General Business.

A BURNING SORE LEG

Ulcers Form. Hospitals and Doctors useless. Crazed with Pain. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years ago I wrote you from Wilkesbarre, Pa., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cured me of a terrible case of eczema or scaly rheum. I must now tell you what CUTICURA REMEDIES have again done for me. On the 22nd of last September, I had the unfortune to bruise my leg; and I put a piece of sticking plaster on it. Inside of a week I had a terrible leg. My wife became frightened and advised me to go to a surgeon. I went, and doctored for two months, but no good was done me, besides costing me his money. My leg had by this time formed into an ulcer, and got worse every day. I could not stand it any longer, and made up my mind to go to a hospital and see if I could be helped. I went to several here in the city, to turn, but none could do me any good. I had a terrible leg, with a hole in it as big as a dollar, and pain that almost set me crazy. I got scared about it, and determined to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I obtained a set, and inside of five weeks my leg was healed up as well as it ever was, except the terrible scar it left for a reminder of what was once a terrible sore leg. These REMEDIES are worth their weight in gold.

JOHN THIEL, 117 E. 88th Street, New York.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause) and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from infancy to age, from pimples to scurfula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

MUSCULAR STRAINS

and pains, back ache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, 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 in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Attested as follows:

"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 authorize 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 Prices 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,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 14, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Whole.

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 PRIZE 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

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars;
Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2;
Twentieths $1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 16th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

N.Y. NEW YORK

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA

1600 Tons,

(CAPT. F. C. MILLER)

LEAVES ST. JOHN (from Co's wharf rear of Custom House for NEW YORK, via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me. and Cottage City, Mass. every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Eastern Standard Time). Returning, steamer will leave

PIER 40, E. R., FOOT OF PIKE ST., NEW YORK.

every Tuesday at 5 p. m.

Eastern Standard Time,) for Cottage City, Mass., (Rockland, Me Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

Shippers and importers can save time and money by ordering all goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

TICKET SOLD AT ALL STATIONS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

For further information apply at office 228 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B., or at Head Office, 60 Broadway, New York.

E. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager.
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FRANK ROWAN, Agent, Saint John, N. B.

TO FARMERS.

For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 2, 1890.

Not Creditable.

The New York *Herald* is so exasperated because Chicago was chosen as the place in which to hold the proposed Columbian exhibition, which is to be one of the greatest ever organised, that it is deliberately endeavoring to prevent foreigners contributing. In its Paris edition it says:—

"Why should the Frenchman who has made a new labor saving machine send it to Chicago when he knows that he is shut out from the American market, and that unless some unscrupulous American who sees the machine copies and pirates it for his personal benefit it cannot be sold in America?"

We have a little too much of the same spirit in Canada—too many men as well as newspapers, who because our tariff is justly obnoxious to them, are so disloyal as to proclaim that the country is only fit to get out of, or unsafe to invest in. Men and newspapers that do not rise above such spiteful and narrow views are poor stock for any country to be cumbered with.

Another Competitor in the Deal Market.

It will, no doubt, surprise a good many of our friends in the lumber trade to learn that Newfoundland is bidding for a share of the deal trade of Great Britain. We can remember when it was the custom of a number of traders of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to buy up schooners which were so old as to be unfit for almost any purpose in these provinces, load them with almost any kind of lumber and sail them to Newfoundland, where vessels and cargoes could be sold at a fair margin of profit. There were no saw-mills, worthy of the name, in the ancient province and we were always assured that there were no forests of sufficient extent to warrant the building of a good saw-mill. It seems, however, that Newfoundland is entering the market as an exporter of deals. Not only so, but she takes no inferior position in the matter of the quality of her output, for she enters the lists with Quebec and is, therefore, a peg or two above us of the "lower ports" class. The London *Timber Trades' Journal* of 13th ult. says:—

The other cargo to which we refer is that per *Scend Foyn*, from Exploits Bay, Newfoundland. It is a small cargo of about 140 standards of pine deals, and the first production of new mills erected there. It is sent here as a sample cargo, and the attention of the trade has been specially directed to it by the brokers, Messrs. Duncan, Ewing & Co., in whose hands the cargo has been placed for disposal. The manufacture of the deals shows considerable care, the cutting being accurate and clean, whilst the specification is very similar to Quebec productions, a very large proportion being 12 to 16 ft. 3x11 in. Though these goods are a vast improvement upon the Lower Gulf pine deals to which we have been accustomed, there is room for a still further advance in this direction by improving the grading. It has evidently been the intention to follow the Quebec regulations for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th qualities, but neither the 1st nor the 2nd come up to the standard we commonly see imported.

