POOR CO

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

THE HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

The horse and cattle show and fair, brought to a close yesterday, though not a financial success, will doubtless be productive of good results. The attendance was made comparatively small by the heavy rains of the week throughout the province. The exhibits, however, were none the less worthy, nor none the less small in number. The stock in all of the departments in which there was competition was of the higher order, and was the subject of much favorable criticism and comment. Viewed all round, it was of a class decidedly far in advance of our stock of ten and fifteen years ago; and at a point of excellence which must impress the most indifferent farmer with the wisdom of good breeding and care. The show will, therefore, not have been without good results.

The horse exhibit was, of course, the best feature of the show. The choice breeds were largely represented in well developed and finely proportioned animals. The Clyde, and the Percheron of the former government importation, made an excellent showing in draught stock. Kearsarge made an exhibit in trotting stock which excelled anything in his line ever shown in the maritime provinces. Wilkes offered some attractive produce, but to our mind not in such numbers or in such style, as to warrant the belief that the province will find in him a profitable investment for the large sum said to have been paid for him. Carriage and saddle horses made a fine exhibit. The government stock was on exhibition, but of course not in competition, and was thus not critically examined.

The exhibit of cattle, although not large, was good, and very highly spoken of.

The fair has shown what private enterprise is, and may be, capable of in developing our stock. It will have the result of stimulating further efforts in the same enterprise, and although our province, advanced as it is in comparison with its position of former years, may not to-day be able to claim equality of stock with Ontario, and superiority over some other provinces, there is good reason to believe that before many years we will present a field in which we need not fear competition from the best of them. Then stock raising in New Brunswick will not be without its profit.

THE MURDERS IN WHITECHAPEL.

One morning in early August, just before dawn, the body of a woman was found on the landing of a Whitechapel lodging-house. She had been murdered under circumstances of exceptional brutality. An inquest was held, but no clue to the author of the crime was obtained. A fortnight later the body of another woman was found in a street within almost a stone's throw of the scene of the former murder. She, too, had been evidently struck down by stabs delivered by tremendous violence. This crime also remained a mystery. It was then remembered that about last Christmas a woman had been murdered in the same neighborhood under precisely similar circumstances. Something like a state of terror began to prevail. Early on a Saturday morning about the middle of September yet another body was found, again that of a woman, lying in circumstances of unspeakable horror in the court of a lodging-house. A few days ago another woman was murdered under similar circumstances. Everything pointed to the fact that the series of crimes was committed by the same person. All the victims were members of the wretched class. The place, the time, the manner of each murder was precisely similar. The conclusion was general that a homicidal maniac must be at large. The terror of the inhabitants of the district was increased a hundredfold. Before the date of the last murder, a vigilance association was formed to watch the streets at night, and funds were raised to offer a reward for the discovery of the miscreant. Suspicion fell upon a man known by the name of "Leather Apron," who was arrested and proved to be a shoemaker named Piser, but no evidence could be brought against him, and he was of course released. Other arrests have since been made. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the great authority on insanity, has expressed a belief that the murderer is some man who has recently escaped or been released from an asylum. If so, until the man is captured, there will be constant danger of fresh crimes, as homicidal mania is quite incurable. The action of the police in the matter of tracing home mysterious crimes has been very unfavorably commented upon in connection with the Whitechapel tragedies. It is said that the constables are not allowed to remain sufficiently long in any district to get to know the criminal population, and that the detective force is lamentably inefficient as compared with similar branches of the police force in Paris and New York. It is certainly true that a very large proportion of crimes in the most populous parts of London remain mysteries as regards their perpetrators.

A BROKEN PITCHER.

Pitcher, the absconding teller of Union Bank of Providence, R. I., will go to the penitentiary for seven years for bringing stolen money into Canada. This should be encouraging to the victims of American defaulters who find refuge in Canada to pursue them, and if they do not get their money back they may get satisfaction in another direction. Pitcher brought with him nearly everything the bank held dear when he stepped across the line. He didn't bring the office furniture or the books, perhaps because they were too cumbersome and might impede his flight, but he must have staggered under the load of money and securities he carried off. When he reached Montreal he coolly offered the bank so much and call it square, but his offer was declined and the impudent thief proceeded against. The bank not only recovered a great portion of the property it lost, but has the satisfaction of knowing that Pitcher's habitation will be a certainty for seven years to come. If all the thieves who have made Canada a hiding place for years were treated similarly society would be rid of many wealthy ruffians, which would improve it considerably. But most of them have been too cunning to place themselves within reach of Canadian law, and here they stay till death or pardon takes them off. The present relations of the two countries should not preclude the adoption of an extradition law.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Bits of Personal Gossip Gleaned from the Various Exchanges.

