Sheriff Rankin and the prisoners. He found the men fairly claim that though they cannot consider

their punishment was merited, as they yet in view of the damaging character of the locality up to the world in the worst | pearance neither of the prisoners are men who would intentionally be guilty of a is a short dark-bearded man, with a pleasant smile and merry eyes, and looks more like a man with a keen sense humor, than of criminal inclinations. Philipine, 21 years old, and the smaller of the two, is of the usual type of an English working lad. It was with the latter that the reporter had most conversation. was very communicative, and, considering the painful ordeal through which he has

FREE FROM ANY FEELINGS OF BITTERNESS. He told his story in a free and natural manner, and many parts of the recital were most pathetic. The following is the story of the shooting taken from Phili-

"Frank and I started up on the Saturday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and pulled up as far as the place they call "Pull-and-be-damned. We went ashore on a small sand-bar in the middle of the river. I stayed where we landed. Frank went round to see what he could and he heard a gun fired. He went to see what it was and saw one or two canoes coming down the river. He came back and told me and we stayed there foreigners' Socialist club. A concert was until 10 or 10.30 p. m. Then we lit up in progress and many members of the and started down. Coming round a bend ub were present, but no sound was in the river I saw some camp fires on the heard from the victim. The same pro- bank about 400 yards down the river. cess was followed as in the other cases. We went down about half the distance The woman had been seized by the throat and went ashore and got a new light. with one sweeping cut, had severed her had got within 200 yards when they fired throat from ear to ear. A club man on a gun. We paid no attention to it. I If I caused the death of Mrs. Howes it entering the court stumbled over the could not say whether it was fired in our body, which was lying only two yards direction or not. We went down till we from the street. A stream of warm blood got opposite the camp fires when Major was flowing from the body into the gut- Howes called out, "Come ashore and put ter. The murderer had evidently been out that light." We did not take any

mitted from three to four hours later in Then they fired a rifle. I don't know occurred under the sole management, as where the shot went. Major Howes usual, of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La. sang out, "There's an officer of the law and Juba! A. Early of Va. The prizes patrol the square every ten minutes. here; I want you to understand that there's ranged from \$100 to \$300,000, and were The body of the unfortunate woman had no fishing here at all." Frank dipped distributed everywhere. Do you want to been disembowelled, the throat cut and the light and they fired another shot. know to whom and where? No. 97,429 the nose severed. The heart and lungs Frank turned round and said to me to drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. had been thrown aside, and the entrails paddle down hard as they were shooting It was sold in fractions; one-fourth sold to were twisted into the gaping wound at us. One man of Major Howes' party Jacob Shipsey, New York city; the rest around the neck. The incision shows a sang out, "Hand me that rifle; not went to Costa Rica, C. A. The Second rough dexterity. The work of dissection another stroke of that paddle or I'll Capital Prize of \$100,000 went to No. 21,this country men who are faithfully and was evidently done with the utmost haste. shoot you." We were then abreast of the 025, sold in fractional parts at \$1 each. diligently doing the work of their res- Pending the report of the doctors it is camp. He repeated that two or three sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; not known whether or not a portion of times and then fired, the ball striking one-twentieth went to Bank of Maysville, the viscera was taken away. The doc- about three feet ahead of our canoe, We Maysville, Ky; one to J. O. Roman, St. be six hundred feet long twenty-three feet tors, after a hasty examination of the paddled down all the time as hard as we James Parish, La., one to Ohio Valley body, said they thought it must have could to get out of the way. There is a Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati, O.; one to a de

our guns to return the compliment We talked the matter over before leaving,

river. Having seen them camped there on Saturday night we concluded they would remain there and fish in the hole over Sunday. We expected to find their canoes hauled up on the bank, and we intended to riddle them. After leaving our canoes we walked up to about a mile to a place called Robertson's Hand and there we heard some one fire a gun. That was one of Major Howes' party killing owls-they said so at the trial. Frank turned round and said to me 'Henry they're coming,' So we stayed there and I cut about a dozen bushes, little boughs, and stuck them in the ground, in a half circle, to screen us from their view. Frank stopped by the pine stump. The ranges they talked so much about were a few boughs broken off the trunks of trees so that we could get a along. It took us about three minutes to fix up the place. I had the up-river position and I

