UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

ITS GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place 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 facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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

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

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

Grand Monthly Drawing
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER also, That the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and that tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose charter is recognized as the highest in the land, and whose drawings are conducted under the supervision of the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

NEW BRUNSWICK
HORSE AND CATTLE
SHOW AND FAIR.

THE FREDERICTON PARK ASSOCIATION, aided by the GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK, will hold a HORSE and CATTLE SHOW and FAIR, on their grounds in—

FREDERICTON,
ON
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
3rd and 4th October, 1888,

At which over $1,500.00 will be offered in Prizes, distributed as follows:

HORSES.

DIVISION 1—Produce of Harry Wilkes, No. 1896;
DIVISION 2—Produce of Standard Bred Trotting Horses;
DIVISION 3—Produce of Thoroughbred Horses;
DIVISION 4—Produce of Cleveland Bay or Coach Horses;
DIVISION 5—Produce of Shire Stallions;
DIVISION 6—Produce of Clydesdale Stallions;
DIVISION 7—Produce of Percheron Stallions;
DIVISION 8—Carriage Mares;
DIVISION 9—Draft Horses;
DIVISION 10—Horses shown to Harness (not Stallions);
DIVISION 11—Saddle Horses.

CATTLE.

DIVISION 12—Shorthorns;
DIVISION 13—Ayshires;
DIVISION 14—Jerseys;
DIVISION 15—Polled Norfolk;
DIVISION 16—Polled Angus;
DIVISION 17—Miscellaneous.

Prize lists may be had from the Secretary.

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 fifty 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 filed with the entry.

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 day of the Fair, and they must not be removed from the Show Grounds during the continuance of the Fair, without the permission of the President.

All animals entered for competition must be owned in New Brunswick.

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 be borne by the exhibitor.

No awards will be given where the animals exhibited are not considered meritorious.

Animals shall be paraded for inspection at such times and places as the judges or the President may order, and animals not paraded at the proper time and place, may, at the discretion of the judges, be ruled out of competition.

Arrangements for reduced rates of transportation of all animals intended for exhibition have been made with all Railway and Steamboat lines.

A. A. STERLING,
*President Fton Park Association.*
W. P. FLEWELLING,
*Secretary.*
Fredericton, August 21st, 1888.

$95 solid GOLD WATCH $10 Sold for $100 until lately. Best $95 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very needed HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home both months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD WATCH and valuable samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been kept in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $100.00 to $500.00 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed in every where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 815, PORTLAND, MAINE.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Imported Stock!

FILLIES and SHEEP.

THERE will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at FREDERICTON, on

FRIDAY,
5th Day of October next,

on the grounds of the Fredericton Park Association, the following Pure Bred Stock Imported by the Government of New Brunswick:—

1 Clydesdale Filly, three years old;
13 Clydesdale Fillies, two years old;
4 Shire Fillies, two years old;
2 Percheron Fillies, two years old;
62 Rams, including Southdowns, Shropshire Downs and Leicesters;
15 Shropshire Down Ewes.

Conditions of Sale and additional particulars will be announced hereafter.

The Stock will be shown on the grounds of the Fredericton Park Association during the Fair on the 3rd and 4th days of October, and can be seen at any time at Fredericton.

Reduced rates of transportation to the sale over all railway and steamboat lines.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
*Sec'y for Agriculture.*
Fredericton, September 4, 1888.

GREAT
CLEARANCE SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, &c

Housekeepers, and others' attention is called to this rare chance of supplying their houses with necessaries and requisites, cheap for winter use. Goods warranted by

R. BAIN, ESQ.,
WHO IS NOW
CLOSING UP BUSINESS
At his store on Water Sreet,
—TO SELL—
AT AUCTION,
COMMENCING
—ON—
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, (assorted), Ground Ginger, Sauces, Barley, Beans, Lime Juice, Raisins, Currants, Fancy Biscuits, Herbs Cinnamon, Black Lead, Blacking, Corks, Split Peas, Pilot Bread, Oatmeal, Flour, Washing Soda, Wax Candles, Flavoring Extracs, Tapioca, Nutmegs, Mustard, Allspice, Cloves, Table Salt, part Pun. Molasses, Paper Bags, Corn Brooms, Matches, Jams.

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 d., 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 DEPARTMENT.

Mens' Long Stogas, Men's and Boys' Pegged and sewed Lacei Boots and Shoes, Calf, Prunella and Kid Boots, Rubber Overshoes, Arctic Snow-Excluders, &c.

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES.

Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Blue Stone, Pain-Killer, Liniment, Cherry Pectoral, Magnetic Oil, Red Spruce Gum, Warner's Safe Cure,.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Woollen 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, Coats, Pants and Vests, Velveteens, assorted colors and patterns, Table Covers, Bleached and Unbleached Fine Wool do, Colored Flannels, Muslins, White Cotton, Unbleached do, Winceys, Carpetings, Blankets, Horse Rugs, Scotch and Canada Tweeds for Gents' Clothing, Ginghams, Prints, Serges, Cashmeres, Lustres, Persian Cord, Soleil, Dress Buttons for Sacques, &c., in millions, 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, White Linen, Drapery Sliesia, Window Linen, Ribbons, Satchels, Bed Covers, Swandown, Umbrellas, Stair Linen, Cashmere Shawls, Bed Ticking, Sleigh Robes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

SUNDRIES.

