POOR COPY

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

RAISINS.

75 BOXES OFF STALKS

VALENCIA RAISINS.

FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE THE LOT,

—BY—

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO., ST. JOHN.

1892-:-New Brunswick-:-1892

2nd ANNUAL

Provincial Exhibition!

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF

Agricultural Soc., Dis. No. 34,

ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 5th, 6th, and 7th,

At FREDERICTON, N. B.,

Cash Prizes in all Departments.

Horses, Cattle, Agricultural, Horticultural, Poultry Sheep, Swine, Fruit, Dairy Products.

Honey and Apiary Supplies, Fancy Work, &c., &c.

Prize Lists now ready on application to the Secretary.

New and special attractions of which due notice will be given.

Races at Driving Park each day.

CHAS. B. MURRAY, President. A. S. MURRAY, Secretary

Fredericton, August 24, 1892.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for Steam Ferry Boat.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamboat" will be received until TUESDAY, October 18th, 1892.

Plans and specifications are to be seen at the Railway Office at Moncton.

The steamboat is to be completed and delivered not later than April 30th, 1893.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 24th September, 1892.

FALL 1892.

MORE NEW GOODS

—AT—

LOGGIE & CO'S.

Old lines getting sold out. Nothing but new, fresh goods opening to assort.

DRESS MELTONS, all shades, from 12 cents a yard and upwards.

Serges from twenty to forty-five cents,

Towels from ten to fifty cents a pair.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Cottons (in grey and white), Ginghams, Shaker Flannel, Sheeting Cotton,

Grey and Red Flannel, etc.

BALANCE OF HAT RIBBONS AT COST.

LOGGIE & CO. PIERCE BLOCK.

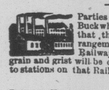
NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are notified that they are required to pay their accounts on or before October 20th, to his agent John Robinson, Jr., as at that date all outstanding claims will be sued.

JOHN ROBINSON

Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

BOIESTOWN GRIST-MILL.



Parties having Wheat, Barley or Buckwheat to grind are informed that the subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which grain and grist will be conveyed from and returned to stations on that Railway at the following rates:

		per 100 lbs.
Between Chatham and	Boiestown,	6½c. each way.
" Cushman's "	"	6 " "
" Chelmsford "	"	6 " "
" Blackville "	"	5 " "
" Up. "	"	4½ " "
" Blissfield "	"	3½ " "
" Doaktown "	"	3½ " "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

3-29-93. WM. RICHARDS.

MITCHELL HOUSE FOR SALE.

The property known as the Mitchell House, opposite Masonic Hall, Newcastle, is offered for sale. The house has been

Repaired & Repainted

and is in thoroughly good order. It is one of the large and most convenient places on the Miramichi for a successful hotel business, as it possesses all the requisites thereof, and no more advantageous chance for a hotel investment has ever been offered in Newcastle.

Possession will be given immediately.

For further information apply to

JOHN ROBINSON, JR

Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 6, 1892.

A General Election.

The dissolution of the Legislature of this Province has been announced and writs have been issued for a general election. Nomination takes place on the 15th Oct., and election on the 22nd. By this dissolution an end is put to the Legislative Council and for the future New Brunswick will have but one chamber and that directly responsible to the people. By the abolition of this body the Province will save from $8,000 to $10,000 a year, the amount it cost to maintain this branch of the legislature.

We have not the least doubt that the government had the best interests of the province at heart and was actuated by the purest of motives when it decided upon dissolving the legislature and appealing to the electors of the country. In their addresses to the various constituencies of the province we will be very much mistaken if its members are not only able to make a successful defence of the government's policy but in addition prove most conclusively that if the government wished to continue honest and consistent there was no other course left for it to pursue save the one that it has taken.

The political campaign in this County will be opened in the Masonic Hall, Chatham, this evening, and we would advise the electors of this and the neighboring parishes to attend and give Mr. Tweedie an attentive hearing while he defends the policy of the government from the attacks of its enemies.

In addition to the four old members, Mr, Morrissy is again a candidate for the representation of this County. Our opinion is that the interests of Northumberland would be best served by the return of the four old members. Our reason for entertaining this view is that the four members who have represented this County since the last general election took the responsibility of an important step by which a long-delayed measure of justice was secured and, as a consequence of which, the government was strengthened and enabled to conduct the affairs of the province to better advantage than if it had not been so strengthened and consolidated. Besides this, we have had what none of us can remember our having before, viz: a united representation through the whole term of the house, and this thorough agreement and accord between our members has enabled them to make an amicable division of their representative duties, which has resulted in a degree of attention to the wants of the different sections and interests of the County, such as they never received before. This, to our mind, seems to be the real object of having local representatives, and if these four agree and desire to go to Fredericton again as an undivided quartette, they must necessarily have claims on the grounds of past services and experience which cannot be overlooked or opposed with any reasonable hope of success.

