General Business.

M.S.N.CO.

TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.

On and after Wednesday, 11th Sept. 1901,

STR. "MIRAMICHI"

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a. m. for Newcastle and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. and Chatham at 9 a. m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays and Wednesdays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning to Chatham same day.

Str. will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STR. "NELSON"

On and after Monday, Sept. 16, 1901, and until farther notice will leave

Chatham at	Nelson at	Newcastle at
9 00 a. m.	9.50 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11,00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	2.50 p. m.	4.00 "
6.00 "	6 50 "	7.10 "

All Freights Must be Prepaid.

☞The evening and Wednesday Excursion Rates on Str. Nelson will be discontinued after the 4th inst.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND, Manager.
Chatham, N. B., Sept, 3rd, 1901. (Telephone 40.)

EXCURSION RATES.

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Nelson, Newcastle, Douglastown, Bushville and Chatham, to points down river, at following rates:

For one person.....50 cents.
Parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each.
Parties of 10 or more persons,35 cents each.

Passengers can now be landed at CHURCH POINT WHARF.

☞Steamer will call at Nelson for a party of 10 or more persons, on request to manager (on day previous), and the passengers will be returned to Nelson the same day.

ON MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
—FOR—
ROUND TRIP TO ESCUMINAC:

One person,.....75 cents.
Parties of 5 to 10 persons,.....60 cents each.
Parties of 10 or more persons,.....40 cents each

Meals and Refreshments

can be had on board Steamer Miramichi at reasonable rates.

NOTICE.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

Notice is hereby given that under a power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of September A. D. 1885 made between you the said James Graham of the one part and Charles L. Rainsborrow of the parish of Hardwick, in the county and province aforesaid, Farmer and Lumberman of the other part, registered in volume 72 of the County Records on pages 40, 41 and 42 and numbered 33 in said volume; there will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described "All that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River at the south east angle of lot number thirty-nine granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnet north twenty degrees west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a hemlock tree standing on the bank or shore of Bay du Vin aforesaid and thence along the same following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of begining, containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of the Richibucto Road northerly side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract, and was granted to the said James Graham by grant dated the thirtieth day of May A, D. 1885 and is known as the Graham homestead property.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being on the South side of the Bay du Vin River aforesaid in the Parish of Hardwick aforesaid bounded as follows: On the west by lands originally granted to the late Angus McDonald, deceased, on the east by lands originally granted to the late James Hill, deceased, on the north by the said Bay du Vin river and extending southerly the full extent of the front tier of lots on the said river, containing two hundred acres more or less and known as "The Green farm property" which piece of land was conveyed to the said James Graham by Harrison T. Graham.

Terms Cash.

Dated 22nd August A.D. 1901.

CHARLES L. RAINSBORROW, Mortgagee.
R. A. LAWLOR, Solicitor.

JOHN J. NOONAN'S

CLEARING OUT SALE

—OF—

GROCERIES

is now on.

Sure-to-go Prices for Best and Newest Stock.

CLOTHING must also go, as room is required for Fall Goods.

MEN'S SUITS FOR	$ 4 95	former price	$ 6 50
" "	6 65	"	9 75
" "	8 00	"	12 00
" "	10 00	"	15 00

SEPARATE PANTS, .95, $1 00, $1 25
Former prices, $1 40, $1 50, $1 85.
VESTS from 75c, upwards
BOYS' SUITS AND SEPARATE PANTS AT COST OR LESS.

ALL HATS, CAPS AND OTHER GOODS must be cleared out at once.

JOHN J. NOONAN,

Near St. Andrew's Manse,

WATER ST.

Send for Catalogue

outlining courses of study which have qualified our students to take and to hold almost every clerical position in St. John worth having, not to mention their successes throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE — S. KERR & SON. ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the winding Up Act being Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and the Amending Acts, and in the matter of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited.

Before the Honorable Mr. Justice McLeod.

Upon the motion of the Honorable Attorney General, Counsel for the petitioning Creditors in this matter,

THE COURT DOTH HEREBY ORDER THAT notice be given to (the Creditors, Contributors and Shareholders of The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, and all others interested in the said Company, that a winding up order has been made in this matter and that on the twentieth day of September next at the Judge-' Chambers in the City of St. John at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon an order will be made appointing a Liquidator or Liquidators of the said company.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that not thereof be given to the said Creditors, Contributors and Shareholders, and other persons interested in the said company, by publishing a copy of this order in the "Miramichi Advance," a newspaper published in the town of Chatham in the county of Northumberland, and also in the "Saint John Daily Telegraph," a newspaper published in the City of St. John ior the space of two weeks in the successive issues of the said newspapers.

