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 further 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 6th inst.

J. ARCHD 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. 1896 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 23 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 beginning, 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. 1886 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.

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

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 95	"	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 Judges' 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 notice 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 for 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.

W. PUGSLEY,
Solicitor for petitioning creditors.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

The "Globe's" Mistake.

Readers of the St. John Globe will, no doubt, overlook its mistake that a general assembly election was to be held in New Brunswick before another legislative session. The Globe lost its bearings and, in its confusion, confounded New Brunswick with Nova Scotia, in which latter province an assembly election is to take place Oct. 2nd, nomination day being 25th inst. The next general assembly election in this province will probably not be held until some time in '93, which will give the Globe plenty of time to recover its reckoning and ascertain whither it has been drifting.

The Sun's Method.

At last week's meeting of the Board of Education at Fredericton Mr. J. Flavien Doucet, of Petit Rocher, was appointed an inspector of schools. On the day after the appointment was made the St. John Sun asserted that a promise had been made in the legislature by Premier Tweedie that a French Inspector would be appointed but had been ignored. The Sun, it appears, had learned of the fulfilment of Mr. Tweedie's promise, and with its usual perversity of misrepresentation, conceived the idea that it was "good politics" to pretend that no appointment had been made, and thus appeal to the prejudices of the people supposed to be interested.

The Condition of the Town Streets.

The condition of the streets of the town is necessarily bad just now, owing to the excavations being made for the laying of the water and sewer pipes, but the contractors for both of these services have completed the pipe-laying, and back-filled, in some streets, and should have left the latter in as good condition as they found them, as their contracts require them to do. They have not done so, however, and unless the town's engineers, Messrs. Lea & Coffin, see to the matter and the contractors are made to understand that they must, as they finish, do the necessary clearing-up, grading and levelling to restore our thoroughfares to as good condition as they found them, they will not be paid.

Owing to the work of putting in the systems having been contracted for by piecemeal, instead of en bloc, as it ought to have been, there is a divided responsibility, in reference to the condition in which the streets are left, between the contractors for the water and the sewerage pipe-laying, respectively, and unless each is now kept up to the requirements of his contract in this important particular, it may happen that difficulties will arise in compelling them to do their duty to the town. If the town had some capable, experienced person to look after the condition of the streets, those on which the water and sewerage pipes are already laid would not present the rough, debris-strewn and uneven surfaces they do at the present time.

We must depend, for this bringing of the contractors to a proper performance of their duty, upon Messrs. Lea & Coffin and their staff, because the town has no one else capable of dealing with the matter, and the Mayor must make it his duty to see that it is not longer neglected.

Some of the members of the Town Council referred to this subject at last Monday evening's meeting, but they should not let it end in talk only. Action—and prompt action at that—is necessary, for it is probable that the pipe-laying will not be finished until very late in the fall, when the ground will be snow-covered; and if the final pressure-tests are then made and the contractors paid—as they may be—it will take a good many dollars of the ratepayers' money, instead of the contractors' to put the streets in order next summer. Let the contractors, therefore, be required to finish their work cleanly as they go along.

The Usual Way.

Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, who is a millionaire lumber manufacturer has, at last been proceeded against by the Department of Justice under the statute which prohibits the dumping of sawdust into water stretches frequented by fish. Mr. Booth has a big mill at the Chaudiere, and throws the sawdust from it into the Ottawa River. The emptying of sawdust into the Ottawa has long been a source of trouble. It was found, after a careful investigation, that the practice not only destroyed fish, but was gradually filling up the channel of the stream. In the interest of both fisheries and navigation, therefore, it was necessary that all mill-owners on the Ottawa should comply with the law. The Ottawa is one of the great rivers of Canada. It is about eight hundred miles long, from its source in Lake Temiscamingue to its mouth on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, ninety-seven miles below the city of Ottawa, and has many tributaries such as the Gatineau, 420 miles long; the Madawaska, 210 miles; the Petawawa, 140 miles; Riviere de Lievre and others, from 90 to 160 miles long. It has been estimated that the valleys of the Ottawa and its tributaries are capable of sustaining a population nearly double that of the whole of Canada. The national sin of permitting one man and his interests to defy the law and ruin the navigation and fisheries of such a river for all time will, therefore, be apparent. The Ottawa waters are greater in length and volume than those of all the rivers of New Brunswick, yet, while all lumber mill owners on the Ottawa, excepting Mr. Booth, have complied with the law and established furnaces for burning their sawdust, that gentleman has continued to do about as it pleased him in the matter. A month ago, he was warned that action would be taken against him unless he complied with the law, but he said he wanted another year before he could take care of his sawdust. This being but a continuation of old promises, the Fisheries Department would not entertain his proposal. Now, seeing that he must do as other people are required to, his friends are saying that if the law is enforced he will remove his mill to some other city. The cry of "the poor laboring man" is raised by interested parties—just as it is done wherever possible when general public rights are asserted as against the encroachment thereon of the autocrat and monopolist. It is to be hoped that the Department of Justice will pursue the matter to its rightful conclusion and compel Mr. Booth to do as others in the lumber business on the Ottawa and elsewhere in Canada have done long ago.