In another column will be found Mr. Blair's manifesto to the electors of the province. Notwithstanding the hostile criticism it has received from a number of the Opposition journals throughout the province, it is an able and well written defence of the administration of which he is leader. After dealing with and successfully refuting the many charges brought against the government by the opposition, he gives a brief sketch of its record during the time it has been in power and unmistakeably proves that it has been one of progress and advancement. This is shown by its liberal agricultural grants as well as the vast sums it has expended upon the roads and bridges of the country which the late government had so shamefully neglected.

From what we can learn from our exchanges the electoral outlook is anything but encouraging for the opposition to the government throughout the province. In the great majority of the counties, the party is in about the same condition as it is in Northumberland, without leaders, organization or candidates. Owing to this, the opposition can expect nothing but defeat and the elections result in the return of a large majority of the supporters of the present administration.

Canada and Newfoundland.

From the present appearance of things in Newfoundland we would not be surprised if the inhabitants of that island would, at an early day, apply for admission to the Canadian confederation. For the last eight or ten years Newfoundland has entertained anything but a friendly feeling towards Canada, and when her demands upon the Dominion were not conceded did not hesitate to threaten that she would make close cause with the United States even if she did not unite herself wholly to that country. Of late a more friendly feeling towards Canada appears to prevail among the inhabitants of that island. We have not the least doubt that this change is due to the substantial expression of sympathy afforded by Canadians to the people of St. John's in the disastrous fire which recently visited that city. In addition to this, the conciliatory policy that the Dominion Government has pursued towards Newfoundland in dealing with the questions at issue between the two countries has caused the people of that island to see that much of the strained state of affairs between the two peoples has been brought about by party politicians for their own selfish purposes. Any arrangement that would bring Newfoundland, the nearest land to Europe, into the Dominion, would be welcome by every patriotic Canadian.

In a recent issue the Toronto Empire has the following interesting article upon this subject:—

"The intimation contained in a recent number of Sir William Whiteway's official organ, that the dominant party in Newfoundland is now favorable to union with Canada, is exciting considerable comment both here and in the Mother Country. The London Times' writer on colonial politics is of opinion that while Great Britain should not actively interfere, she can yet look on in sympathy with any movement which will complete the union of British America and relieve the "Ancient Colony" of its injurious isolation.

It is assumed that under Confederation the great mineral and agricultural resources of the island would stand a better chance of development, both from Canadian energy and British wealth; that steps would be taken to open up the little known interior, and that in many other ways Newfoundland could not fail to share in the "steady commercial prosperity of the Canadian mainland." On the other hand, Canada would round off her Dominion, increase immensely her fisheries and fishing facilities, develop her naval interest and promote her maritime power and territorial compactness, though definitely controlling the mouth of the St. Lawrence river.

It will be interesting, therefore, in view of this discussion, to glance at the general position of Newfoundland. It had a population in 1884 about equal to that of Toronto to-day, and divide principally, as far as religious views are concerned, into 69,000 members of the Church of England, 75,000 Roman Catholics and 48,000 Wesleyans. According to the report for 1890 of Hon. H. R. O'Dwyer, Receiver-General, its trade is summerized as follows:—

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom,	$2 174,524	$1,514,131
British Colonies,	2 785 537	1.247,686
Foreign Countries,	1,408,794	3.337,869
	$6,368,855	$6,099,686

Of the exports, dried codfish was by far the largest item, $3,193,681 worth being shipped, chiefly to Spain, the British West Indies, Brazil, Portugal and Canada. The United States took $141,000 worth, the total exports to that country, only amounting, however, to $441,797 in value, while Canada took $631,104 worth of products and shipped to Newfoundland goods to the value of $2,423,319, or double the amount exported by the United States to the island. Thus the Dominion has a most favorable share in Newfoundland's commerce, and with Great Britain controls two-thirds of it.