The empress of Japan is said to be learning the pianoforte under a German master.

Christian Reid, the author of many pretty stories, is Frances C. Fisher in home life.

The Duchess of Marlborough has begun the restoration of Blenheim palace, and the new roof alone will cost £30,000.

Louise Martane, at 23, has compiled a dictionary of scientific terms and a history of mathematical discoveries in France.

Mrs. Jencken, well remembered as Kate Fox, one of the once famous spiritualist sisters of Rochester, is giving seances in London.

The Comtesse de Paris has ordered fifteen hundred small gold roses to present to some of the most faithful adherents of her husband's family.

Jay Gould pays pays his physician, Dr. William Munn, $20,000 a year, and his services for twenty years, or until the time of Mr. Gould's death.

The "Wichita syndicate" is composed of women who buy and sell real estate and invest money for non-residents. They have a capital of $100,000.

Railroad building in China is the latest chimerical project of the Marquis de Mores, the eccentric Frenchman who lost $500,000 trying to show the people of Montana how to run the cattle business.

Froken Karolina Widerstrom, the first Swedish lady doctor, has been engaged by the "Thule Life Insurance company" for the examination of ladies who want to insure their lives, the number of whom is rapidly increasing.

The czar, as a memorial to his late parents, has devoted 1,000,000 roubles and an estate worth 300,000 roubles a year to the foundation and maintenance of an institution for the blind at St. Petersburg, to be called the Alexander-Marien institute.

Miss Elizabeth Farsan was recently elected principal of the largest public school in Chicago over a number of male competitors. She is a very popular lady, and the people living in the ward in which the school stands—the richest and most populous in the city—are delighted by the appointment.

Miss Whitney, the astronomer at Vassar college, and Miss Bird, the astronomer at Smith college, are now engaged in establishing the longitude of the Smith college observatory. The two observatories, Smith and Vassar, are connected by telegraph, and apparatus has been arranged at each end of the line to register the time of the two colleges.

The Woman's Charity and Industrial club, of New York city, is an organization of colored women recently formed for the purpose of extending aid and support to their sisters in distress. They have a four story house called the "Home for Friendless Colored Girls," where free board and lodging are given to all such until they are able to care for themselves.

There is a "congressional bootblack," and his name is Dan Appleton, aged 10. He managed to make his way from St. Paul to Washington, and going up to the house asked for Congressman Nelson. The congressman came out and the boy said: "I am Dan Appleton, a bootblack from Minnesota, and I want you to give me the privilege of blacking congressmen's boots here in the building." Nelson took the boy to Architect Clark, who gave him the privilege, and the lad is making money.

When Mrs. Mary E. H. G. Dow was made president of the Dover (N. H.) Horse Railroad company, in January, 1888, the stock of the concern was worth only $5 or $7 a share, and the road was heavily in debt. The directors have just declared a 20 per cent. dividend and shares are now worth more than $100 apiece. The dividend is paid from the earnings of the road and there is a surplus in the treasury. All this has been accomplished by the energy and executive ability of Mrs. Dow. When she was elected president many people thought that a mistake had been made. They were greatly at fault.

Queen Victoria has begun to develop a great fondness for the game of whist. She is not satisfied to let a day go by without having her rubber. She is not a brilliant player, but she tries conscientiously to satisfy her partner. Those about her are beginning to be bored by her incessant longing to indulge in the game. She can stand a long siege at the table and often wearies those who are playing with her by her disinclination to quit. It is said that she hates to lose her money as much as though she were poor—for she plays the good old English game of a guinea a corner.

Dexterity, Delicacy and Deftness.

People long ago got over the idea that woman is deficient in the matter of intelligence, but it is a comparatively recent discovery that she is also gifted with hands which are quite as apt and quick as her head is bright. The influx of feminine labor into the mechanical trades within the last twenty-five years is simply enormous. Of course much of this class of work calls for brawn and muscle, and probably it will always be done by the muscular sex, but many branches of mechanical work call for the exertion of no more strength than is possessed by every healthy woman. This, combined with the dexterity, delicacy and deftness which are woman's common attributes, makes her presence in some of the artisan trades in high demand.—Chicago News.