Dated the 30th day of August, A. D., 1901.

E, McLEOD.
Judge Supreme Court of New Brunswick.
WM, PUGSLEY,
Solicitor for petitioning creditors

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

President McKinley Dies.

Notwithstanding the very favorable reports of President McKinley's condition for a number of days after he was treacherously shot at the Pan-American Exhibition, Buffalo, on 6th inst, unfavorable symptoms suddenly appeared last Thursday night, due apparently to the stomach failing to digest the food administered. It was known on Friday that the distinguished patient was in a most critical condition, and before six o'clock the fact that he was dying impressed itself upon the attending physicians. Preparations were then made for

FAREWELLS TO THOSE DEAREST TO HIM.

Despatches on the subject give particulars, from which we take the following:

The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another but in these periods, when his mind was particularly clear occurred events profoundly touching in character. Down stairs with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. One by one they ascended the stairway, Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox in the order given. After a momentary stay on the threshold of the death chamber they withdrew, tears streaming down their faces. After they left the sick room the physicians rallied him to consciousness, and the President almost immediately

ASKED THAT HIS WIFE BE BROUGHT.

The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely. He comforted her and bade her good bye. The President, in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7.30 chanted the words of the beautiful hymn,

"NEARER MY GOD TO THEE."

Soon afterwards his mind began to wander and he soon lost consciousness completely. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8 30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually like a child into the eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could not longer be felt in his extremities and they grew cold.

He lingered on until 2 15 Saturday morning, nearly seven and a half days after the fatal shot was fired by the assassin, Czolgosz.

He died unattended by a minister of the Gospel, but his last words were an humble submission to the will of God, in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which the assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which had marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows:

"GOOD BYE, ALL; GOOD BYE; IT IS GOD'S WAY; HIS WILL BE DONE."

His relatives and members of his official family were at the Milburn house except Secretary Wilson who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was very simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a glance at the dying statesman and turned away. He was practically unconscious during this time but powerful heart stimulants together with oxygen were employed to restore him to consciousness for the final parting with his wife.

This is the third president of the United States who has been assassinated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

shortly after being inaugurated in his 2nd term was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 15, 1865, and died on the following day. Booth escaped, but was finally discovered at Bowling Green, Virginia, and resisting arrest he was shot there April 23, 1865.

JAMES GARFIELD

was shot at a railway station, Washington, by Charles Guiteau, July 2, 1881. He lingered till September 10 of that year, and died at Elberon, New Jersey, whither he had been removed. Guiteau, his assassin, after a long trial was found guilty and was hanged June 30, 1882, nearly a year after Garfield was shot.

WILLIAM McKINLEY

was shot on 6th September inst. at 4 p.m. while holding a public reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exhibition, Buffalo. His assassin was Leon Czolgosz, 26 years old, an anarchist and disciple of Emma Goldman. He stood in the line of those being presented to the President and when his turn came to grasp his hand, he fired two shots at him from a revolver which he had concealed in a handkerchief.

OTHER ASSASSINATIONS OF RULERS

are as follows:—

Alexander II. of Russia, killed by a bomb, March 13, 1881.

President Carnot of France, stabbed, June 24, 1894.

Empress of Austria, stabbed, September 10 1898.

King Humbert of Italy, shot, July 29, 1900.

ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION.

President Jackson, January 30, 1835.

King Wilhelm of Prussia, two attempts, 1851.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, 1853.

Franz Josef of Austria, two attempts, 1853.

King Ferdinand of Naples, stabbed, 1856.

Queen Isabella of Spain, stabbed, 1856.

Queen of Greece, shot, 1862,

Wilhelm I. of Germany, 1873.

King Alfonso of Spain, shot at, 1878.

Wilhelm I. of Germany, 1878.

Czarowitz of Russia, cut by sabre, May 13, 1891.

President Faure of France, bomb, June June 13, 1897.