Too many of the 1sts have sap on the edge and face, and as the deals evidently have been shipped as soon as cut, the blue mould upon the sappy portions is too prominent to please the eye.

When these goods are properly conditioned before shipment, and the errors in classifying eliminated, we think there is a fair prospect of them finding a place in the markets of this country. Of course the objections we have pointed out are in a measure inseparable from a new departure, which a little experience and care will soon remedy.

If it is found that the timber-areas of Newfoundland are of sufficient extent to supply logs for a respectable deal business, those who engage in it will have a decided advantage over any other part of British North America in the matter of freights; while the general expenses of conducting a lumbering business there must be considerably less than in any part of the Dominion, owing to the fact that labor is cheap and supplies of all kinds no more expensive than with us.

DIDN'T:—The *Sun* is not aware that it has made any announcement as to Mr. Murray's intentions, or expressed the slightest interest in them. If it had done so it would have said that Mr. Murray's attitude would be guided by Mr. Blair's fortunes rather than by his conduct.

The *Sun's* readers will be puzzled over its disclaimer, and, still more, over its assertion of having so loftily ignored Mr. Murray.

Another Disclaimer.

The MIRAMICHI ADVANCE says that the *Sun* is "endeavoring to make the world believe that the Province of New Brunswick is worse, politically, than a den of thieves." On the contrary the *Sun* is causing it to be understood that the people believe in public honesty, and the electors—as fast as the chance is afforded them—are enforcing the lesson. Moreover, the *Sun* has expressed the opinion that the particular part of the province from which the above criticism comes is not a den of thieves—politically or otherwise.

We are delighted to have the *Sun's* assurance that some, at least, of its reflections on the political integrity of our public men are made in a Pickwickian sense. It isn't many months since the *Sun* was making what we interpreted as uncomplimentary references to the honesty of a certain arrangement of which the electors of Northumberland were called to pronounce an opinion. If we mistake not, the *Sun* intimated that if the electors were guided by honesty, they would elect the gentleman who represented the *Sun's* view of the matter. To ensure the success of the peculiar honesty advocated by the *Sun*, a good deal of the money of its friends was sent here to be distributed amongst the "honest" electors, as an extra incentive for them to support the *Sun's* views. But the electors, by their votes, "enforced a lesson" quite different from that of the *Sun*. It is, of course, a little late for the *Sun* to so ingenuously declare in favor of the "public honesty" of the electors in the matter, but as it appears to have entirely repented of its attacks upon the integrity of the provincial government, we can all afford to rejoice over its recantation.

Horrible.

If the people—lawyers, witnesses and officials—connected with the Benwell murder trial at Woodstock, Ont., are as hedious as represented by the so-called artists of the Toronto *Globe*, they ought not to be allowed to go at large. We do not believe, however, that they are and think it is the *Globe* that should be punished. Nothing worse in the way of fiendish illustration has been seen in Canada, if we except the St. John *Gazette's* attempt to depict an alleged scene at the opening of the exhibition. Imagine the value of such a paper's criticism of the Exhibition's "art" department!

The McKinley Tariff Bill.

This is what the three leading papers of the Dominion say in reference to the new tariff bill that is about to go into operation in the United States:—

The *Empire* (Government organ) says: "There is no reason why Canada should be despondent, though some of the changes in the tariff raise the duties on our exports to the United States. Our country cannot be crushed by such action on the part of our neighbors, upon whom we are not dependent. Even if we were deprived of their market, there are others where we may find eager purchasers and consumers. The inimical attitude assumed by the United States in regard to our commercial relations may prove to be Canada's opportunity. With a little enterprise we may secure new channels of trade, and fill the position which the United States has forfeited by its paraded hostility."