Cured by a Madstone.

A colored woman in Florida, it is reported, was bitten by a ground rattlesnake, one of the most poisonous of the rattlesnake family, and was in tremendous agony. A so called madstone was applied to the wound, after being plunged in hot vinegar. It attached itself firmly to the wound, and adhered like a leech for nearly five minutes. It then fell off, and being placed in warm water, threw off a greasy fluid, grayish in color, with here and there a trace of green. It was again put upon the wound, and clung there about a minute. By this time the woman was asleep and apparently free from pain, and at last reports she was fast recovering from the effects of the bite.—New York Sun.

Disease Among Copper Workers.

A physician of Birmingham, Eng., who has spent long years in observation of what is known as "braziers' disease," or "brass workers' ague," asserts that the trouble is due to acute or chronic copper poisoning. Almost all workers in brass or copper soon begin to show signs of the disease. A green band appears on the neck of the teeth, between the crown and the gum, the edge of the gum itself becomes slightly blackened, the perspiration has a greenish tinge, and even the hair takes on a greenish hue, signs all indicating the absorption of copper by the workmen. Where the complaint is acute, dyspepsia, colic, and nervousness set in, and even deafness and symptoms of locomotor ataxia have been observed.—Chicago News.

THE TOBIQUE MURDER TRIAL.

Mr. Gregory's Powerful Address to the Jury.

A Masterly Presentation of the Prisoners' Case.

An Address Which Moved Every Member of the Audience to Tears.

[From St. John Sun.]

ANDOVER, Oct. 1. Mr. Gregory began his address to the jury at ten o'clock, speaking to a crowded court room. In the administration of criminal law experience has shown that the right lies so close to the wrong, innocence to guilt that to the limited understanding of man it is almost impossible to discern just where the line lies between them. This case involves an inquiry not only between innocence and guilt but between their degrees. So long as the jurors preserved their conscience in the sight of God, it mattered not to them what man might say of their verdict. After elaborating this view at some length the counsel set out with the allegation that the prisoner Trafton was not guilty of any offence and that the jury could not find him guilty. To constitute guilt it is necessary to prove its commission to the jury in an unusually certain degree. Mr. Gregory referred to the fact that when two men were tried together it was impossible to keep out evidence that would not come in were but one of them on trial, and in this connection he reminded the jury that the judge would direct them that Phillipine's admissions did not apply to Trafton except so far as they might have been made in Trafton's presence. Outside of the Phillipine testimony the case against Trafton was reduced to merely circumstantial evidence. As to Annie Phillipine and the sad spectacle of her denial and subsequent retraction, it was not for him to say what effect that would have on the jury, but they should not lose sight of the conclusion that a person who commits perjury at one time is likely to do so at another. He would not press the jury to take one or the other, but to deal with her testimony as they pleased, remembering, always, that she must have sworn falsely while on the stand.

With Annie Phillipine's testimony the case seems to be almost conclusive that her brother was present at the time of the tragedy, but that does not establish his degree of guilt. If you find that he was present I will, with all confidence, call on you for a verdict of manslaughter.

The Learned Attorney General

had said to the jury that the eyes of the province and neighboring republic were upon them. That might be true, but why had the attorney general asked them to bear that in mind? It was much more important for the jury to bear in mind that the All Seeing Eye was upon them. There was no reason to apprehend that, no matter what the verdict might be, there would be an international outbreak over the result of a case tried out before a British judge and a British jury. Do not misunderstand me, said Mr. Gregory, to contend that the fact that the lady was an American and a stranger in any degree mitigates the crime. Far from it. Let the jury mete out in this case just the same measure of justice as if the victim was a resident of the Tobique. This is not a case between Major Howes and the lads Trafton and Phillipine, but between the crown, on behalf of the people, and the prisoners at the bar. The jury had in their hands not only the personal liberty of the prisoners, but their very life and death. If they took the more lenient view and did not attach as much importance to the evidence of some of the witnesses as if they were hearing a trivial cause, and found them guilty only of manslaughter, that did not let the prisoners go free, as the learned judge can impose a heavy sentence, in his discretion, even to the extent of life.