Kaiser Wilhelm, missile, March 6, 1901

Vice-President Roosevelt, who was so [illegible] red that Mr. McKinley was convales-

ing that he had gone hunting, was summoned by special messenger and has been sworn in as President of the United States, just as Andrew Johnson was after Lincoln's death and General Arthur after that of Garfield. President Roosevelt has requested all the members of McKinley's Cabinet to continue in office and he declares that the policy of the late President will be continued.

THEY ARE COOLING OFF:—It is said that the election petitions in this province will be dropped, and that an arrangement has or will be made to that effect. This includes the St. John city and county, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, Carleton, Charlotte and Restigouche cases.—Gazette.

Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co's Affairs.

The detailed statement of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company's affairs shows the liabilities to be $1 917.636.03 and the assets $1.805.236.98. The pulp mill itself, together with the plant, etc., is valued at $1.204.572 70

News and Notes.

A Montreal despatch of last Thursday says:—"The opposition to the sale of the debentures and coupons of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, filed by the Company in the case of N. Connolly vs. the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, was dismissed by the Court of Review this morning, on the ground that the opposition was frivolous. The decision of the Court authorized the sale to proceed."

A Kingston, Ont., despatch of 11th inst. says:—When the Dominion government gave a contract to Hon. Wm. Harty for building locomotives, on the eve of the general elections, it was charged that the price was so large that it constituted a bribe to the electors of Kingston. The contract price was $18,000 for each locomotive. It has now developed that, since, orders were taken for several locomotives for the C.P.R. at a price $2,000 in advance of the amount stipulated in the contract for Intercolonial engines. Besides this the weight of those ordered by the C. P. R. was 9,000 pound less, equivalent to $1,000. Thus, the Kingston works obtained $3,000 more per engine from a company constructing for the most part its own engines, than from the government.

DO NOT EXPERIMENT, but get Fuller's Blackberry Cordial, remember it has stood the test of long experience, a thoroughly reliable remedy for all Summer Complaints for Children and Adults, 25 cents at all dealers.

The Nova Scotia Elections.

Nova Scotia is to have a pretty quiet Assembly election, as there seems to be no hope on the part of the Conservative opposition of making any appreciable headway against the Murray government. Premier Murray, who succeeded Hon. Mr. Fielding, has pursued the progressive policy which characterized that able leader's administration, and the people of Nova Scotia are not disposed to make any change.

The hottest contest will apparently be in Colchester county, where a new man, Mr. B. F. Pearson, is the government candidate, against Mr. John F. Stairs, an ex-M. P. Mr. Stairs has been the acknowledged Conservative leader in Nova Scotia, and Mr. Pearson deserves success for his courage in entering the lists against a veteran, who has sat for two terms in the House of Commons. Mr. Pearson has, however, been identified with the development of Nova Scotia's most valuable industries. He is one of the best known Nova Scotians in business life, is a comparatively young man and, in every way up to date. Although a resident of Halifax, like Mr. Stairs, he is a native of Colchester, and we shall not be surprised to learn that the old county sufficiently appreciates the situation to induce it to accept him as one of its representatives. He has the best wishes of many friends in New Brunswick for his success.

The "America" Cup Races.

The first race in the America cup series between the yachts "Columbia" and "Shamrock II", was set down to take place on Saturday next, 21 inst., but owing to the death of President McKinley it has been postponed until the following Thursday, 26th.

When the contesting yachts are compared, 'Shamrock' is found to be the larger boat, although 'Columbia' is broader and has the longer water-line. She is not so deep, however, by eight inches. 'Columbia's' boom is also longer by two feet. But it is the mast and sail-carrying capacity where the difference is most marked. The 'Shamrock' towers over the 'Columbia' by twenty feet of the top of the club topsail pole. At a rough estimate, therefore, the 'Shamrock' will have to allow the 'Columbia' one minute over a thirty mile course. The 'Shamrock' will carry close upon 15,000 square feet of canvas, or 300 to 350 feet more than the 'Columbia.' From bow to stern the under-body of the cup challenger looks so much like the 'Columbia' that if the boats were similarly painted, it would take an expert to tell the difference. She has the same dead rise and the same easy run. Her floor is straight and, generally speaking, she is an enlarged 'Columbia.' Mr. Watson apparently endeavored to build an improved 'Columbia.' Whether he has succeeded or not will be known by the first week in October.

Great Britain's Shipping Supremacy.