The Toronto *Globe* (Liberal) says: "It must be clear to the blindest worshipper of the National Policy that it will go hard with us if the cost of living and of producing is reduced to a lower figure in the United States than here. Our restrictionist friends may talk as they like about the advisability of making this self contained community entirely independent of any other. That fact might be achieved without much risk if we lived on a planet all by ourselves, or occupied a comparatively isolated position on this earth, like Australia or Pitcairn Island. As it is, nature has attached us irrevocably to the American continent, and we can no more afford to maintain a regime of higher manufacturer's prices than those prevailing in the United States than Nova Scotia could in respect of New Brunswick, or Scotland of England. The smuggler might temper the wind to the shorn people to some extent, but in the end nothing could prevent a wholesale flight of capital and labor from the more heavily to the less heavily taxed side of the line. And this is all the more certain in view of the diminution in value of the products of the soil which is likely to result from the application of the McKinley tariff to our agricultural exports."

The *Mail* (Independent) says: "For the present, we cannot expect even limited reciprocity. It is, however, reasonable to expect that in time American opinion, which favors freer relations, will be able to assert itself. There are forces working for a more friendly policy in the United States, just as there are such forces here. Only a few days ago both parties declared for reciprocal negotiations on the Sherman lines. This was an advance for one of the two organizations. In the United States the light will yet break."

THE MARITIME SYNOD of the Presbyterian Church is to assemble to-day at Moncton. Its membership is composed of the minister and one elder from each congregation in all the presbyteries of the maritime provinces. The gathering will, therefore, be a large and important one.

The Viceroy on the Miramichi.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Snowball, of Chatham, received a telegram from Hon. Edwd. Stanley, Military Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor-General, informing him that His Excellency would leave Quebec on Monday morning, arriving and remaining at Campbellton that night, and leaving there on Tuesday morning for Newcastle and that he would be glad if an opportunity were afforded him to visit Chatham and see the mills, etc. On Monday a letter addressed to the "mayor of Chatham," was received by W. T. Connors, Esq., Town Clerk, stating that His Excellency intended visiting some portions of the Maritime Provinces and as he did not wish to pass through Chatham without the mayor's knowledge, he desired, while here, to make the acquaintance of our citizens and see what he could of our industries—all, he expressly hoped, without occasioning any trouble or inconvenience.

Telegrams subsequently received in reply to enquiries, elicited the fact that His Excellency and party, composed of four ladies and five gentlemen, would reach Newcastle at twelve o'clock on Tuesday and leave Chatham at five the same afternoon.

The short notice of the proposed visit rendered it impossible for any well-organised plans to be entered upon by which the town could do itself justice in honoring Her Majesty's representative, while the fact that he was to remain so short a time rendered an adequate public demonstration impossible. Learning that His Excellency had also caused the Newcastle authorities to be informed of his intended visit, it was deemed best that the two towns should act together as far as possible in making his short stay an agreeable one.

On the request of a number of citizens, Town Clerk, W. T. Connors, Esq., called a public meeting on Monday afternoon and at a few hours notice there was a good gathering, a number of leading citizens of Newcastle being present by request of their Chatham neighbors. John Shirreff, Esq., High Sheriff, was chosen Chairman and D. G. Smith, Secretary.

Town Clerk Connors read the letter already referred to, from Hon. Edwd. Stanley, and stated the object of the meeting.

The subject of presenting an address was discussed and, for the reasons indicated, it was deemed best that Newcastle and Chatham should act in behalf of themselves and other parishes of the county, in the matter, it being felt that the outside parishes would be glad to assent to this course, were there time to consult them.

It was resolved that the address be presented in Masonic Hall, Newcastle, by the High Sheriff, and that he and Messrs. Saml. Thomson, D. Ferguson and D. G. Smith be the address committee. A general committee to make arrangements for the reception of His Excellency was then appointed as follows:—

Hon. Judge Wilkinson, John Shirriff, J. B. Snowball, Hon. M. Adams, R. A. Lawlor, W. T. Connors, E. Lee Street, R. R. Call, S. Thompson, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, M. P. P., County Warden Jas. Robinson, M. P. P.: Wm. Kerr, Municipal Councillor for Chatham, J. P. Burchill, M. P. P.: John Coleman, Municipal Councillor for Chatham; John O'Brien, M. P. P., Donald Morrison, Municipal Councillor for Newcastle: E. Hutchison, H. S. Miller, John C. Miller, Edward Sinclair, Allan Ritchie, Jas. Brown, John Ferguson, Hon. T. F. Gillespie, F. E. Winslow, F. R. Morrison, Jas. Yeoman, W. S. Loggie.