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.

An Investigation.

Premier Tweedie goes to St. John this morning to open the investigation of the complaints made by members of the Evangelical Alliance of that city against Chief of Police Clark for non-enforcement of the Sunday law, which was brought by memorial to the notice of the Government at its last week's session in Fredericton.

A Fish Story.

The Fredericton Gleaner said last week:—

Reports from the fishing resorts on the North Shore indicate that the prolonged drought has had a disastrous effect upon the trout and salmon fisheries. Although numerous fishing parties have been whipping the streams very poor catches have been made and many American fishermen have left for their homes. A gentleman who has just returned from the fishing grounds stated that trout and salmon are dying by hundreds as the result of the water in the streams being heated to a point where existence is impossible. Rain is greatly needed.

The writer has been over a number of the North salmon rivers and has found no such mortality as the Gleaner's informant states. It is true that the water in all North Shore rivers is unusually low, and the salmon, grilse and trout are collected in the pools to a greater extent than usual, but it is not true that the fish are dying as stated. What water is getting into the rivers is almost altogether from springs and it has, especially for a fortnight or more, kept fairly cool by the night temperature. It is the net and spear that are doing deadly work wherever guardianship is not strict and faithfully attended to.

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 America Cup Races.

Two new yachts—the "Constitution" and "Independence"—were built in the United States this year to defend the America cup. The Independence was not allowed to enter into the competition for the honor of defending the great trophy, because her owner, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson is not a member of the New York Yacht Club, under whose auspices alone the defender must sail. The Constitution and last year's successful defender, "Columbia" raced against each other for some time for the purpose of enabling the N. Y. Yacht Club's challenge committee to determine which of them should sail in the cup races against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock II., of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. On Thursday last the decision was announced by the secretary of the N. Y. Y. Club in the following terms:—

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—After carefully weighing the relative merits of the Columbia and the Constitution in the light of 18 finished races which the boats have sailed this season, the challenge committee of the New York Yacht Club, at a meeting on board the flagship to-day, decided that the Constitution was too much of an unknown quantity and that the America's cup would be safer by being defended by the Columbia. The formal notice of the committee's decision is as follows:

"At a meeting of the committee on challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club held on the flagship at 11.30 a.m. to day, the Columbia was selected to represent the New York Yacht Club."

The prevailing opinion is that the decision is a wise one. The interest in the races for the cup intensifies as the time for them approaches, and although some would-be authorities decried the challenger when she met with the mishap of carrying away her mast, and intimated that she could not win, there is a feeling in well-informed yachting circles that there has never been a better prospect of the cup changing custodians than there is this year. Should the Irish boat win it will be interesting to read the explanations of those who were so ready to condemn her.

News and Notes.

Indiana glass manufacturers are communicating with the government relative to establishing their works in Canada.

Prince Chun has made the Chinese Emperor's apology to Emperor William of Germany for the murder of Baron Von Kettler.

Despatches received at New York state that the Yangtse River in China has overflowed and that one third of the people of Shanghai have been drowned.

Archibald Lanceley, son of the caretaker of Centenary Church, Hamilton, has been arrested on the charge of having stolen the collection plate of Sunday night, 1st inst., containing about $100.

The election petition of John McAllister against James Reid, M. P., of Restigouche has been set for trial at Dalhousie October 1st.

The election petition trial of Dr. A. A. Stockton against Col. Tucker, M. P., of St. John, has been fixed for trial Tuesday, Sept. 24 in St. John.

The going to and fro of certain persons between London and Cape Town is to be stopped by the Government. The Pall Mall Gazette says the mails of other suspected persons have been examined and that important correspondence has been seized.

A Milan, Italy, despatch of 5th inst. says:—

"An Anarchist of the name of Jaffer, who was extradited from Switzerland on suspicion that he was an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was released yesterday after an examination by a magistrate who ruled that there was no evidence of a plot to take the life of the King. Thereafter a police decree was issued banishing Jaffer from Italy. He says that he will immediately go to the United States."