Statistics just compiled show that English builders launched in July twenty-eight vessels of about 99,356 tons gross, against twenty-two vessels of about 76,818 tons gross in June. In July, 1900, twenty-seven vessels of about 83 192 tons gross were launched. For the seven months English builders have launched 154 vessels of about 521 055 tons gross, as compared with 151 vessels of about 476,057 tons gross in the corresponding period of 1900; 174 vessels of abou 476,057 tons gross in 1899, and 189 vessels of about 482 928 tons gross in 1898. One steamer, the Walmer Castle, of 12,570 tons gross, was launched at Belfast last month. There have been launched in the United Kingdom during the past seven months 321 vessels, totalling about 890,393 tons gross, as compared with 327 vessels of about 726 879 tons gross in the first seven months of last year; 368 vessels of about 802 344 tons gross in 1899; 418 vessels of about 785,527 tons gross in 1898, and 402 vessels of about 613,256 tons gross in 1897. Among the vessels launched were the battleship Cornwallis of 14 000 tons displacement by the Thames Iron Works Co.

From the books of the United States Government at the Barge Office, New York, the Shipping Gazette of that port compiles the following table of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries for the month of August, distinguishing their class and nationality.

	Stmrs	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Schrs	Total
British	138	4	9	3	41	195
American	33	1	5	—	39	78
German	45	4	1	—	--	50
Norwegian	24	—	1	—	—	25
Dutch	11	—	1	—	—	12
French	10	—	—	—	—	10
Italian	8	—	1	—	—	9
Danish	6	—	—	—	—	6
Cuban	5	—	—	—	—	5
Spanish	2	—	—	1	—	3
Austrian	2	—	—	—	—	2
Belgian	2	—	—	—	—	2
Brazalian	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	287	9	18	4	80	398

WHEN IN DOUBT as to what to use for Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cramps and all Summer Complaints don't hesitate to try Fuller's Blackberry Cordial, tried and tested for over twenty-five years. 25 cents at all dealers' in medicine.

A Tribute to the I. C. R.

"The Toronto Globe, referring to the changes on the I. C. R. says:

"The first essential step in the rehabilitation of the road was the western extension to Montreal. Although his move was severely and unreasonably criticized at the time, it is now acknowledged that no private corporation in the same position as the Minister of Railways could have made a better bargain in securing the necessary connections and terminal facilities".

"Contemporaneous with this extension there was a removal of the restrictive obligations by which the managers of the line were withheld from pushing their business according to recognized methods, and were required to turn over traffic to other lines without fair participation in the profits. A change not set forth in surveys and agreements was the emancipation of the road from the domination of adverse railway interests that prevented in many ways the development of its freight and passenger traffic.

"Thus the old, unprofitable Government line with an insignificant western terminus and decrepit service was transformed into an important railway system connecting the commercial metropolis of the Dominion with Halifax, St. John, Sydney and other less prominent Atlantic ports. With a modern equipment for passenger service and with the freight department exempt from adverse influences, the Intercolonial has been able to live down its old reputation."

"It handles a large part of the food supplies from Ontario and the West now largely imported into the Maritime Provinces, and is a popular route for tourists and all passenger traffic. The Maritime express is one of the best equipped trains on the continent, having a complete outfit of vestibule cars. The vestibule day coaches are richly finished, and the furnishings and decorations are in excellent taste. These coaches are 80 feet long and weigh 51 tons, and running over one of the best and firmest roadbeds on the continent, they minimize the jarring and unpleasantness of rapid travel. The sleeping and dining cars are each 82 feet long and the sleepers weigh 56 tons. In construction, finish and furnishings these cars are the best that ingenuity can devise and good taste can suggest, and the service and attention reflect the systematic discipline of every department:

"From being a reproach and a reflection on the Governmental operation of railways, the system has become a model in management and service, and the change has been accomplished by adopting the ordinary business methods of private corporations."

WHY EXPERIMENT when you can get a remedy that has been tested for over twenty-five years? Fuller's Blackberry Cordial, cures all Summer Complaints in Children and Adults and may be had at all dealers, price 25 cents.

The Sunday Question in St. John.

Visitors to the City of St. John are agreeably impressed with the good order, sobriety and universal respect for the day manifested by its citizens. Perhaps it was not always so, but for two or three years, at least, St. John has presented this aspect to the traveller, and tourists who, as a rule, are not demonstrative in their holiday making, often refer to our commercial metropolis as slow and puritanical in its ideas of what Sunday is for.