The counsel then dwelt at some length on the discrepancy between the words Anna Phillipine and Eugene attributed to their brother claiming that the weight of probability tended to show that he said he would frighten rather than duck them. He did not charge Anna with manufacturing testimony, but the trials and affliction through which she had passed in the last few weeks were almost enough to cause reason to totter on its throne. If not in her case, where then shall we make allowance for woman's trials and tortures? In common humanity the jury should pick out that which tells for and reject that which tells against the prisoners. Did any jury ever have a sadder case than this—trying a person by the evidence of his own flesh and blood.

But no matter how far Anna and Eugene's evidence affect their brother, not one word of their testimony applies to Trafton. The jury had but the bare fact before them that Trafton was at Phillipine's that Sunday morning, and that the two prisoners went out together—not a line more, unless they attached credit to the story of Mrs Jenkins, an old lady who wore glasses, that she favored the impression that Trafton was in the canoe she saw passing her place many rods away. The judge had stated at the time that her evidence was not entitled to great weight on this point. Follow me step by step, said Mr. Gregory, and see if Trafton either went up or down. Mrs. Jenkins took one to be Trafton and the other one of the Phillipine boys, but could not be certain. She admitted that her mind had been influenced by previous knowledge as to what he usually wore. You heard the testimony, gentlemen of the jury, and you are to truly weigh what you heard in this court room. She told you she wore glasses and that is a fact to be carefully remembered. There is no more evidence of these men going up at all but next comes the story that Lincoln and Harris sitting on the shore saw a canoe with two men going down 60 or 70 rods below where they sat. Mr. Lincoln saw the canoe pulled off the bar, yet he did not call his comrade's attention to it at the time, but waited till they had got quite a distance down river. At the request Harris swore the canoe was either a birch or a dug out, while at this trial he swears it was not. How can he be positive on that point to day when he was in doubt a few days after the occurrence? That is a point for you to consider. But the attorney general will argue that as Jenkins found footprints from where the shooting took place to where Mr. Lincoln said the canoe landed, it must have contained the two prisoners. But he has not shown that this was the canoe which went up before. Mr. Gregory cited Roscoe ed. 1862 as the caution with which circumstantial evidence should be accepted by a jury. The jury cannot, with any reasonable degree of certainty, say that the prisoners at the bar were the men in the canoe. There is a long distance between where Ed. Jenkins saw a canoe to Trafton's landing. The crown only proves a canoe out in the river and lands it three miles below—only this and nothing more. It is necessary to show that if Phillipine committed the crime that the man with him was Trafton, to find the latter guilty. Fullerton saw what Jenkins did—two men land in a canoe at Trafton's. He says he did not recognize them. David Jenkins saw a canoe 25 rods off coming down and he took the two to be Trafton and Day—not Trafton and Phillipine. Jenkins lives near by and knows the prisoners well. Mark that, will you! Where then was Phillipine? This severs Trafton and Phillipine and puts Day where the crown would put Trafton. But it proves more. It goes to show that the crown case is built up of imaginary facts. Henry G. Fullerton saw the canoe land at Trafton's and could form no opinion as to who the men were. What a miserably weak chain is this forwarded by the crown.

But the attorney general will say these are the rifles. He (Gregory) would not insult the intelligence of the jury by asserting, as the crown had, that these two rifles were the only Winchesters up the Tobique that day. Winchesters were made by the thousand and scattered broadcast over the continent. True, Phillipine started out from his house with a rifle, but the crown has not shown whether he went up or down river. Day and Trafton lived together and what's more natural than that he would keep his rifle there? The smut on the mouth of the rifle, on which the crown laid so much stress, only proved that it had not been cleaned after it was fired. Could any one draw the inference from the smut on that rifle that it was up the Tobique on Sunday? Of course if you take all that Annie Phillipine says and add to it the trivial circumstances set out by the crown, you might make out a case that some people would believe. It is not, however, on evidence of this kind that juries convict for capital crimes.

Nor was any weight to be attached to Mr Lincoln and Mr. Howes' statement that they heard two men firing and that they could tell the difference between a shot gun and rifle report. Why, these very men said a few moments before that when they first heard the noises they thought it was a sportsman shooting at game with a shot gun. The whole tenor of their evidence on this point is so contradictory that no weight can be attached to it. Do you believe that under this shower of bullets, according to their story, with all the attendant exciting circumstances, these young men were in a position to calmly judge between the noises made by a rifle and a shot gun? After commenting on Major Howes' testimony as to a bullet hole in his canoe, the counsel argued that these witnesses had drawn inferences and believing them to be true, had presented them as facts. Because Trafton and Phillipine's rifles were found in Day's house does not prove that a rifle was in Trafton's hands. There is no endeavor to show that Trafton had the rifle in his hands on Saturday or Sunday. The crown bunched the three, and its own acts show that it did not know up to a few days whom to charge. The coroner's jury found the three equally guilty. The crown has narrowed the case down to two men only. The court will direct you that the admissions of Phillipine as to Trafton's going with him are not evidence against Trafton unless made in his presence.