A glance at the following table of imports will also show that the island is an important market for our farmers, and would seem to indicate that in the event of union we could send them most of the goods which they now purchase from the United States:—

Articles Imported in 1880.	Value.
Meats, etc	$ 55,900
Butter	197,000
Cheese	15,900
Flour	958 400
Lumber	24 300
Oats	79,000
Peas	20,200
Pork	160,000
Leather	48,000
Woolens and cottons	35,000
Coal	191,000

Then meats to the value of $143,000, butter $55,000, flour $307,000, pork $224,000, and many other similar items are obtained from the United States which would under Confederation probably be purchased here.

It is, therefore, an interesting speculation, as to how far the feeling in favor of union has spread in Newfoundland and what conditions the island would ask or accept in order to enter the union of Canadian Provinces.

Resignation of Mr. Pugsley.

The resignation of Mr. Pugsley the solicitor-general has been officially announced and it is further stated that the Hon. Mr. Ryan has retired from the government. In referring to the resignation of Mr. Pugsley the St. John Gazette of Saturday last says:—

Some time ago Mr. Pugsley communicated to his friends, the intention of retiring from provincial politics. To-day he placed his resignation as Solicitor General, and a member of the executive in the hands of the attorney general. Mr. Pugsley's retirement from the executive council will leave a large gap. He will also be missed from the house of assembly at which he was one of the ablest debaters on either side of the house.

Mr. Pugsley was appointed Solicitor general in 1889 and during his term of office has made an excellent department head. As public prosecutor he has done his work fearlessly and faithfully. Some very difficult cases have been successfully solved by him, and it is safe to say that under his administration of the office no guilty man has been allowed to go unpunished.

In retiring from the government, Mr. Pugsley does not cease to be a supporter of Mr. Blair. The real reason of his retirement from provincial politics, are the large demands made upon him by his law practice and other engagements.

The Political Situation.

The following intelligence of what is going on in other counties we gather from late exchanges:—

In the legislature just dissolved Albert county elected two oppositionists. One, Turner, is dead, and the other, Dr. Lewis, on Saturday seceded to the government party and formed a ticket with Emmerson (Liberal), who succeeds Pugsley as solicitor-general. This combination loses two seats in Albert to the opposition.

In Westmorland the government party feel confident of sweeping the field, though neither party as yet has any ticket in the field. The reason for this confidence lies in the fact that since Mr. Hanington, leader of the opposition, resigned his seat for Westmorland and became a judge of the supreme court bench, a large number of his personal supporters have intimated their willingness now to support the government. It is just possible the announcement of a government ticket for Westmorland will be as surprising as that for Albert. The opposition held a meeting at Shediac on Monday night but without results. Mr. Melanson is being pressed to run but is undecided. Mr. Powell is the only name mentioned as likely to lead the forlorn hope; and even Mr. Powell would like to be excused.

In Kent the government candidates are Legere and Baines, with Phinney as oppositionist.

In Gloucester, Sievewright, English speaking, and Blanchard, Acadian, are the government candidates.

So far there is no opposition.

In Restigouche Labillois takes an English nominee with him as government supporters.

In Kings, Speaker White, Flewelling and Scovil will be the government candidates—Flewelling having been a member of the legislative council. The Liberal vote in this section will now go solidly for the Blair government and forty-eight hours will do much towards winning the support of that in St. John.

Mr. Blair's Manifesto.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT PAST AND FUTURE.

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN DEFENCE OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

To the Electors of the Province.

The absence of hostile criticism in any section of the press with respect to the government measure for the abolition of the legislative council at the time of its introduction and passage in the session of 1891, proved very clearly that public opinion with rare unanimity approved the policy and action of the government in dealing with that question. Having greeted the measure with acceptance, then it would seem to follow that the country would look with favor now, upon the final consummation of the reform at the earliest period consistent with the public interests.

Three sessions of the present assembly have already passed, and only one more would remain unless the term of the house were extended beyond the usual period. Of such extension we do not think the country would approve, especially as the general election then following would necessarily take place in the winter season.

The alternatives therefore presented to the government were, shall the act abolishing the legislative council be brought into effect this fall or shall we continue for another year to incur the very considerable expense which the retention of the council for an additional year would involve.

The conclusion arrived at by the government after due consideration has been to advise a dissolution, and with the proclamation announcing the fact the legislative council passes away, and one of the greatest reforms inaugurated by any government in the history of this Province goes into immediate operation.

As the dissolution of the assembly means an appeal to the country, the government finds itself once more before the electors, and it is for you gentlemen, through the ballot box, to say whether there is any well founded reason to suppose that the government could be as well administered, if in the hands of our opponents as it has been by us during our tenure of office.