It was decided that, if convenient to His Excellency, there should be a reception at Temperance hall, Chatham, at 3 p. m., Tuesday.

The meeting was informed that Col. Call had taken steps to have Newcastle Field Battery fire a salute on His Excellency's arrival, and that Lieuts. Mackenzie and Snowball, having obtained Col. McCulley's leave to do so, were organizing a guard of honor from the men of Nos. 2, 4, and 5 companies, 73rd Battalion; also that the band of the Battalion would accompany the guard of honor in receiving His Excellency at Chatham.

His Excellency's special train reached Newcastle shortly after twelve o'clock on Tuesday. The vice-regal party consisted of Lord Stanley, governor-general and Lady Stanley; Hon. Edward Stanley, A. D. C.; Hon. W. Walsh, A. D. C.; Lady Alice Stanley, Hon. Isabella Stanley, Hon. Arthur Stanley, Mr. Streatfeild, Miss Middleton.

Gentlemen of the committee present were invited to His Excellency's car and presented to Lord and Lady Stanley, after which the party proceeded to carriages in waiting, as a salute of nineteen guns was fired by the Newcastle field battery, the firing party being in charge of Capt. R. A. Lawlor and Lt. Davidson, Col. Call, the efficient and soldierly commander of the battery being present in uniform at the station to assist the committee in welcoming His Excellency. Hearty cheers were given as the party was entering the carriages, and the reception by the crowd assembled in front of Masonic Hall as His Excellency approached it was a very enthusiastic one. A large number of ladies and gentlemen awaited the arrival of the party on the hall platform, and the auditorium was filled by a big crowd, as soon as they had entered under the escort of the committee. John Shirreff, Esq., High Sheriff, then read, and presented the following address:—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston in the county of Lancaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same—

May it please your Excellency—

In behalf of the people of the county of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, we beg to welcome you most heartily to the Miramichi, and assure you that we greatly appreciate the opportunity your first visit to the Maritime Provinces affords us of expressing our loyalty to the Crown which you so ably represent in this portion of the empire, of which it is our pride that we form a part.

The appointment of one so distinguished, by both ancestry and experience in statesmanship, as the representative of our beloved Queen in the Dominion, is accepted by us as an assurance that Canada is accorded, in Imperial councils, the important position to which her vast territory and resources, and the ability of those engaged in working out her destinies, entitle her.

We recognise in your Excellency's visits to the different parts of the Dominion proof of the loyal interest in our affairs which has characterised your administration, and we beg respectfully to express the hope that your present tour of the Maritime Provinces may be as agreeable and satisfactory to you, personally, as we believe it will be to the advantage of the country.

We beg to assure your Excellency that, although some of our trade interests may be adversely affected by the fiscal changes which seem to be necessarily involved in working out our national problems, and also by recent restrictive action of the neighboring government of the United States, we look forward to the future of the Dominion with the same confidence, in these important matters, as in all others which contribute to the building up and consolidation of a great country, founded upon and worthy of the traditions of race and ancestry which are our proudest boast.

Your visit to the Miramichi, although necessarily short, will, we venture to hope, enable you to inspect some of our industries, witness the trade activities of our port, see our beautiful river and, in some measure, note the development of our railway communications and other evidences of our efforts to keep pace with the progress of the country generally.

Our appreciation of the honor your Excellency's visit confers upon us is enhanced by the fact that you are accompanied by Lady Stanley and other members of your honored family, and we tender, through you, to her and them a hearty welcome to Northumberland.

We beg to renew, through Your Excellency, the respectful assurance of the continued loyalty and devotion of the people of Northumberland to the throne and person of our beloved Queen, and to express the hope that she may long continue to reign—the greatest and most deservedly honored of the sovereigns of the world.

Signed, John Shirreff, Saml. Thomson, D. Ferguson, D. G. Smith } citizens' com.