The United States appears to be the Mecca of Europe's refugee cut-throats. They should be collected as they arrive and kept afloat in some hulk until enough were on board to make it worth while to tow them out to sea and scuttle the whole outfit. They are not fit to live and their destruction by wholesale would benefit the world morally and make it safer for the rest of the human race.

A London despatch of 4th inst. says:—The Ecumenical Methodist conference opened in Wesley's Chapel this morning with a good attendance. The session was begun with devotional exercises, in the course of which King Edward and President McKinley were prayed for.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the most Rev. Frederick Temple D. D., and the Bishop of London, the Rt. Rev. A. F. W. Ingraham, D. D., sent friendly messages, the Archbishop of Canterbury praying God's blessing on deliberations. The Bishop of London sent a similar message but added the hope that some day the Methodists might be re-united with the Episcopalians.

A later despatch says that the conference voted not to receive the messages of the Archbishop and Bishop, on the ground that they were not addressed to it directly but came through the editor of a religious paper.

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.

Attempted Assassination of President McKinley!

Shot by a creature to whom he was extending a courteous and friendly hand!

The assassin taken and imprisoned.

He is a Polish anarchist and says he intended to kill the President.

MR. MCKINLEY WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—President McKinley, who on Thursday contributed to making what the papers called 'the proudest day in Buffalo's history,' to-day lies with his life in a balance, at the home on Deleware avenue of Mr. John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American Exhibition, on the grounds of which, yesterday afternoon, a too successful attempt was made to assassinate the head of the national government.

It was a few minutes after four p.m., while President McKinley was holding a public reception in the great Temple of Music on the Pan-American grounds, that the cowardly attack was made, with what success time alone can tell.

Standing in the midst of crowds numbering thousands, surrounded by every evidence of good-will,

PRESSED BY A MOTLY THRONG OF POLYGLOT PEOPLES,

showered with expressions of love and loyalty, beseiged by multitudes all eager to clasp his hand—amidst these surroundings, and with the ever recurring plaudits of an admiring army of sightseers ringing in his ears, the blow of the assassin fell, and in an instant pleasure gave way to pain, admiration to agony, and pandemonium followed.

THE HUMAN BEAST.

Down at police headquarters sits a medium-sized man of commonplace appearance, with fixed gaze directed on the floor, who presses his lips firmly together and listens with an air of assumed indifference to the persistent stream of questions, arguments, objurgations and admonitions with which his captors seek to induce or compel him to talk.

It was just after the daily organ recitals in the Temple of Music that the dastardly attempt was made. Planned with diabolical ingenuity and finesse the assassin carried out the work without a hitch, and should his designs fail and the President survive, only to Divine Providence can be attributed that beneficent result.

THE GUARDS AVAILED NOT.

The President, though well guarded by United States Secret Service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the raised dais upon which stands the great pipe organ at the east end of the structure. Throngs of people crowded in at the various entrances, to gaze upon their executive, perchance to clasp his hand, and then fight their way out in the good natured mob that every minute swelled and multiplied at the points of ingress and egress.

THE FATEFUL SCENE.

The President was in a cheerful mood and was enjoying to the full the hearty evidences of good will which everywhere met his gaze. Upon his right stood Mr. John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, president of the Pan-American Exhibition, chatting with the President and introducing to him especially persons of note who approached. Upon the President's left stood Mr. Cortelyou, his secretary. It was shortly after four p.m., when out of the throng which surrounded the presidential party, a medium sized man of ordinary appearance and plainly dressed in black, approached as if to greet the President. Both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn noticed that one of the man's hands was swathed in a bandage or handkerchief. The reports of by-standers differ as to which hand. He worked his way amid the stream of people up to the edge of the dais until he was within two feet of the President.

THE CRACK OF THE REVOLVER.

President McKinley smiled, bowed and extended his hand, when the sharp crack of a revolver rang out.

There was an instant of almost complete silence, the President stood stock still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment, on his face. Then he retreated a step, while a pallor began to steal over his features.

THE ASSASSIN SEIZED.

Then came a commotion. With a leap three men threw themselves forward, and sprang toward the assassin. Two of them were United States Secret Service men who were on the lookout and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity as had here befallen the President and the nation. The third was a bystander, a negro, who had only an instant previously grasped in his dusky palm the hand of the President.