The record of the opposition party under its present leadership, is a record of calumny and cowardice. They have dealt freely in calumnious charges against the government, and when challenged to the proof before the representatives of the people, have in a cowardly way set up the pretence that some other tribunal should be constituted by the government to try the charges, as if it were to be assumed that the members of the assembly were either altogether unfit or unwilling to make a proper investigation.

The opposition's proposal to try the charges by a commission, was at the time declared upon high authority to be without precedent under our constitutional system of government, and to be contrary to the principles of British justice.

It is fair for the country to assume that the opposition were well aware that the demand for the appointment of a commission of judges could not and would not be entertained, and having no faith themselves in their charges sought to make political capital against the government by formulating them in the way they did. We venture to think that the sorry exhibition the party made when boldly confronted by the government with a demand for an immediate trial before the high court of parliament has not been without its effect upon that portion of the electorate which is willing to see fair play even in political warfare.

In making our appeal as a government for a renewal of public confidence, we do not rest our claims altogether or even largely upon the successful accomplishment of what many doubted our ability and intention to effect. The difficulties in the way of setting the legislative council aside were many and serious as we always realised they would be, and nothing but a steady and sincere devotion to our avowed policy enabled us to compass the undertaking, but we do feel that our having triumphantly accomplished this great reform gives us a strong title to your continued confidence.

A glance at the record of the government over the whole field of legislative and administrative action will show that we have endeavored to deal in an honest, vigorous and progressive spirit with all public questions. Judged upon our merits and making reasonable allowance for errors of judgment, we think it cannot be gainsaid that this government has done good work.

Without attempting to enumerate in detail the many subjects which have received attention at our hands, I may mention one of commanding importance to which we have devoted our best energies, I allude to the promotion of the agricultural interests of the country. The welfare and prosperity of this the greatest of all our industrial pursuits, has been to us a consideration of great and anxious solicitude at all times. In the hope which I am happy to say has been realized that some benefit would accrue to our farming population therefrom, we have permitted and encouraged the organization of agricultural associations in greatly increased numbers and added to the grants in aid of farmers exhibitions. We have made large horse, cattle and other stock importations and we have already stimulated the dairy industry on a large scale, but our work in this direction has only been begun, compared with what the government has in contemplation, if it be your will that we continue the work.

We have not, it may be admitted wasted the resources of the province in the vain effort to induce people from the old country to occupy farms which unhappily are vacant in some sections of the province, because in our judgment if the natives of the province are obliged to leave home for want of remunerative employment, no amount of expenditure under pretence of encouraging immigration will keep the people with us whom we might bring from abroad. Remunerative employment and better markets are what we believe the farmers and farm laborers of the country require, and if it is within the power of the provincial government and legislature to do anything in this direction, as I believe it is, it must be done along the same or similar lines as those upon which the present provincial government has been moving.

We have formed the opinion that to establish butter and cheese factories upon a profitable basis in this province, would mean a very great deal for the farmers of the province—it means improved stock, better fertilizing and larger returns generally for their labor. We hope to make this province a great dairy province, as it is admittedly in all respects well adapted for becoming, and to accomplish this the government will do its part leaving it to the people to do theirs.

To carry out all these undertakings and others equally approved by the legislature and country, as also to fulfil the engagements of our predecessors, addition has been made to the public debt from time to time, but complaint on this score will not come with effect from the opposition, the members of which have from time to time urged us to assume larger obligations, especially in the direction of subsidies to local railways.

In respect of our administration of the finances, it has been repeatedly shown that we have practiced a careful economy in the details of our departmental and office expenditure, and notwithstanding the natural increase which might reasonably be expected to take place in the lengthened period of ten years, we have been carrying on the government in these respects for many thousand dollars less than our predecessors. We have been able to do this in some measure, by keeping the salaries of the heads of the departments at a very low sum, very much less indeed, with one exception, than in any other province in the Dominion.

We observe the government has been much criticised in certain quarters, for its action in connection with the Maritime Bank claim. We are ready to defend our conduct in the matter. Entertaining the opinion that the provincial executive as representing the crown enjoyed all the privileges of which it had been possessed before confederation within the sphere assigned it under the constitution, we claimed the right to priority of payment over other creditors of our deposit of $35,000 as a crown debt.