at the stern of his canoe, about four feet outside the canoe between us and the canoe. I did not notice then who was in the canoe. As soon as his canoe went past my range I lost sight of it. I had just fired one shot at that canoe. Major Howes says there was himself, his wife and two young children besides the In dian who was in the stern. I fired at the other canoes, there were four or five them, just in the same way as I fired at his. In all I fired six shots. All the shots struck the water but one, that one I found out afterwards struck the canoe of John Thomas on the water line just below the Indian. I am positive NONE OF MY SHOTS STRUCK MRS. HOWES.

The river was there four or five feet deep. We were on a high bank about 30 feet above the water level. Their canoes were about 50 feet from the bank, so that firing in that way, almost straight down, it would be impossible for a bullet to glance on the water and strike Mrs. Howes. It must have glanced from tree or stump. Our ranges were directly across the river, and I think that the hole in Mrs. Howes' head ran up and down river; the bullet entered behind the left ear and came out over the right temple, so that the ball must have glanced on something. We did not know that anyone was hurt until we landed at Sisson brook. That would be about three or three and a half miles from the place. As soon as we left off firing we started down the river. We stayed about ten minutes after the last canoe went dowr.

CUT BACK THROUGH THE WOODS to a ridge and followed it to where we thought we had left our canoe. Then we struck across and found our cance, launched her, and poled half way down home, taking our time. We stopped at tiary, arrived in the city yesterday in the Mr. Day's old honse and left our guns custody of Sheriff Tibbits and were plac- there. We were having on his place at the time. Then Frank paddled us down home, and on arriving at Sisson's brook we met Will Day, who said to us 'Boys. Turnkey Samuel Gifford, a TELEGRAPH Mrs, Howes is shot through the head. reporter was granted an interview with I thought he just said that to frighten us; I would not believe it, nor Frank either. cheerful under the circumstances. They I then went right nome and so did Frank. We each went to our homes and stayed there till the officers came. I was well satisfied with the way in which Mr. Gregory conducted our case, though I

PROSECUTION WAS UNNECESSARILY BITTER, a great many things. One of the coroner's jury told me that Mr. Blair sent word to that jury that they could not murder. Trafton, who is 24 years of age, bring in a verdict for manslaughter but only for murder. He did the same thing with the grand jury. I came from London, England, and have been two years in New Brunswick. I am 21 years of age, unmarried, and I have two brothers and two sisters. Reports have been sent abroad that our family was in a starving condition at the time the shooting occur- good account for himself. red, but that was not so. A few days before this time we had run out of flour and thought if we could get a few salmon we would trade them off for some meal. One thing that seemed to

> WEIGH A GREAT DEAL AGAINST US was the statement that my brother made when he stated that I had said that " intended to go and fire into their canoe as they were coming down the stream.' He is a little deaf and must have misunderstood me, for I said that we intended to riddle their canoes lying on the bank, if we could do so. In the statements made by Major Howes' party, they said that the shots went so near the canoes that it was almost a miracle that some persons were not killed in every canoe, This is pure imagination."

> Trafton corroborated the statement Phillipine and said: 'I fired five or shots; I saw two strike the water. first shot struck just ahead of the first canoe and the next was behind it and towards the shore. The third shot I did not see it strike. I fired 'two shots at the rear canoes. All my shooting was done in the direction of down the stream.

How it Happened and all About It.

It was Tuesday September 11, 1888. always Tuesday, the 220th Grand Monthly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