The President's assailant, in a twinkling, was borne to the ground, his weapon was wrested from his grasp and strong arms pinioned him. Then the vast multitude which thronged the edifice began to realize the awfulness of the scene, of which they had been unwilling witnesses.

HE CAME FOR THE PURPOSE.

The police learned that the name of the assassin is Leon Czolgosz. He gave his name as Nieman, and said to a detective late last night at police headquarters, that he was born in Detroit and came here from Cleveland to kill President McKinley.

THE PRESIDENT'S COOLNESS.

After the first shock of the assassin's shots, he retreated a step, then as the detectives leaped upon his assailant he turned, walked steadily to a chair and seated himself, at the same time removing his hat and bowing his head in his hands. In an instant Messrs. Cortelyon and Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the President meanwhile admonishing those about him to remain calm and telling them not to be alarmed

'But you are wounded,' cried his secretary. 'Let me examine.'

'No, I think not,' answered the President. 'I am not badly hurt, I assure you.'

Nevertheless his outer garments were hastily loosened and when a trickling stream of crimson was seen to wind its way down his breast, spreading its tell-tale stain over the white surface of the linen, their worst fears were confirmed.

The President was removed to the home of Mr. Milburn at 7.25 p.m.

THE PRISONER REMOVED.

The President's assailant was hustled to the rear of the building by two exhibition guards, McCauley and James, where he was held while the building was cleared, and then turned over to Mr. Bull, superintendent of the Buffalo police department, who took the prisoner to No. 13 police station, and later to the police headquarters. As soon as the crowd in the temple of Music had been dispersed sufficiently, the President was removed in the automobile ambulance and taken to the exhibition hospital, where an examination was made. The best medical skill was summoned, and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best known practitioners were at the patient's side. The President retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed upon the operating table and subjected to anaesthetics.

The President's secretary last night gave out the following statement:

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following bulletin was issued by the physicians at 7 p.m.:—

The President was shot about four o'clock. One bullet struck him on the upper portion of the breast bone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and a half inches to the left of the median line. The abdomen was opened through that line of the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach. The opening in the front wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk sutures; after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach. This was found and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organs was discovered.

The patient stood the operation well; pulse of good quality, rate of 130; condition at the conclusion of operation was gratifying. The result cannot be foretold. His present condition justifies hope of recovery.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

SKETCH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CAREER.

Mr. McKinley has been President of the United States since March 4, 1897. He was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843. He was educated and taught school in his native state for several years. He enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry on June 11, 1861, and his promotion was rapid, becoming captain on July 25, 1864. He served on the staffs of Generals Hayes, Crooke and Hancock, and was breveted major in the United States Volunteers by President Lincoln, for gallantry in battle on March 13, 1865. After being mustered out in 1865, he studied law, and became a barrister two years later, settling at Canton, which was his home until he became President. He became a member of the National House of Representatives in 1876, and for fourteen years represented the congressional district of which his county was a part. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he reported the tariff law of 1890. In 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, and was re-elected two years afterwards by a plurality of 80,995. In 1892 he was chairman of the Republican convention which renominated Benjamin Harrison and at which 182 votes were cast for him, in spite of his determined refusal to allow his name to stand.

On June 18, 1896, he was nominated as President of the United States at St. Louis, receiving 661 out of a total of 905 votes. He was elected President at the ensuing November election by a popular plurality of six hundred thousand votes and received 271 electoral votes as against 176 for William Jennings Bryan. In 1900 he was re-elected President.

A few months ago the sympathy of the whole world went out to him on account of the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley, to whom he is devotedly attached. For weeks he scarcely ever left her side and it is only quite recently that Mrs. McKinley has been able to travel.

The civilized world rejoices to learn that there is every prospect that the assassin's attempt on President McKinley's life was a failure and that the distinguished sufferer will be as well as ever in a few weeks.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state and province (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $18 00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Chatham Town Council.

The regular monthly meeting of Chatham Town Council was held on Monday evening in the Town Hall, His Worship, Mayor Snowball, presiding.

The minutes being read and confirmed—

The clerk read a letter from Mr. T. Hober, Supt. of the Canada Eastern Railway, in reference to the council's communication on the subject of better protection of the public at the level crossings on lower Water Street and the Richibucto Road, promising attention thereto at an early date.

The Mayor read, also, a letter from Messrs. T. A. McLean & Son concerning 185 yards of alleged rock work in dispute and not certified by the engineer for payment in the August account. Fyled.

Other communications handed in by the Mayor were ordered to be fyled.