This in our opinion was the legal position the province occupied and having that opinion there was no alternative for us but to make the claim. Had we not done so, the very men who have since assailed us for treating the other depositors harshly would now complain that we had sacrificed provincial rights and would have imputed to us a corrupt understanding in the interest of the persons to whom the money would otherwise have been payable.

We took the stand we did fully realizing the consequences to us as a government if we should fail to establish our contention, and in the face of the confident assertions of the opposition in the legislature that we would never recover a dollar of the money and was simply deluding the country and incurring costs and in the face also of the repeated appeals promoted from court to court by the leader of the opposition himself, we have been able to bring the province through in triumph and to establish in addition to recovering the amount involved, a very valuable and important constitutional principle in respect of the status of the province.

If the executive government of the province is not to-day shorn of much of its dignity and importance, it is because the strenuous efforts of the opposition leader have not prevailed and the predictions of the party have not been realized.

We invite a comparison between our opponents and ourselves; between our record and theirs; between our policy and the total absence of any shred or rag of a policy yet laid by them before the country.

The present electoral contest is between opposition and the government parties, and as between us we rely with confidence upon a favorable decision.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW G. BLAIR.

Fredericton, Sept. 30th, 1892.

African Slave Trade.

According to the latest despatches received from Africa there is renewed activity in the slave trade of that country and the statement is made that 70 per cent. of the captives taken in the interior die on their way to the coast. The African slave trade forms the most terrible chapters in the history of the world. But by bit slavery has been stamped out in civilised countries, but Africa still remains the theatre of the fearful crimes of which slavery is the fruitful parent. The great powers of Europe have partitioned Africa amongst them. They have not hesitated to avail themselves of any profit that may be got by seizing its lands. They should not then evade the problems that as lords of the soil they have a moral responsibility in dealing with. The first of these is slavery. It can be put down by a united action on the part of the colonisers of Africa. The horrors of the African slave traffic transcend even the powers of imagination. The woes of the poor hunted African black call for the services of some writer who will so present them that the whole world will arise and demand that the inconceivable cruelties that are depopulating a continent shall cease.

Progress in Ireland.

From the following article which we copy from the Montreal Trade Review, it will be seen that in spite of bad times and political troubles the farming population of Ireland shows signs of solid progress and as far as material wealth is concerned will compare favourably with most other countries in the world:—"In June, 1892, as compared with the corresponding period in 1891, there was an increase of cash balances in joint stock banks amounting to £865,000, in post office savings banks there was a net increase in deposits amounting to £177,000, and a net increase of £95,000 in June, 1892, as compared with December, 1891. Since 1886 the amount of deposits in joint stock banks has increased from £29,223,000 to £34,565,000 in 1892, each year being an advance upon the previous one. In the Post Office Savings bank there has also been a yearly increase, extending back to its initiation. The total deposit in 1886 was £2,592,000, as contrasted with £4,069,000 in 1892."

Japan Swept by a Typhoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30, 1892.—The Pacific Mail Company's new steamship Peru arrived this evening, twenty-two days from Hong Kong, via Yokohama. She brings Japanese news up to September 16. The gale which swept over southern and central Japan last month, inflicting such terrible damage in Tokushima prefecture, also devastated Rinkin Islands.

Reports from Okinava gave the following figures:—Four hundred persons were crushed to death; missing, 24. Boats were blown out to sea, 23 houses completely overthrown, 1,511 partially destroyed, outhouses were blown down and crops greatly injured. The above figures do not include the devastation wrought in the smaller islands.

The typhoon of September 4 did much damage in Shizuoka Aichi and Gumwa prefectures. At Homamatsu the Court House, school, sixty-two dwellings and a brick railway station were blown down and ten persons were killed and many wounded.

In the Shizuoka prefecture eight hundred dwelling houses were blown down or partially destroyed, six bridges washed away and four embankments broken. Seven houses were swept away and seventy-one stores destroyed.

In Aidy prefecture five people were killed and two wounded. The reclaimed lands were flooded and seventy dwellings washed away. Great damage was done in other parts of the province.

In Gumma prefecture the same story of devastation is told.

During a festival at Moon Temple, near Kobe, a terrible accident occurred. The temple is approached by a flight of 250 steps, very steep. While a dense crowd was ascending the steps a man at the top slipped and in his fall brought down thirty people. Five were killed outright and others terribly injured.

The Spanish Consul at Hong Kong received despatches from Manila stating that the typhoon had reached there and had done great damage. The people are suffering all over the island.

St. John's Latest Sensation.