His Excellency, in reply said, in effect—You will readily understand, Mr. Sheriff, that it is difficult for me to express fully my appreciation of the kindness with which you have received me and my regret that my stay here must necessarily be so brief. I have been anxious to see every part of this great Dominion, and to visit the Maritime provinces, with a desire to make the acquaintance of the people, see as much of their industries as possible and to learn in short, by personal observation and enquiry, how they are getting along. I am glad to believe, from what I have seen, in passing along so far, that the farmers appear to be comfortably situated and I am glad that they, on their part are satisfied, as I believe they have reason to be, with the country.

In the name of Her Majesty I thank you for the expression of your loyalty to her throne and person. She has ruled the empire for more than fifty years, with the ever-increasing honor and respect of her people and the nations of the world, and we all hope that she may long continue to be our Sovereign.

You have touched upon one important matter—that of trade and of our trade relations with the great people on the other side of the line. This is not the time for me to make a set speech on such a subject, and I am aware that you do not expect one from me. You have one of the freest governments on earth. You have your provincial legislatures, the functions of which are to enact laws for the administration of justice and the direction of local affairs, and you have the Dominion parliament, which controls matters of trade and finance and other large interests common to the whole people. The federal parliament is entirely free to deal with these trade questions as it deems best. You send to that parliament from these maritime provinces, representatives well qualified to give effect to your views on these as well as other subjects. With what takes place on the south side of the line we have nothing to do, and let us not complain of any action which any friendly nation sees fit to take for the promotion of its trade interests. Let us rather rely on our own energies and resources, seek fresh outlets in other parts of the world when old avenues of trade are blocked to us. This you have done since your wooden shipbuilding declined, and I do not doubt your ability to overcome new difficulties and your determination to push your advantages in new as well at old directions with energies all your own.

You have paid me the best possible compliment, by associating with my name in your warm welcome, that of Lady Stanley and—unless she wishes to address you herself—in her behalf I heartily thank you. She and I, and all of us, will look back to this as one of the most pleasant of all the days we have spent in visiting the different parts of the Dominion, and if I have the privilege of coming amongst you again, or should my successors do so, I sincerely hope we may be able to congratulate you on your continued success in matters which tend to the promotion of your interests and those of other parts of the Dominion. [Cheers.]

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to His Excellency and Lady Stanley, after which they were again cheered, and His Excellency said there was one matter in which he exercised his authority as Governor-General on occasions of this kind, and he did it, of course, with the sanction of the local authorities. He saw in the hall a goodly number of the boys and girls of the town—young Canadian subjects of the Queen—and knew they would be pleased when he ordered—as he now did—that they were to have a school holiday. [Great cheering by the youngsters.]

The party were then escorted to the public wharf, the carriages being dispensed with. Here Mr. Snowball's steamer *St. Nicholas* awaited them. It was arranged at first that the trip would be down-river, but as His Excellency desired to see the Miramichi railway bridges, an up river run was made, turning off Mr. Sinclair's mill and then proceeding down-river. Newcastle flag-staffs made a fair showing of bunting but, as Douglastown was approached gay colors were seen in increasing profusion. Besides the flags on land, Mr. Hutchison's barque *Armenia* was in full dress and presented a splendid appearance, as did also the barque *Maori* at Mr. Hutchison's wharf. On nearing Chatham, flags were seen everywhere ashore, as well as on the ships, many of which had hundreds of colors of all descriptions known to the code. Amongst the vessels which thus honored the distinguished visitors, were the *Norden*, lying in the stream; the *Zaritza*, lying at Snowball's upper wharf; the *Forest* and *Satanna* at the Muirhead mill wharf and the *Ilmatar*, *Pelican*, and *Ore* at the Snowball mill wharf—all barques. The pilot schooner *Empress* and the coasting schooner *Emma B.* were amongst the smaller vessels that had put on holiday attire. The time at the party's disposal admitted of the *St. Nicholas* running only as far down as the lower end of the town, where she turned, and, running up, landed at the Muirhead wharf which was densely crowded. Here the guard of honor, before alluded to, received and saluted His Excellency, the band playing 'God save the Queen.' His Excellency requested Lieut. Mackenzie, commanding the guard to accompany him while he inspected the men, with the appearance of whom he expressed himself pleased, and relieved them of further duty.