The companionship of the two rifles is no evidence of the owners having been together. The finding of cartridges in Day's house was not a significant fact; nor was the finding of a cartridge on the ground that would fit Trafton's rifle proof that Trafton was there.

The position of Phillipine is more unfortunate. If the girl's story is to be believed, he made admissions that he was there. It will be told you that he said it was "murder," but that does not make it murder in the eyes of the law. The crown will argue, however, that this language showed evil intent. I take it to be the reverse—to be the expression of a man who tried to do one thing and had done something more serious. So far from militating against the prisoner, I ask you to consider it in his favor.

Mr. Gregory then dealt with the difference between murder and manslaughter, the only legal difference being "with malice aforethought." I do not say that the taking life was justifiable or wholly excusable. I do not say they were justified or excused in attempting to frighten these people with bullets. But it is for the jury to carefully consider whether or not there was malice aforethought. What was malice aforethought? It is left after all, decisions being so contradictory, to the jury, under the direction of the learned judge. It is a matter of conscience between you, gentlemen of the jury, and your God.

What was the motive of these people? What lies at the bottom? I hope you will not think that I have no sympathy for the bereaved ones or sorrow for the dead, and I believe there are no two hearts in this court which beat with greater sorrow and sympathy for the dead and living than do those of the prisoners at the bar. These two men would have just as much horror for the crime as any one else. It is true there is sorrow here on earth, while the dead one is in heaven pleading for mercy. While the husband is seeking to avenge her memory, she has taken on the perfect image and in her Saviour's arms is pleading in His own words "Lay not this sin to their charge." Mercy cries aloud to you from heaven for the perpetrators of this terrible mistake.

The law is as familiar to me as the ten commandments, as the commandment which tells "thou shalt do no murder," but does not define what is "murder." But man in his vain conceit has tortured and mangled murder and malice aforethought till all is left in a maze of doubt and confusion.

The closest and nearest definition of malice aforethought in this case is, if a person is not committing felony it is not murder. Fancy the absurd condition of affairs—as laid down by judges—if man is shooting at a flock of chickens and kills a man it is murder if the man intended to steal the chickens after they are killed. That is not law, but the judge said so and therefore it is law. There is too much judge made law already.

Again, if an officer has a paper in his pocket or hand while executing Squire Fullerton's warrant, though no murder was intended, it is murder—is not that nonsense?

One or both of the prisoners seem to have been up the Tobique fishing on Saturday to keep them from starving. With not a morsel of fish or flesh in their house Phillipine goes out to get food from a pool.