If, however, the members of the "Lord's Day Alliance" of St. John are not mistaken, all this apparent respect for Sunday as a day of abstinence from worldly business and the pursuit of unlawful pleasures and indulgences, is a sham. Gentlemen of that organization have approached the city council with complaints of the pursuit of business, such as the selling of intoxicants, groceries, etc., in that city, and asked for the suppression of such traffic, and so much are they impressed with the necessity for suppressing what they conceive exists in the way indicated that, appearing to believe that the chief of police and his men know all about it, but will not do their duty, that a short time since they addressed to the government of the province the following memorial:

To the Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, M. P. P., Premier of New Brunswick:

Sir—The undersigned members of the St. John Lord's Day Alliance would respectfully draw the attention of the provincial government to the fact that the laws of this province relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, beer, groceries, etc., on Sunday, are openly violated in this city. Repeated interviews of a committee of the alliance with the chief of police to whom they naturally turned for an explanation of this remissness on the part of his officers, have been followed by no practical results. It is commonly reported that instructions not to enforce the law have been given, and that these emanate from a source which the chief feels bound to obey. We, as citizens and ratepayers, respectfully request that you will cause a full and satisfactory inquiry to be made with a view to ascertaining why the police force of St. John is so remiss in its duty, and why it is that interferes with the execution of the law. The chief of police is an appointee of the government, and answerable to it for his official conduct. If the inaction of the police is not in consequence of his orders, it is at least with his knowledge and consent. The principle involved is a most important one. If one law may be set aside, so may any any other, and the legislation of the province be rendered nugatory wherever the interests of this secret power, seemingly above the law, come in collision with it.

Your memorialists would further say that they are willing to appear before the executive council in support of this memorial, and they pray that action upon it be not delayed.

The memorial was duly considered by the Governor in Council and a commission was issued to Hon. Mr. Tweedie to hold an investigation, which he proceeded to do, going to St. John on Thursday last for the purpose. He opened his court of enquiry at 3 p.m. on that day, reading his commission for holding the investigation and also the memorial.

Those present besides commissioner Tweedie were Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, Rev. George Steel, Rev. Robert Wilson, Rev. J. C. B. Appel, Rev. L. G. Macneill, Rev. W. H. Sampson, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Judge Forbes, W. J. Parks, R. T. Hayes, George E. Williams, S. L. Brittain, Dr. Smith, Chief Clark and Recorder Skinner, the latter appearing as counsel for the chief.

Rev. Mr. Fotheringham and others of the memorialists appeared to have thought that speeches were to be an important part of the proceedings, but Recorder Skinner having asked if speeches were to be accepted as evidence, the Commissioner said that serious charges had been made against the Chief of Police, and all statements of witnesses must be made under oath, that street rumors and hearsay evidence could not, under the circumstances, be taken.

Dr. Fotheringham said that witnesses were not ready. He did not want the impression to go abroad that they were accusers of the Chief of Police.

Commissioner Tweedie — "You have made serious charges against him."

Mr. Skinner thought it was a peculiar method for the alliance to demand an investigation, and then offer no witnesses.

Judge Forbes said the alliance had witnesses. They had offered the government information to investigate.

The commissioner in reply to Rev. Mr. Steele said he was willing to subpoena and pay witnesses, but not any counsel for the alliance.

Mr. Fotheringham asked for several subpoenas which were supplied to Judge Forbes in blank.

It was decided, in view of the memorialists not being ready with their witnesses, to postpone the inquiry until the following Thursday—to-day—at 10 a.m.

Mr. Skinner asked the alliance to furnish him by Monday with the specific charges they proposed making.

The alliance adjourned to the office of Judge Forbes, when it was decided that Dr. A. A. Stockton be retained as counsel.

There is, evidently, an interesting time ahead for somebody, as Thursday's Telegraph said:—

Last night a layman member of the alliance, who was present at the opening of the inquiry, told a Telegraph reporter that the alliance was preparing a strong case and had abundant evidence to substantiate all that was contained in the memorial to the government. He added the information that at least 20 witnesses would be subpoenaed and these would include liquor dealers, more especially hotel keepers who had liquor licenses, druggists, policemen and others. Members of the St. John police force, he continued, had volunteered information to members of the alliance that they were given instruction to overlook violations of the law. These policemen would be subpoenaed and were understood to be not unwilling to give evidence.