went on down about three-quarters of a nian Bank, San Francisco, Cal.: two to mile, and let up again, and fished all the John H. Howald, Columbus, O., through way home, catching one little salmon Com'l Nat'l Bank of Columbus. The about two or three pounds weight. It Third Capital Prize of \$50,000 was drawn was about 11.30 when I got home, and by No. 44.545, also sold in fractional parts Sunday morning Frank came to my place of twentieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. and he and I started up the river with | Dauphin, New Orleans, La .: one went to Chas. T. Siik, Galesville, Wis., through Bank of Galesville; one to First Nat'l Bank of Sulphur Springs, Tex.; one to a depositor through Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Israel Seligman, New York; one to First Nat'l Bank of Temple, Tex.; the other parts went elsewhere. The Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,-000 went to No. 1,587, also sold in fractional twentieths: one to Jno. Weinnig, Jr., 86 Derbigney St., New Orleans, La.; one to R. C. Porter, Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.; one to Martin Welch. through Atlanta Bank of Atlanta, Tex. one to James Robards, Hillsdale, Mich .; through First State Bank of Hillsdale, Mich.; one to D. Geiger, So. Chicago, 111. Any information desired can be had on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Or leans, La. The whole affair wil go over on Tuesday, Nov. 13th, 1888. Take note

News and Notes.

On 4th inst it was reported to Chief of Police Burleigh of Waltham, Mass. that a woman had been severely injured clear view of the river. We had not from the effect of injuries received in the years, and there have been only four waited long when Major Howes came row. The husband was rearrested and Chief Justices in the past eighty-seven will be tried for murder. These people | years. are said to have recently gone to Massachusetts from New Brunswick or Nova-

> four, diocese of St. John: Wm. Lawlor, Chatham; Minor Orders-Vital Lablanc, St. John: Edward Murdoch, Chatham; Sub-Deacon and Deacon - Francis Mc-Murray, St. John.

News has reached Gloucester, Mass., by the schooner "Flying Scud," just from | insainity. fishing cruise on the coast of Labrados that the famous old clipper ship "Dread naught" is one of the vessels wrecked off Moukden, about 350 miles northwest of the coast of Newfoundland. This cele- Pekin, caused the death of hundreds of steamer "Canada" into Boston. Five ine for the coming wister, years later she made the phenomenal run of 3,000 miles from Sandy Hook to Rock Light, Liverpool, in 13 days eight hours. In 1862 the ship accomplished a feat that still stands without a parallel, sailing from Sandy Hook to Queenstown. in sailing circles. Pictures of the ship "Henrietta" fame were printed until the ithograph stones were worn out. - N. Y.

The increase in the price of wheat and flour in the United States threatens to be serious matter for the poor people of the large cities. In New York the situation is already being viewed with something akin to anxiety by the working classes. The price of bread will not be increased, but what is quite as bad, perhaps worse, is, the size of the loaf will be reduced. The increase in the price of so ! important an article of food as wheat, aggravated as the situation has been by the action of speculators, indicates how appalling a calamity a total failure of the crops must be in a grain-raising country. A shortage, not a total failure, has occurred in the crops in the American and Canadian Northwest, and already premonitions of suffering and distress are heard in many quarters. These, of course, may be aggravated; it is to be hoped they are. But the fact that anxiety does exist on this score, should arouse condemnation of any policy, whether of sharp and dishonest speculation or ill-advised legislative interference, which tends to artitically enhance the cost of living in

time of general scarcity. The latest rumors about the Sapreme Court vacancy are that it will be filled a few days, and that the new judge will retire as soon as Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, is ready to accept the position. The Halifax Evening Mail, (Tory), of Tuesday, intimates that a private letter received in that city from Toronto, says it is pretty well understood there that Judge Osler will be the successor of the late Justice Heury. This will leave Nova Scotia without representation on the Supreme Court Bench. It is very unlikely that Judge Osler will make himself a party to an office-swapping or anybody else, even if the two Sir John's be disposed to make the vacant judgeship a matter of political traffic.

Hon. Thomas Johnson, M. P. P., havng been obliged to decline the Liberal comination to oppose General Laurie for the Commons seat, Mr. Fred T. Congdon. of the law firm of Russell & Congdon, Halifax, has accepted an invitation from the Liberals of Shelburne to be their candidate. Ho is a young man ef excellent ability and will doubtless give a

Thursday, Nov. 15, will be Thanksgiving day.