THREE PROFESSIONAL MEN—ONE OF THEM A CLERGYMAN—ARRESTED.

St. John Globe, 29th Sept.

A Baptist minister, his brother (a retired minister) and a well known physician are prisoners behind the bars at the police station. They are held on a charge of fraud upon American insurance companies to the extent of $14,000. The prisoners are Rev. Sydney Welton, pastor of the Portland Baptist church; C. B. Welton, at one time a Baptist minister, and until lately agent of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, and Dr. E. C. Randall, of Hillsboro, Albert County.

The case is one of those known among the agents as "graveyard insurance," and the story as told is about as follows: On or about the 11th of January, 1890, an application for insurance purporting to be from William D. Reed, of Caledonia, was made to the Total Abstinence Insurance Company of Chicago, through C. B. Welton. The applicant stated he had not been ill for twelve months and was then in good health. Accompanying the application was a certificate from Dr. Randall that he knew Mr. Reed to be of good health and sound constitution, and that the risk was a first-class one. According to the prosecution when Dr. Randall made this statement he was and had been for some time previously attending Reed, who was dangerously ill with consumption. The application was for $3,000 and bore the signature William D. Reed, and the signature of Rev. Sydney Welton as witness. A few weeks after the policy was effected Reed died, and Dr. Randall gave a certificate of death, in which it is said he declared he had attended the deceased, who was ill only a few days. Shortly after this Mrs. Reed, who, by the way, is a daughter of the informant, Turner, was told by Gideon D. Reed, brother of the deceased, that her husband had a policy on his life in her favor of $2,000. Subsequently she was paid $1,000 by C. B. Welton and told that was the total amount. As Mrs. Reed never had any knowledge that her husband was insured, the difference in the two stories told her naturally excited her suspicions and she consulted her father. As repeated efforts on his part failed to get a satisfactory explanation of the case he finally communicated with the head office. This led to investigations which resulted in warrants for the arrest of the two Weltons, Dr. Randall and Gideon D. Reed. The prosecution charge that William D. Reed never knew of the insurance effected on his life and they will endeavor to prove that the signature to the application is a forgery. The prosecution have the $3,000 policy in Mr. Reed's favor, attached to which is Mrs. Reed's receipt for the full amount. She only got $1,000 and declares she never signed for $3,000. This looks as if forgery of her signature might also be proven. The endorsement on the draft by which the $3,000 was drawn from the company is also alleged to be a forgery, Mrs. Reed does not think that her husband knew anything whatever of the insurance and believes that the premiums were paid by other parties.

At the trial evidence will be produced to show that besides the $3,000 policy referred to above, there was other insurance on Mr. Reed's life amounting to $2,500 more, or a total of $5,500. Some or perhaps all of the remaining $2,500 was in the Golden Rule Insurance Company of Boston. The risk was effected through Mr. C. B. Welton with Dr. Randall's medical certificate, as far as can be learned in about the same way as was that of the total abstinence company. Of this insurance Mrs. Reed never knew anything until the inquiries were instituted. The insurance money was paid over in good faith by the Golden Rule Company, and as Mrs. Reed says she never got it, Mr. Welton will have to explain what became of it. All the papers in connection with this case are said to be in the hands of the insurance company and will be forthcoming at the time of the trial. The supposition is that Gideon D. Reed underwent the medical examination in the place of his brother, and that the money except that paid Mrs. Reed, was divided between the Weltons, Dr. Randall and Gideon D. Reed.

A representative of the Golden Rule Insurance Co. stated that the insurance on Reed in their company was effected by Mr. C. B. Welton, who was never a regular agent of theirs. In fact, he only sent them two risks, both of his own free will, the Reed one and another on the life of Daniel Morrison, a carpenter living near Hillsboro, Albert county. In both cases the risks were accepted, as everything appeared all right. Morrison and Reed each died within a very short time after the insurance was consummated.

Recently an investigation was held into the Morrison case. The facts which came out were that the life of Morrison, who was a poor man, was insured for $8,500 in favor of his brother, Norman Morrison, a farmer. There is no evidence to show that this insurance was not all effected in a proper way, though it is said Morrison was in very delicate health, and not at all a good risk when Dr. Randall passed him. The policies were as follows: $5,000 in the Mutual Reserve Fund, $2,000 in the Union Mutual of Maine, and $1,500 in the Golden Rule Alliance. An arrangement of some kind was made between Norman Morrison and C. B. Welton, agent of the Union Mutual, by which the former was to look after the premiums, and in return was to be paid for all the money he had advanced when the insured died. It is understood that he only put up about $300. Norman Morrison declares that of the $2,000 policy of the Union Mutual he only received a portion, by some said to have been $25 and by others $1,500. Moneys from the other policies, he says, were collected by Mr. C. B. Welton. The check on the Bank of British North America for the $5000 of the Mutual Reserve was made payable to Norman Morrison or order. Morrison endorsed it and C. B. Welton drew the money. Morrison says it was not paid to him.