The reporter's informant, who asked that his name be withheld from publication, further stated that an agent of the alliance had procured liquor in hotels on Sundays, but on last Sunday was refused.

In the eyes of the alliance the soda water traffic on Sunday was as great a violation of the law as the sale of liquor, not that it was so much a sin but owing to the moral effect. Perhaps there might not be so much an objection if this section of the law were repealed, but so long as it was law let it be enforced. As for soda water being sold on Sunday there would be evidence produced that a government appointee informed dealers they might sell and there would be no proceedings taken.

Rev. Dr. Fotheringham, president of the alliance, was not willing to give information respecting plans of the body, because it would serve as a warning to the opposition. He said: "We have not been caught napping and will fully establish the statements we have made."

He regretted, though, that the procedure decided on by the government compelled the alliance to become antagonistic to the chief of police because he was satisfied that official personally was willing to compel the law to be observed.

When asked if the alliance had had an agent at work accumulating evidence the president was inclined to be evasive in his reply. Finally he said we have information that last Sunday was a dry one—more so than Sunday had been for a considerable period.

No one will be surprised or very much shocked if it shall be found that soda water and beer of cooling and thirst-slaking properties have been available in St. John during the late hot, summer weather, for notwithstanding that certain gentlemen, who claim to be God's ministers, appear to assume that the natural functions and cravings of those created in His image ought to be suspended on Sunday, the fact remains that they must eat and drink on that day, or suffer in health. The traveller who visits St. John and stops at the best hotels, such as the Royal, Dufferin, Victoria, etc., knows that the bars of those places are kept closed on Sunday. It is quite possible, however, that there are a number of other places where the initiated may be able to procure intoxicants. But those who conduct places of that kind in St. John and everywhere else make it their special care to keep knowledge of their business from the police. It will not surprise anyone, or be any reflection on the integrity of the force or its chief, if it shall be proved that such places exist in the city.

It will be a surprise and call for public condemnation, however, if it can be shown that the chief or the force have knowledge of these violations of the law and are restrained by any influence, whatever, from setting it in motion against the guilty parties.

There may be some officers, perhaps, who do not do their duty, or who, themselves, assist in violating the law, for a certain proportion of men of that character are to be found on every police force. Such men—if there are any on the St. John force—ought to be dismissed. The substantial gravamen of the charges in the Memorial, however, is that the Chief of Police is practically accused of preventing the law from being enforced, because he has received instructions so to do "from a source which the chief fee's bound to obey." His accusers also call attention to the fact that "the chief is an appointee of the Government and answerable to it for his official conduct." If it were not for this phase of the matter, the subject would be one for local treatment only, and the St. John Alliance and its City Council and other officials would alone be called upon to settle it amongst themselves. As however, it has been made a provincial question, and there appears really to be a charge implied against "a source which the chief feels bound to obey." the outcome will be awaited with interest all over the province.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, get the genuine, don't be deceived with any remedy offered to be just as good.

C. M. B. A. Convention.

The triennal session of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was held in the Town Hall of the town of Niagara Falls, on the 27th of August. About three hundred and seventy delegates and grand officers were present.

The delegates attended mass at the parish church, one of the priests of the Monastry of the Hospice Mount Carmel, preaching an eloquent sermon. On returning to the Town Hall, the president of the society, Hon. M. F. Hackett, called the convention to order, and introduced the Mayor of Niagara Falls to the delegates.

Mayor Slater delivered an address of welcome, and in eloquent terms commended the work of the C. M. B. A., wishing them God's speed and tendering the delegates the freedom of the town during the convention. President Hackett, who is a fluent speaker in both English and French, replied in fitting terms to Mayor Slater's address.

The business of the society was carried on during Tuesday and Wednesday, night sessions being held in order to finish the business in two days and save expense.

The gallery of the hall was open to the general public throughout the sessions and was generally well filled with spectators, many of them being ladies.

On Wednesday, at the night session, while the ballot for an election was being counted by the tellers, English and French songs were sung to while away the time.

ADDRESS BY A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN—HEARTY APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATION AND ITS WORK.

An interesting feature of the recent convention was an address by the Rev. John Crawford, B. A., a Presbyterian clergyman. It was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I assure you that I am proud to be with you to-night, and thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in asking me to address you on this occassion.