When the party entered Water Street in carriages from the wharf, it presented a very attractive appearance. Flags and streamers were seen in all directions. Line upon line crossed the street and little else could be seen for them. They ran from the Medical Hall, across to Gillespie & Sadler's; from H. A. Muirhead's to the Custom House; from Dr. Pallen's to the Benson Block; from Snowball's to Watt's; from Watt's to the Goggin building; from Chesman's to W. S. Loggie's; Hocken's to the Bowser house elm. D. McLachlan had a welcoming streamer of tartan from his establishment across the street to F. O. Potterson's, while W. C. Winslow, the New Brunswick Trading Company and others displayed flags from staffs or windows.

Proceeding to Temperance Hall, a number of ladies and gentlemen were presented, after which the party visited Mr. Snowball's mill, the Pulp Factory and some other points of interest. The Snowball mill was running three gangs, besides its patent edgers, lath and picket machines, cut-off saws, etc., and what with the clip of the gangs, flying edgings, whirling sawdust, fire from the emery grinders, clanking of the haul-up chains, heat and flashing of the boiler room pulsations of the big double engine, and the stalwart men, swarming and busy everywhere—in the mill and on the wharf loading the ships—the visitors got an exciting and realistic idea of how lumber is made and shipped on the Miramichi. His Excellency expressed his admiration of the mill and its workings and said he regretted exceedingly that the time set for his departure did not admit of his going to some of the other saw-mills, as suggested by Mr. Snowball.

At the Pulp mill, which displayed bunting in honor of the occasion, operations were going on as usual, and the party were received by A. A. Anderson, Esq., Secretary, and escorted all over the works by that gentleman and manager Norton. They saw the whole operation of making chemical wood pulp—that is, as far as it could be seen—from the round stick to the great roll of felt-like paper, which is its commercial form, and manifested a close interest in the different processes. This is the biggest pulp mill in Canada—if not in America—and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that even the vice-regal party should view it with more than usual interest.

At four o'clock the party proceeded to Wellington Villa, the residence of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where they were entertained at luncheon. At five o'clock they proceeded to the Chatham railway station, where their special train awaited them, and, having said good-by to Mr. Snowball and others who had accompanied them, and received three cheers, they steamed away. His Excellency is followed by the good wishes and leaves behind an excellent impression in the community, by his affability, and manifest desire to be on the most friendly terms with the people whose sovereign he represents. And, he is fortunate in having with him a party, each member of which is evidently influenced by the same feeling.

A Visit to the Hop Farm.

WHAT AN ENGLISH FARMER IS DOING AT BATHURST.

A correspondent of the Fredericton Gleaner writes: A few days ago I had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Mr. Harris, which is situated about three miles from Bathurst, and known as the Valley Farm. Mr. Harris is an English gentleman, who a few years ago purchased this farm, consisting of 500 acres. The land is good for producing crops, has a beautiful stream of water which might be called a river, running through its centre making it most convenient for pasture or grazing land. His stock consists of 30 horses and mules, 80 head of horned cattle, including a start for a buffalo herd, of which he now owns a male and female. He also keeps a large herd of swine, of the best breeds, and collie dogs enough to prevent them breaking fences. Besides growing hay and grain to feed his stock, Mr. Harris has gone into hop growing quite extensively, having nine 112 acres planted with that commodity. He employs, in picking time, about 100 hands, chiefly girls of the mademoiselle class. I found Mr. Williams, his manager, a very genial gentleman, giving me every information and showing me around during my limited stay.

The people of Bathurst and vicinity speak in the highest terms of Mr. Harris. One thing they all seem to agree about is, that he is the poor man's friend, and spends his money, of which he has almost an unlimited amount, for their benefit. I forgot to state that he intends breeding mules as well as other stock, having now some stock for that purpose. He uses several tons of chemical manures annually and has on his farm an inexhaustible store of composite, which he utilizes for manure.

Mr. Williams is his farm manager, and has shown much skill in the somewhat extensive work required of him. He is a good, genial hearted man, and took particular pains in pointing out to me every object of interest on my visit to the farm. I think this short account of this extensive hop farm near Bathurst will be of interest to your readers and to country farmers generally.

An Extraordinary Murder Case.