Rev. Sidney Welton has been in charge of the Portland Baptist church for about two years. He is an elegant preacher and was a great favorite with his congregation. He was ordained in 1875 and was at Sussex before coming to St. John. C. B. Welton was ordained in 1876 and was at one time pastor of a Baptist church in Albert county and also for a time in Nova Scotia, but of late has been engaged in the insurance business. For a long time he was the agent of the Union Mutual Assurance Company, but in August last tendered his resignation, it is supposed because of the investigations which he knew were being made in connection with the Reed and Morrison cases.

The preliminary examinations of C. B. Welton and Dr. Randall on the information of Mr. C. J. Speniceley of the Golden Rule Alliance Association company was begun at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Sidney Welton, who is not included in the information, was also present. The court room was crowded. The first witness called was Detective Ring, who returned to-day from an unsuccessful hunt in Albert County for Gideon D. Reid. Reid made his escape in a team and when pursued by the detective fled to the woods. Ring hid near his home and late at night saw him driven rapidly down the road by a man named Dan Stewart. As Reid had a long lead it was impossible to catch him. Mr. Currey then objected to the proceedings against the other prisoners in the absence of Reid, but his objections were overruled.

William Turner, father of Mrs. Wm. Reid, then gave evidence. He said his son-in-law, W. H. Reid, died about two years ago. After he died Mrs. Turner received information from the deceased's widow that her husband's life was insured. He wrote to C. B. Welton about the matter and got a reply through the mail. Whether or not the latter could be admitted as evidence gave rise to considerable discussion among the lawyers, but Mr. Pugsley had it admitted.

Another letter from Dr. Randall was read. The letters were interesting enough, for they informed the witness that Reid was insured for $1,000 and urged him to keep quiet, for if the company knew all the facts they would not pay a cent. The witness, continuing, said that hitherto he had no knowledge of W. H. Reid's life being insured. He had come home ill from the States about three months before.

To Mr. McLeod Mr. Turner said he was at home when his son-in-law died. The summer before he was in the States. That was in 1890, he thought, the summer before his death.

A Woman's Plucky Act.

HOW SHE CAPTURED A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 29.—Before Mr. Justice Street at the assizes was tried a case which shows the stuff our Canadian ladies are made of, and no longer is the western girl, who can use a winchester "with as much facility as her brother", and who possesses the iron nerve described in the literature of Western romance, the heroine of the hour. In Woodstock lives a lady who can use a revolver or a club with the greatest facility when necessary and who possesses a great amount of the right kind of nerve.

THE DESPERADO APPEARS.

Alfred S. Ball, barrister and solicitor, of Woodstock, was between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of August last, sitting in his dining room reading, when a small dog, his only companion in the room, the members of the family having some time before retired to rest, commenced to growl, at the same time going over toward the door of the room which led into the hall. At first Mr. Ball paid little attention to the animal, but shortly he arose and opened the door, saying to him, "I will leave the door open so that you can get in again." He was just about to return to his seat when a man appeared in the doorway and presenting a revolver at his head demanded his money. Mr. Ball, seeing the alternative, said he would give him what he had, and returning to the table in the room laid down the book, which he had been holding with his left hand, his right having been in his pants pocket. The burglar followed him into the room, still holding the revolver pointed at Mr. Ball, who, having laid down his book, made a rapid spring with his left hand caught the right wrist of the burglar and thrust it above their heads. Then each grasped the other and a desperate encounter followed. Mr. Ball called to his wife to telephone for the police, and she hurried down stairs armed with a revolver and asked if she would shoot. By this time the men were at the bottom of the stairs in the front hall, and Mrs. Ball, who was on the third step from the bottom, at the words "Yes, shoot," from her husband, levelled the revolver at the burglar's head and pulled the trigger. No report followed, and it was afterwards discovered that the revolver, a seven chamber one, was charged with six blank cartridges and that one chamber was empty. The empty chamber was the one which she had tried to fire.