I most heartily welcome you to our town, and invite you, as our Mayor did, to share all the rights and all the privileges of this whole community. I represent an institution higher than our Mayor, for in many respects the church stands above the state, the church rules the state, when quietly it imbues the people with those principles which make for virtue and honor in the nation. I am proud of the work the C. M. B. A. is doing. Those benevolent organizations have been a power for good and a source of great blessing throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

I have noted you as you went to and fro on our streets, and I will say that any town or city in the Dominion might well be proud to entertain an assembly of such respected and cultured men and such handsome women.

I have been much impressed with the nature of the work you have been doing for the last twenty years. You have during that time helped thousands of orphans and widows, and in this way you have followed the example of our Master, Jesus Christ, by manifesting a phase of pure religion in remembering the fatherless and the widow. I bid you God-speed in your good work, and trust that the next score of years will be marked by still greater progress and success.

I see before me delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, who represent the different nationalities which heretofore have moulded, and will continue I trust to mould, our national life. I need hardly remind you that our Dominion has to-day the greatest possibilities before it of any country in the world. We have a population of only five and a quarter millions, but we have field and forest and mine capable of supporting seventy-five millions. The population of the republic to the south of us was, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, about the same as our population at the commencement of this century, and as the nineteenth century was the century of American expansion, so the twentieth century will be that of Canadian expansion, and I trust the close of this century will see Canada's population numbering seventy or seventy-five millions. If we are to be equal to our opportunities we must be animated by a spirit of toleration, such a spirit of toleration as you have manifested in the warm welcome you have given me to-night. Whether Frenchmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen or Englishmen, we must become Canadians all if this fair Dominion will become one of the best and most powerful of the nations of the world.

Canada is known to the whole world as never before; the tide of prosperity has set in upon us and the immigrants are coming to us from every shore. How then shall we be equal to our opportunities and thus establish upon Canadian soil a nation second to none of the great nations of the world? I see before me my fellow-countrymen, the French, of whose efforts in building up this country every loyal citizen has a right to be proud. May I be permitted to say that Scotchmen and Frenchmen hold in equal respect the name of one of our noblest citizens, and that citizen is Laurier.

Before me I see Irishmen who belong to the same Celtic family as my forefathers, and for that reason I may be pardoned when my heart warms to them. If we want either orators or fighting men we are sure to find them among the Irish. The Scotchmen are also here in every place, and from Halifax to Vancouver they will be found not only keeping the Sabbath, but everything else they can lay their hands on, and also giving stability to our country's life. And here, too, are the Englishmen who have done so much for the civilization of the world. At times they act and speak as if there was none beside them, but when British prowess was put to the most severe test during the last two years the regiments that were most decimated for the honor of the old flag were the 42nd Highlanders and the Irish Fusiliers. All the nationalities represented here to-night are equally proud of the Union Jack, and during the past two years have from Canadian shores gone forth to fight and die for its honor. How can we, then, on Canadian soil weld together this heterogeneous mass of humanity who are upon and who will come to our shores? How can we put one heart and one mind into this mass so that one day we shall have on Canadian soil a nation second in power and moral strength to no other in the world? We must be animated by a spirit of toleration. We must grant to every person in this fair Dominion, irrespective of nationality or creed, the rights of citizenship as long as he behaves himself.

We can, I think, unite on common ground the love of God, faith in Jesus Christ, the Redeemer and friend of man, the power of the Holy Spirit to change and sustain men. We can, on this common ground, stand and manifest to the world such a sense of honor and a love of truth as will daze the civilized nations of the earth. Along this path we may be equal to our opportunities and fulfil our destiny. Standing on this common ground we will realise the unseen bond that binds different nationalities living under the same flag into one powerful and prosperous nation.

There is an unseen cord that binds
The whole wide world together;
Through every human life it winds,
This one mysterious tether.
It links all races and all lands
Throughout their plan allotted.
And death alone unties the strands
Which God Himself hath knotted.

There are no separate lives, the chain
Too subtle for our seeing
Unites us all upon the plane
Of universal being.

The Reverend gentleman's address was received with cheers.

President Hackett replied in eloquent terms to the address of the Rev. Mr. Crawford, and those present will always remember the kindly words and advice of the two eloquent speakers—one Scotch, the other Irish—and the excellent advice given to those present for the betterment and advancement of the C. M. B. A. and kindred societies, and the grand work they are doing in building up Canada.

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