1 Set Can-Making Tools, complete, costing $228.00, 1 Double Fall and Blocks, 50 Boxes 1lb Tins, Iron Lobster Traps, Second hand Rope Head lines and hand nips 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 Safe, 1 Desk, Counter Scales, 1 Clock, Office Chair, Counter Stools, Glass Show Case, Letter Press, Cheese Protector.

TERMS:- Sums of $20.00 and under, cash; over that amount and under $40.00, 3 mos.; over that amount, 9 mos. with approved Security.

Sale will continue day and evening until all is disposed off.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer.
Chatham, 18th Sept., 1888.

TOWN
Building Lots!

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

J. B. SNOWBALL

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

[Written for the Advance]

## The British Constitution.

VIII.

During the last three hundred 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 that which is of more value and consequence to the people. It can point with pride to a long array of popular and reforming legislation not even dreamt of by the statesmen of former generations, which has placed the British Empire far in advance of the most civilized 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 literature, many of whom are worthy to rank with those who preceded them during the reign of the last Tudor and the last Stuart.

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 cannot be a doubt that these beneficial 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 having to fight out every public question before the eyes of the people upon 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 latter 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 highest importance. 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 the 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 allay 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 the people nor put a stop to the clamor 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 enthusiasm 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 peace for seven years. On appeal the House of Lords reversed this decision, but the trial broke O'Connell's heart and gave the death blow to the repeal movement. After this, 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 he was forced to give up politics altogether. Early in 1847 he set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, hoping to die there with the Pope's blessing, but the grim phantom whose shadow falls alike on Pope, monarch and patriot, overtook him at Genoa, where he expired August, 1847. His heart was embalmed and taken to Rome, while his body was brought back to Ireland and buried at Glasnevin.

While O'Connell was carrying on his 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 potato and other crops in Ireland. In consequence of this, Ireland was ravaged by a famine, during which vast multitudes of the people died from want of the bare 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 colleagues 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 brought in and carried the repeal of the Corn Laws.

In the fall of 1846, alarmed at the state of Ireland, the government 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 Minister.

This government, with the assistance of Sir Robert Peel, abolished the Navigation Laws, introduced Poor Laws into Ireland, increased the grants for educational purposes in the kingdom, 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 the 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 up a Cabinet of men almost all of whom were then new to their work. They tasted the sweets of office for a few months but that was all. During these few months, the opposition chiefs came to terms with each other, agreed to sink their differences and to join in a coalition of "all the talents" under the rule of Lord Aberdeen. In the Derby administration Mr. Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer and had to prepare 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 future." 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 country had ever had. The Aberdeen ministry 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 the Exchequer.

## 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 accompanied by circumstances so painful and awful as to almost paralyse the tens of thousands of spectators. The balloon was fully inflated about 5.30 p. m., and the score of men who were holding it to the earth let go simultaneously, all except 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 in 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 the perspiration from his brow. Turning over with his face downwards he disappeared from view and was found a few minutes afterwards in a field adjoining the Exhibition. Your correspondent, along with Mr. D. O'Leary, inspector of Dominion Police, were among the first to view the remains. The unfortunate man lay on his back with his hands outstretched, and locked as if he had died a natural death, there being no marks on the body of any kind. Life was extinct. An examination of the remains showed that the neck was broken and the bones of the legs and arms almost

SMASHED TO ATOMS.

He was well dressed, cleanly shaved, with dark mustache, bore a highly respectable 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 speedily in attendance. The doctor was of the opinion that the man was unconscious before he reached the ground and consequently never felt the fall which ended his existence. A coroner's inquest will be held to morrow. The unfortunate young man was the son of Mr. Wensley, of the Public Works Department, who is highly respected here. The body was conveyed to his home on Chapel street.

## The Tobique Tragedy.

THE *Telegraph's* Andover despatch of 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 Edmundston and the neighboring country came to the village to listen to the proceedings. Seemingly a strong feeling of sympathy has developed in favor of the prisoners—so strong, indeed, that his honor Judge Wetmore adverted to it in his address to the grand jury, whose names are as follows: Adam J. Beveridge, foreman; J. Fletcher Tweedale, Adam Grantham, Robert Scott, Geo. Baxter, Justus Wright, Lewis Pickett, Bradford G. Hammond, Benj. A. Baird, Wm. J. Hiscock, Robt. Wallace, Elmer Miller, John A. Graham, John Nicholson, Alex Henderson, John C. Mansor, Albert Brymer, 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 on the present occasion upon an offence of a very serious and aggravated character, the circumstances and surroundings of 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, will show that Mrs. Howe was shot without a 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 the society of his wife, and for the daughter thus deprived of a mother. Notwithstanding that the case is not to be tried on sympathy, his honor dwelt on this point and with much force and then instructed 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 Annie Phillipine and other witnesses, commenting thereon to show the jury that there was a *prima facie* case against Trafton and his associate, and that the murder was done advisedly and with calm deliberation. As for the statement 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 Trafton 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 Wetmore dealt clearly and pointedly with the 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 of the ablest counsel in the province, a gentleman of whose ability he could speak with the most dignified and highest respect.