BEATEN INSENSIBLE WITH A CANE.

Mr. Ball's attention was diverted from his opponent for a moment by his wife's appearance and the burglar, taking advantage of this, managed to point his hand downward and fired a shot, the ball making a deep gash on the back part of Mr. Ball's head. Three other shots were fired in rapid succession, one passing through the collar of Mr. Ball's coat and shirt, another passing through the fleshy part of his left arm below the elbow and the third lodging in the dining-room door, in which direction he had succeeded in turning the burglar's hand.

At this moment Mrs. Ball grasped the revolver and jerked it out of the villain's hand. She then handed her husband a stout cane. He was unable to use it, but getting it away from the burglar, who had grasped it, he threw it to one side. The burglar being now disarmed, pretended to have drawn a knife, and was making plunges at Mr. Ball, saying he would stab him, while Mrs. Ball, becoming desperate, seized the stick and belabored the villain on the head till he fell stunned at her feet. It was lucky she did so, for Mr. Ball was almost exhausted from loss of blood, and the man would most likely have escaped.

MRS. BALL TIED HIM UP.

A rope was procured by Mrs. Ball's little daughter, who had come down stairs, and the brave lady proceeded to bind the prisoner hand and foot. By this time help began to arrive, and Mr. Marshall, a butcher who lived near at hand, stood guard over the captive till the chief of police arrived and took him into custody.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, Mr. and Mrs. Ball being among the number. Mr. Ball is a large, athletic-looking man and Mrs. Ball is a fair-sized, pleasant looking woman, while the prisoner, John Kelly, is a man of about five feet nine inches, with a small, gray evil eye and a hard look, as if he cared for nothing, and was bound to be avenged, no matter on whom, for some supposed wrong.

No witnesses were called for the prisoner, his counsel, Mr. Fletcher, Q. C., preferring to depend on having the only address to the jury. He tried to show the jury that the revolver in the prisoner's hand, a self-cocker, had gone off by accident, during the struggle and that no intent to kill was present.

In his charge to the jury, the judge spoke in commendable terms of the bravery of Mrs. Ball, and said that the people of Woodstock should be proud to have living among them such a lady.

The jury retired and in about 20 minutes returned with a verdict of guilty of "shooting with intent to kill," and Kelly was at once sentenced to serve a term of 15 years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

HE WOULD KILL TO LIVE.

During the trial it was sworn that the prisoner, while lying bound to the floor, said in answer to an enquiry "that he would no go round to the back door begging for crusts; that he could not work as his right arm was broken; that he was going to steal, and if necessary, kill to get a living." On his person were found some burglar tools and although little is known of his past, it is supposed he was a professional burglar. He had gained an entrance to the house through an upstair window by means of a ladder, which he had carried some distance. When he appeared before Mr. Ball he had on neither hat, coat nor shoes. As he was being led from the court room, heavily handcuffed, turning to Mr. Ball he said in a threatening tone:—"If the good Lord spares me, Mr. Ball, I will give you another call," to which that gentleman replied "All right."

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE:—Approaching very near its semi-centennial, that venerable and *only* eclectic weakly, *Littells Living Age* is apparently as young, vigorous, and valuable as in its earliest years. The issue for October, 1st, No. 2518, is the initial number of the 195th volume and appears in an entirely new dress. Its old, familiar drab-colored covers remain unchanged, but its interior has been transformed. With new, clear, and handsome type, and the great improvements noticeable in its general "make-up," with its excellent paper and fine press-work, it compares favorably with any other magazine published; and, combined with the high intrinsic excellence which has ever characterised its contents, *The Living Age* must prove an even more delightful and desirable visitor than ever, and enter its Year of Jubilee under highly encouraging prospects.

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FALL 1892.

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Between Chatham and Fredericton.

For Fredn. (read down) Freight.	Express.		For Chatham. (read up) Express.	Freight.
a. m	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
5.30	7.40	Chatham	8.00	2.40
6.30	8.00	Chatham Jct	7.36	2.10
8.10	8.50	Blackville	6.45	1 00pm
9.50	9.45	Doaktown	5.45	11 45
10.40 p m	10.26	Boiestown	5.03	10.45
12.20	11.22	Cross Creek	4.13	8.45
1.50	12.30	Marysville	3.10	7.20
2.00	12.35	Gibson	3.05	7.05
2 05	12.40	Fredericton	Lv 3.00 p m	7.00 am

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