As our readers are aware, it is not the ADVANCE's custom to trouble them, to any extent with reports of murder trials or other criminal news, which a large proportion of the press seem to devote space to, for the reason that such matter, when paraded simply because it is sensational, has a demoralising tendency. The Benwell murder case, however, is so much out of the usual line, that we except it from the operation of our rule. The trial began at Woodstock, Ontario, on Monday of last week. Contrary to general expectation there was no unusual delay in securing a jury.

The jurymen having been sworn, Mr. Osler, Q. C., principal counsel for the Crown, began his address to the jury. He spoke first of the importance of the case and warned the jury that they were to judge not by newspaper reports or hearsay, but by the evidence produced before them. He then went elaborately into a relation of the facts of the case as they could be brought out by witnesses called for the crown. He spoke deliberately and dispassionately, but made an exceedingly strong case of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner. He showed how the prisoner had come to Woodstock in the fall of 1888, travelling under the name of Lord Somerset, and how, after carrying on this fraud and living idly in Woodstock, he returned to England, and entered into negotiations with Benwell and Pelly, two young Englishmen who took an interest in farming, to give them an interest in a farm which he said he owned, but which it would be proved had no existence.

Mr. Osler told of the events of the trip across the Atlantic of Birchall, Mrs. Birchall, Benwell and Pelly, and traced them to Buffalo, and showed how it would be proven that Birchall and Benwell left on the 17th for the alleged farm which existed only in the prisoner's imagination. He proceeded: "The express passed the 'local' here, and you have got to change cars here and take the latter to Eastwood." This is what the Crown says these two men did. We will show that they bought tickets to Eastwood and those were the only tickets sold from Suspension Bridge that morning to Eastwood. We will show it by four witnesses who identified them that morning on the train. I will not say that all four will swear positively that these two men were the two men, but one or two of them will give positive evidence. Others will give evidence to identify them at Eastwood; that and the journey on the train will be one evidence of the journey to Eastwood. Now, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the train that morning was due at 11.14 a. m., at Eastwood. The journey to the swamp and back to the station was therefore, the Crown says, nine miles and 44-100 of a mile by actual measurement, a little less than 9½ miles. That is the journey both ways." He then produced a plan of the place, showing the course alleged to have been taken by Birchall, which will be further described in the evidence. Seven witnesses will speak of seeing the two men on the journey from the station to the swamp: two men at least will positively identify the prisoner as one of these men. You will want to know what time there was for this journey and the committal of the crime. The train arrived at 11.14 and the eastern train was due to leave at 3.38 p. m. There was, therefore, four hours and 34 minutes between the trains. The actual time that it would take to do that walk and return is two hours and 48 minutes, so that there was 1 hour, 36 minutes to spare on the journey. You will bear that in mind, as the time as given by the witnesses is important. He went on to speak of the number of people who had seen Birchall and Benwell together going toward the swamp, and of seeing Birchall coming back alone.

One of the strongest points made by the counsel for the Crown was in reading the letter from Birchell to Col. Benwell, which letter though often referred to, had never up to this time, seen the light of day. The following is the letter:—

Birchall, to Col. Benwell—Please address, Messrs. Birchall & Benwell, P. O. box 313 Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.

MY DEAR SIR,—We arrived safely here after a pleasant journey, the sea being rather rougher than otherwise. We came up by sleeping car from New York and had a very pleasant time indeed. Your son has inspected all my books and all my business arrangements and I introduced him to people who know me well. He suggested taking other advice, so I of course was perfectly willing, and he consulted a barrister in London, Ontario, concerning the business, with satisfactory results, and he has decided to join as he has found all that he wished to be satisfactory. I think we shall make a very good business together. The books show a very good profit for last year. I think the best way is to place the money in our joint names in the bank to the credit of our reserve fund. We shall take the additional piece of land that I mentioned to you, as we shall now require it for produce.

The best way to send money out is by draft. Drafts for us should be drawn on the Bank of Montreal, New York. They have a branch in London and I think the London & Westminster also do business for them. Letters of this kind should be insured and registered. We are holding a large sale early in March and your son was somewhat anxious to share in the proceeds of the sale, which I am quite willing that he should do, and so we have signed our deed of partnership and shall, I am sure, never regret doing so. Your son is, I think, writing you by this post. Kindly excuse bad writing on my part, but I am rather in a hurry to catch the mail. My letters are generally written by a type-writer, as they are so much more legible and clear of any doubt as to words. We are having paper printed and this will be ready in a few days. I think that you will be pleased that your son has found things satisfactory and I quite agree that he did the best thing in coming out to see the business first. I will send you weekly particulars of all business done, so that you can see for yourself how things go on. This will be satisfactory to you I think. Of course, with regard to the money, any bank in New York would do for a draft. We have opened a business account in our joint names at the bank here. Your son will doubtless explain his views in his letter. With kindest regards, believe me, dear sir,

Sincerely yours, (Signed) J. R. BIRCHALL.