Major Howes and his party are there, killing the fish for fun—the fish God has put there for food of man, to be taken till lately, without hindrance. Neither Major Howes nor Phillipine had a right to fish there that night, as neither had a permit from the owner to do so. Major Howes said he believed there was a law against fishing and he came all the way from Boston to carry out the law that the wardens failed to execute. I admit the men were fishing where they had no right to fish. It has not been proved they were spearing. Did I go to the states and squat down to enforce American laws, how quick I would be sent to the right about. Major Howes halloed to these men and then put off in a canoe to tell them they could fish if they did it in his way. Why, the lines and outfit would cost as much as the whole of their farm implements. To prohibit spearing is to tell these settlers they can't fish at all. The trouble is the settlers can't get all these new regulations in their head, and still think they have a right to fish. But because they have not that right is no excuse for Major Howes' actions and attitude toward these men on that holy Sabbath. See what a silly position they occupy in trying to make their case out excusable. They fired first with shot guns and rifles, yet try to make the court and jury believe there was no cause for alarm on the part of the men fired at. Major Howes and his party know these men did not see them when they fired on the canoe in the pool. No doubt these gentlemen intended to frighten the fishers, yet the crown and the judge will, no doubt, contend that there was no justification for retaliation the next day. In point of law that was correct, but it was for the jury to consider this element in the intent. It will be said this was a deliberate intention to take life, so you see the intention is the main issue. You have to settle what was the actual intent of the prisoners. I believe the prisoners thought the Howes party fired to drive them off, but not to kill them. This is what these men were smarting under:—being driven off a privilege they had enjoyed for some years; the privilege of catching fish for food. The putting out of their light was the most natural thing to do when they saw a canoe putting off towards them. Naturally smarting under this treatment, the prisoners intended to retaliate in kind, and nothing more. Phillipine's words on leaving his sister show he was going up to give them a fright, or as Eugene says to riddle their canoes. Where? Why were the visitors camping at the pool? They had no means of knowing the party were on the way down and intended to riddle their canoes as they lay on the shore, or else, if on the way down, to scare them. It was unfortunate that Eugene Phillipine misunderstood his brother's words that Anna seems to have caught correctly. The crown may dwell on the ambuscades. Here again the crown officers are running away with their imagination. There is another inference that can be correctly drawn. One of the prisoners has been proved to be a crack shot and the other is no mean riflman. Very naturally if they intended to hit the water near the canoes so as to scare the occupants they would take all precautions to prevent accident. This cutting only shows caution and carefulness to shoot close, but not with deadly aim. This view is equally open to that drawn by the crown. The cross-examination of witnesses utterly demolished the vision of immense barricades. Kupkey says the whole thing would not amount to an armful of bushes. There was no evidence assuming the worst phase to be correct, that the barricade was more than a slight ambuscade to conceal them from the view of the people they wanted to frighten. All that was done in that line could have been done in two or three minutes, and that disposes of the insinuation that they had spent much time and care in constructing fortifications. But who told us all this? Edward Jenkins is the chief witness put on out of all those who viewed the place, and for some private family reason he has much ill will to the prisoner Trafton. Why did not the crown put on Jas. Jenkins and Eldridge Everett? No; they left eight days pass and then send other men up to examine this place with Ed. Jenkins to point out the facts to them. He did not know why Jenkins tries to make this case look so bad—who finds things that other searchers cannot find. Kupkey tells us that all the branches he saw there eight days after the events were fresh cut. It has happened before that testimony has been made. Now, gentlemen, the prisoners' mouths are closed and they cannot tell you how much of this part of the story is true and how much false.

After Dinner

Mr. Gregory resumed his address. He believed Miss Phillipine's story that the prisoners intended to frighten the party was a true statement. It was over-conceit in their ability as marksmen that led to this killing, and the question arose, was that such a degree of crime as came within the meaning of the words "malice aforethought." There is no case that lays down that frightening a person and consequent accidental killing is murder. Mr. Gregory then dwelt on the discrepancies between the statements made by some of the witnesses before the coroner and before this court, as matter for the jury rather than the judge to weigh. He had not put forward that Major Howes' firing on Saturday was an excuse for the alleged attack of the prisoners, but its effect, little or great, was for the jury to consider.

Mr. Gregory here cited a number of cases as to intent, commenting on each, to show that this offence had mitigating circumstances and did not amount to murder. The prisoner's conduct after the alleged crime showed no evidence of guilt, no attempt to escape. It has been said by the prosecuting attorney and the judge that this case is not to be tried by sympathy and to that he submitted in a sense. If they intended to take life no sympathy ought to induce the jury to set them free, but sympathy was a most important case in interpreting the motives of the prisoners. It was cruel and hard-hearted to exclude all sympathy when trying a case of life and death. Consider for one moment the situation of the prisoners. Trafton had a good face and a good reputation. Phillipine was a stranger in a strange land. Born in luxury in the great city of London and suddenly through the misfortune of trade and business, forced to take refuge in the wilds of the Tobique along with four other little ones, they are then, by the sudden death of their father, left solitary and alone in almost abject poverty. Are not such persons entitled to some tenderness and sympathy? Do you not know in your hearts that Trafton and Phillipine never intended to commit murder. Are you going to harden your hearts against this gentle girl who, only a couple of days ago, cried out in your hearing to God to forgive her of her crime. What crime—perjury, if you will, in an endeavor to shield her brother from the consequences of his alleged mistake. It is better that 99 should escape rather than that one innocent person should suffer, and the jury are bound to give the prisoners the benefit of every reasonable doubt. This case is unique in its way—and in all its details, and in the absence of all intent to kill One poor girl's very existence rests on the verdict. Is not this family's cup of sorrow full to overflowing? Their eldest boy, on whom they have to lean for help, is now in jeopardy. Gentlemen of the jury pause, reflect; acquit your consciences in the sight of your maker; and I have no fear of the result. Weigh the circumstances with justice, humanity and mercy. I ask you to decide that Trafton has not been proved guilty of any offence, but accepting the most doubtful testimony Phillipine may be guilty of manslaughter.