Two cases of small-pox have been discovered in Toronto, and ten physicians have started out to make a house to house

da is part of the United States. Whether it be one year or ten Canada will undoubtedly be annexed. builders and contractors, of Halifax, fell from a staging at the new Church of Eng-

Senator Salsbury, referring to the an-

nexation of Canada, said: "I consider that

it is only a quest on of time until Cana-

land Institute thirty feet and struck on a heap of bricks. He died in three min- crash, precipitating two hundred people wild state of excitement over the shooting of Medley Batson by William Best,

who is said to be a notorious character.

The shooting may possibly result fatally.

Best has escaped, but the authorities are

declaration of Mr. Sol. White, ex.M. P. P. for annexation, furnishes the statement by Dr. O'Brien, M. P. for North Essex, that the great majority of his constituents favor political union with the States, though the Doctor himself looks forward rather to independance for Canada. In this he agrees with the Hon. George E. Foster,

Minister of Finance, who stated a week

ago to an interviewer that Canada had

national aspirations, and independance

would come sooner than annexation .-Montreal Witness. The present season has been a very correct that experience shows that in the first nine months of the year the greater portion of the failures occur, this year will be the heaviest in five. So far they foot up to 1274 against 946 in the same period of 1887, 914 in 1886, and 978 in 1885. They are even ahead of a very heavy year, 1883, in the first nine months of

Berkley side of the river. The raft will beam, and will have a draft of seven feet of water to allow its passage through the canals from here to New York. It will gether, and the pile in each section will like troubles.

which they numbered 1117.

is to be towed to Boston. The London Times reports that a Rus sian peasant has just discovered an immense treasure trove in the village of Starogorodki, in the Governship of Tchernigow. The peasant lived upon land forming a part of the estate of Prince Ostersky, who e ancestors were plun le ed and expelled from their possessions by the Tartars, and there is little or no doubt that the treasure and other articles found date from this period. Besides many precious articles and manuscripts, there were twelve large boxes filled with ancient gold coin, which is valued at 17,000,000 roubles, of which two-thirds will go to the State and the balance to the peasant, whose share will be \$3,000,000.

The St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press prints a carefully tabulated statement giving the actual results of this season's threshing in 83 counties of Minnesota and Dakota, practically covering the great wheat belt. It shows a net decrease, as compared with last year's wheat crop, of 40 per cent, which would make the presert wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota 55,000,000 to 60.000,000 bushels. In the Red River valley and through the frosted region of northern Dakota there is not half a crop, and the grain is poor in quality, the proportion of No. 1 hard being very small. Hundreds of acres have not been harvested at all. Corn is in good condition, with a largely increased acreage, and other crops have turned out well.

Melville W. Fuller was sworn in Chief Justice of the United States, at Washing ton on Monday. He is the second Democrat chosen for the position, and the seventh Chief Justice sworn in since the foundation of the national government. The other Democrat was Roger B. Taney, who was sworn in in 1836, and held the position until 1864, when he was succeedin a drunken fight on Prospect Hill. He | ed by Salmon P. Chase, who, in 1874, was immediately went to the spot and arrested | succeeded by the late Chief Justice, Mor-Newall, Frank and Elizabeth Thomas, all | ton R. Waite. Mr. Tanev's predecessor half-breeds-the two latter being mar- was John Marshall, of Virginia, a Whig, ried. They were taken to the station, who was Chief Justice from 1801 to 1836 but afterwards discharged. Next day the | -so that as a matter of factChief Justices woman was found dead on Grove Street | Marshall and Taney sat for sixty-three

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—In the United States Senate, on Monday, Mr. Blair (Republican), of New Hampshire, offered Among the ordinations by Cardinal a resolution, which was laid over, calling l'aschereau at the Basilica, Quebec, lately, on the President for information as to the were the following: Tonsure-P. P. Du- trial for treason, the conviction and execution in Canada in November, 1885, of Louis David Riel, who claimed to have been a naturalized citizen of the United States, and whether the proceedings in the case were according to the due process of law, including the presentatin of the fact of Riel's citizenship and defence of

A disastrous flood in the Province of brated vessel was built in 1853, and in natives, the utter annihilation of very the following year on her first return trip | many homes and the destruction of crops, from Liverpool she beat the Canard and there are prospects of a general fam-