To Lt. Col. Benwell, Isculton, Cheltenham.

Mr. Osler dwelt on the fact that there was no farm, no stable, no business in Woodstock. The most important feature of the letter was the reference to the type-writer. Evidently Birchall meant to send a type-written letter, signed in Benwell's name, showing Colonel Benwell that all was satisfactory and that the money should be sent out. The use of the type-writer would obviate the danger which would arise from an attempt to imitate another's handwriting for a whole letter. Mr. Osler continued:—The arrest on Sunday was made by chief Young. The search resulted in finding on his person the Express Company's receipts for the deceased's baggage, a part of which had been passed by the Customs, the heavy baggage being sent in bond. The residue of the prisoner's baggage was also found on the prisoner, except that which had to pass the Canadian customs. Keys belonging to Benwell, opening all his baggage, and a gold pencil case, having the words "Conny," Sept 15th, 1869, were found on the person of the prisoner. This was a birthday present to the deceased. A cap, which will be indentified as the kind of cap worn by the person with deceased on the way to the swamp, was also found in his possession. The body was found about 11 o'clock on the morning of Friday, February 21st, which would be four days from the time on which the murder is said to have been committed. They had plainly left the highway about the place where the hunter's trail to the lake began. The body was not in the position it had fallen. The neck was supported by a branch and the left foot was frozen to the ground. The right leg was crossed over the left, but not touching, it being supported by another limb. All the clothing was open, the tweed waterproof with cape, the trousers unbuttoned, waistcoat lying open, trousers turned up, stockings pulled down, the sleeve of the upright arm caked with ice. Every name had been cut off his clothing. His cap was found with the lining and maker's name removed, if it ever had had such. Two bullet holes were found in the back of the head, one behind the ear, the other a little to the right of the centre of the head. No blood was seen at first, but after the snow was scraped away a small quantity was found. Next day after the finding of the body, a cigar case with name "F. C. Benwell" thereon, and spectacles were found. The body was removed to Princtown and a *post mortem* held. The effect of the *post mortem* was to prove that what is known among physicians as *rigor mortis*, stiffness of death had not set in, indicating that the body had been placed where found immediately after death. The fact was proven by the deep indentation in the calf of the leg where it lay across a sapling. Had a living person been thus lying across a hard substance, the flexibility of the muscles would have resisted the pressure. Had the body been lying long dead, the stiffness which follows death would have equally resisted, but the indentation in the leg was held to indicate that *rigor mortis* had not set in. He argued from another point noted, that at the time when the body was found, it must have lain where it was discovered for about four days, the exact time between the alleged date of the murder and the undoubted date when the body was found.

Mr. Osler's address finished, the examination of witnesses was taken up and continued for about three hours.

The first witness was Wm. McDonald, who spoke of himself as a retired farmer. He told how he had been an agent for parties in England desiring to place farm pupils with farmers in Canada, and how Birchall had come out in November, 1888, consigned to him. Birchall then went under the name of Somerset, and was accompanied by his wife. He was placed by witness with a farmer named Wilcox, but remained on the farm one night and returned to town, boarding with witness for a time and subsequently found a boarding-house elsewhere. He said he did not come to Canada to work on a farm.

Witness being taken in hand by the Counsel for the defense, was put through an exceedingly severe cross-examination, intended evidently to show in the first place that he was a man of not too great credibility, and moreover that he and Birchall had had some dealings in relation to farm pupils which he was not willing to have made public. In the hands of a less skillful cross-examiner, McDonald would have fared better, but under Mr. Blackstock's searching questions he said a good deal to cast doubt upon come other evidence he had given.

Douglas R. Pelly was then called. He, it will be remembered, is the other young Englishman who, with Benwell, accompanied Birchall and wife to Canada with a view to entering into agric