Attorney General Blair appears for the crown and Mr. Geo. F. Gregory for the prisoners.

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 engaged in this way the prisoners amuse themselves in telling their past experience and, at times, discussing what they will employ themselves at during the winter. They retire between 8 and 9, sleep soundly during the night and are calling for their breakfasts oftentimes long before it is ready.

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

The jury retired at 3.30, and when they came into court at 5.30 they again retired until 9 to-morrow 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 from custody. His honor in discharging the grand jury thanked them for the attention they had given to the case before them, and for having done their duty in the premises. The court reopened at nine this morning, and sat till 6.30 o'clock this evening, with an hour's recess for dinner. Only an hour was occupied in securing a jury as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chas A Ball, | Chas. Gallagher, |
| John McCluskey. | Daniel Margeson, |
| Wm. Brayall, | Thos. D. Ryan, |
| John Long, | Cornelius O'Regan, |
| Samuel S. Vanline, | Benj. J. Crawford, |
| Jas. E. Porter, | 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 had been no interference with the rights of riparian owners and that the only legislation regulating the manner of inland fishing was that enacted by the Dominion government. The crown owned little fishing lands on the Tobique and no man need part with his rights save by his own free will. The Dominion only regulated the manner of fishing by prohibiting netting, spearing and other destructive modes. The attorney general stated the 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 between the crown and the prisoners at the bar.

The petit jury is composed largely of farmers and they paid pretty close attention to the case as it was slowly presented. Major Howes occupied the stand for more than three hours, and was much affected while giving evidence. His direct evidence brought out no important points not already made public at the previous investigations, 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 on 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 canoes 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 said he had, in several battles during the civil war. Re-examined by Mr. Blair, as to the firing on Saturday night he testified his son said to him. "I'll fire off a gun," and he replied "all right." There was some debate between counsel on a question asked by Mr. Blair—whether it was in his (Howes') mind when he said at the inquest that he intended to go fishing on the "next day" that such next day was Sunday; the Judge allowed the question and witness said "No." He had no intention to fish on Sunday.

The next witness was a bright old lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, who is Trafton's grandmother, and who gave her evidence easily and calmly, and occasionally smiled 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 father and mother are dead.

An Indian, Ambrose Lookwood, was next put on the stand. He was one of 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 on trial. John Berneau and John Thomas, Indians, who were also with the party, were examined, and the court then adjourned.

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 they would have the drop on them that day. He explained that he meant to wet them. Frank Trafton came in while we were at breakfast. I heard them say that they were going to scare the parties. I heard my brother say before Trafton came that if Trafton did not come he would not go alone. They were in the house about ten minutes after Trafton came in. When they went out my brother took his gun. He returned about 11 or 12 alone. I was in the house. I asked what had happened. He said, there is murder, Mrs. Howes is shot dead." I said, "My God tell me it is not you." He said, "No, it is not me." I said, "are you sure." He said he was. He said he fired the first shot and only one at the stern of the canoe to go 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. 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-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 woman was again placed on the stand. She had recovered her self-possession, 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 court, but identified William P. Ellis, a 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 "this is a matter that affects me and I want to hear it." Judge Wetmore asked who was the man standing at the attorney-general'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 her father was a banker and merchant of London, doing business with two partners. The firm failed in 1890, and immediately the prisoner's father, with five children—the eldest being the witness, then aged 14—came to Halifax, his second wife and other five children by her refusing to come, the wife returning to live with her people, who were wealthy, in Switzerland. The father got a position as wharfinger for the Brazilian line of steamships at Halifax, which position he held for three years. The steamship company then failing, 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 locality he returned to Annapolis and sent his children to the Tobique to settle on a new farm which he had secured and went to Halifax and there entered into business in manufacturing cider. In August, 1887, the father died suddenly, leaving no means for his family and without having seen them after he parted with them in Annapolis. Up to the time of the failure of her father's business in 1880, the witness and her family lived in ease and luxury, she being educated in Switzerland. The witness said that on Saturday 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. She stated that she had first decided to give the full details of what she had sworn 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. On re-examination by the attorney-general she qualified her statement that she had disclosed the whole facts to him on the advice of the sheriff by saying that she 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 she might have reserved all but what should be drawn from her by direct questions, when she should be put under oath.

The witness having admitted that it was Wm. P. Ellis 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 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. The attorney general replied that he would take proper steps required under the circumstances.

Eugene Phillipine, her brother, then followed, giving his testimony as he had previously given to the magistrate, which was to the same effect, as the young woman's.

A number of other witnesses were examined, establishing the cutting of ranges to take the sights for the shooting, the passing of the prisoners up and down the Tobique 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 Philipine 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 on. 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, Cromwell 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 by Constable Jenkins. In the full magazine rifle there were seven cartridges and there were two in