All orders in council of the Dominion government passed since confederation affecting customs practice, are to be consolidated and issued for the guidance of customs col'ectors and employees. It is under-2,700 miles, in 9 days and 17 hours. For stood orders for consolidation of all orders long time this trip was the great topic in council pertaining to other government departments will shortly be published in and of Captain Samuels, of the yacht | connection with the acts of those depart-

> Quite a sensation was caused at Fredericton on Friday by an attempt by Harry Walsh, of St. John, to shoot James Slater, also of that city. They were both in the Barker House and seem to have had some misunderstanding. Walsh went out, it is now supposed, to purchase a revolver. He returned a few minutes later and, pointing a revolver at Slater, attempted to shoot him. His arm was caught by John Damery and others in time to prevent a probable killing.

LONDON, Oct. S.-Local antiquarians and zoologists are enchanted at present with a live toad found in the course of railway excavations at Greenock. The toad is from 20,000 to 30,000 years old, as the stratum of clay in which it was found certainly dates from the glacial period. Its mouth is sealed up. It breathes slightly through the nostrils, and though the eyes are quite expressive it does not seem to see.

On Sunday of last week the organ in Filigman's Neck Sunday school at Centreville. N. Y., for a reason at the time unknown, refused to give fourth music when the organist, Mrs. H. G. Harley, jr., attempted to perform it, and the services were conducted for that day without music. During the next week Mr. A. G. Harley, Jr., made an examination of the instrument, and upon removing the keyboard, was considerably startled when he found a tremendious black snake snugly coiled in the organ. He killed his snake ship, and upon measuring the reptile. found him to be three feet six inches in length. The organ gave fourth its usual melody last Sunday.

The King of the Netherlands is dying. He has been in a precarious state for sevfailed, and with the loss of his appetite has come an entire prostration of strength. and, in fact, a complete break-up of his constitution. He is wheeled about from room to room in a chair and is even unable to sign his name. During the last three weeks all state business has been transacted by Queen Emma. King William is aware that his recovery is impossible and that he is in great and immedi ate danger, but he does not want his condition to be made public. The King and Queen are at their summer residence. the Chateau of Loo, near Apeldoorn, which is the most beautiful country seat in Holland.

One hundred people were injured by an accident at Reading, Pa., on Sunday afternoon last during the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Mary's Polish Catholic church. Probably 7.000 people gathered at the site of the church to witness the ceremonies, about 1,000 of whom crowded on a temporary floor laid on the joists and walls of the edifice, which had been carried up one story. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, conducted the eremonies. After the corner stone had been laid Father Libichi, pastor of the Clark Caldwell of Johston & Caldwell, congregation arose to speak and had scarcely commenced his remarks when the newly constructed walls gave way and one fourth of the floor fell with an awful to eighteen feet. Men, women and children were thrown into a confused mass, with joists, brick, stone and mortar on top. The excitement was intense but willing hands began the work of extricating the unfortunates, many of whom were placed in neighboring houses where searching the country in all directions | their injuries were attended to, and then removed to their homes or the hospital. It is said several children are still missing. The Detroit paper which reported the About 25 persons were seriously injured. having bones broken, others receiving slight cuts and bruises.

The Sanitary Era, a very reeful and an interesting semi-monthly journal, published by Dr. William C. Conant, New York, gives returns of monthly mortality for August in various cities on this continent and in Europe. The population of Halifax is put down as 39,000 and the total deaths were 68; in Hamilton, where the population is 40,000 the deaths were 80: St. John with a population of 30,000 had 75 deaths, Winnipeg, with the same population, had 72 deaths. Ottawa with 34,000 people had 90 deaths. Toronto with a population of 132,660 had 228 deaths, while Montreal with 186,000 or thirty-five more than Toronto, had double as many deaths-viz. 584 in the month. The total deaths in Fredericton in August out of a population of 6,000 were eleven. Perhaps no particular inference need be drawn from the figures further than to state the fact that the towns in the Maritime Provinces, so far as the death rate is concerned, compare favor-NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 4, -A raft of piles ably with the towns in any other part of

Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine fortifies the system against attacks of be in six sections, coupled strongly to. ague, chills, bilious fever, dumb ague and