In closing the counsel said: I humbly pray Almighty God may give it to you to read the true secrets of the hearts of the prisoners.

Mr. Gregory closed his powerful address after having occupied four and a half hours.

A Young Girl's Grief

at seeing her charms of face and form departing, and her health imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels, and other organs, and her return to robust health speedily followed. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case; or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

MARRIED.

At the residence of D. W. Estabrooks, Esq., uncle of the bride, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Jos. McLeod, D. D., Mr. Robert W. McKinney and Miss Minnie H. E. Harmon, both of this city.

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Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, a display stock being made up on purely scientific Principles, he can with confidence agree that no [illegible] Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y ttw

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.

MISS BOYCE will hold her Juvenile Class at Mrs. G. Barnes's, College Road. Term commences Saturday, October 6. Hours 2.30, 4.30. Terms: One pupil $6. Reduction for two or more pupils from same family.

Private Lessons in New Slow Waltz by arrangement.

One Lesson $1.50. Three Lessons $3.00.

Address: Gladyswood, Fredericton.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 4, 1888.

GIRL WANTED.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT to whom liberal wages will be paid. Must have references. Apply at this office.

Fredericton, Sept. 29, 1888.

October 2nd.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

YARMOUTH HOMESPUNS

In Stripes.

OPENED THIS DAY.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

NEW CROP TEAS!

Just arrived at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

We can recommend these Teas. Give our 25, 30 and 35 cent Teas a trial and they will recommend themselves.

Also just in: A Fresh Stock of Christie, Brown & Co., and Rankin's CAKES and BISCUITS—Jelly Cakes, Moss Cakes, Farina Wafers, Graham Wafers, Graham Biscuit, Cocoanut Cakes, Wine Biscuit, Fruit, Lemon and Cinnamon, Oat Cakes, Sponge Wafers, Ginger Nuts, and many other kinds, at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

Fredericton, Aug. 22nd, 1888.

Dever Bros.

Oct. 6.---Fresh Arrivals!

New Jetted Trimmings, New Gimps, Girdles, Cords, New Striped Silks, new Tape-edge Ribbons, Watered and Plain; Yarmouth Dress Homespuns, Plain and Striped.

One case Satin Corsets, One Case Coraline Corsets, Very Low.

Dever Bros.

Fredericton, Oct. 6, 1888.

Lumbermen, Attention.

WE HAVE NOW A FULL STOCK OF Camp Blanketing, Grey Blankets, White Blankets, Ettoffi Jumpers and Pants, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Top Shirts, Grain Bags, Horse Blankets, Socks, Mitts, &c., at lowest prices. Wholesale and retail.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

202 Queen Street, - - - - Fredericton.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 15, 1888.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON.

Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for

SLEIGHS & PUNGS

We Have on Hand, and are Finishing Up, 200 Double Seated and Single Seated Pungs and Sleighs, which we are Determined to Sell Out at

PRICES THAT WILL ANYWHERE DEFY COMPETITION.

Leave Your Orders Early.

EDGECOMBE & SONS.

Fredericton Oct. 6th, 1887.

COAL.

To Arrive between 1st and 15th of October.

200 Tons Old Mine Sidney,
150 " Reserve Mine Sidney,
100 " English Ell,
150 " Joggins,
500 TONS ANTHRACITE,

In Egg, Nut and Chestnut Sizes.

☞ Leave your orders and get your Coal from the vessel and save double cartage.

COAL IN STORE:

COAL SHED, - Campbell St.

Scotch Ell House Coal, Caledonia House Coal, Joggin's House Coal.

E. H. ALLEN,

18 Regent Street.

Fredericton, Sept. 22, 1888. 1m tw.

CALL AT

NELSON CAMPBELL'S

AND SECURE YOUR

Seamless Wigwams!

ALSO

Tennis and Bicycle

SHOES!

THE FINEST LINES OF

Men's, Youths & Boys

STRAWS

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.

Fredericton, May 19 1888.