The Mayor read a letter from Mr. J. D. Creaghan giving the town the right to carry the sewer discharge pipe through his property adjoining the Dominion public building property.

The Mayor also read a communication from Mr. R. W. Alward, Secy of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute, requesting the use of the Council Chamber for holding their annual meeting in October. Granted, on motion of ald. Maher.

Tenders for the intake dam and laying of water pipe from the wells to the pumping station from Messrs. McLean & Son and Wm. Lawlor, and a third just received from a party not stated, were referred to the Public Works Committee.

Ald. Hocken, from the Public Works Committee reported as follows:

Your committee beg to submit the following report:

The standpipe foundation is completed with the exception of some grading which is to be done after the standpipe has been erected, and the engineers in charge are well satisfied with the work.

The coal shed at the pumping station is completed as far as the work required to be done by the contractors.

The contractor for the pumping station is pushing his work along very well and will soon be ready for the reception of the pumps.

Work in laying the water and sewer pipes is progressing favourably.

Your committee would recommend the following insurance be placed on the electric light buildings and plant, as follows:

Station	$1,000 00
Engine house attached	300 00
Coal shed	150 00
Coal	500 00
2 Mather dynamos, $350 00,	700 00
Large Edison dynamo,	1,000 00
2 Edison dynamos, $250	500 00
Switch and bank board	800 00
2 engines, $400 and $500	900 00
2 boilers, $500	1,000 00
	$6,850 00

The report was considered section by section and all adopted, with the exception of the insurance recommendations, which passed, after omitting therefrom the proposed insurance on the Electric Light station boilers.

Ordered, on motion of ald. Murray, that the Mayor be authorised to effect the insurance recommended. Also that bills read be paid.

Ald. Murdoch, from the Police and Light Committee, reported a number of bills for payment; also that the police officers had requested ten days' holidays each.

Adopted.

Ald. Murdoch intimated that one policeman at a time would be granted leave and that it might not be necessary to engage extra men to take the place of the officers absent on leave.

Ald. Nicol, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Your committee met on the 5th inst., to consider Mr. Smith's bill for printing by-laws, and the statements of members of the last Council and others, relating thereto are herewith submitted. The committee recommends the payment of the bill less the $5 charged for holding type standing in forms.

Ald. Nicol was proceeding to read a report which he, himself, had made of statements of persons who had been asked by him to appear before the Finance Committee for examination on the subject of the printing of the by-laws.

The Council, generally, did not want to hear him, but he seemed to have some special reason for desiring to read the paper he had prepared. He was told that as he, as chairman, had recommended the payment of the bill, the reading of the evidence on which the report was made could be dispensed with.

Ald. Nicol, not to be thwarted in his purpose, proceeded to make a speech, in which he gave his version of the matter. By this it appeared that he was in doubt as to whether Mr. Smith, who had tendered, at the solicitation of ex-ald. Watt, to print the by-laws at fifty cents a page, was not bound by a statement he had made at a Council meeting some time before he was invited to tender, that he could put the whole job in type and submit to the Council proofs if necessary.

At the committee meeting Mr. Smith was questioned about this and he stated that he said proofs could be so submitted, simply as a reply to another printer with a small and poorly equipped office who had said it could not be done, but ald. Nicol in presenting the matter to the Council, suppressed this part of Mr. Smith's statement and emphasised that of ex-alderman Watt, made after Mr. Smith had left the committee meeting, and one of ex-Mayor Loggie, to the effect that they thought the proofs were to be submitted, although ald. Nicol knew that there was no stipulation for, or attempt to require Mr. Smith, under his contract, to keep the matter in type until proofs were read by the Council.

Ald. Nicol also stated that Mr. Watt had said to the committee that Mr. Smith had applied to his office for the copy of the by-laws for the purpose of printing them, but he had referred him to the By Law Committee, and that Mr. Watt also thought that a proof was to be submitted.

Ald. Nicol also referred to the fact that ex-alderman McKay, was chairman of the By-Law Committee at the time, but he, ald. Nicol, finally admitted that it had been shown that Mr. Smith had not undertaken to submit proofs of the work.

After ald. Nicol had made his statement, ald. Hocken said that Mr. W. J. Loggie, the attorney who had been engaged by the Council to revise the by-laws, had stated that ex-alderman Watt had instructed him to give the copy to Mr. Smith to be printed, and that nothing was said to him by ex-ald. Watt or anyone else as to proofs being submitted. Mr. Loggie also stated that he had taken the copy to Mr. Smith's office to be printed, as Mr. Watt had directed. Mr. Watt had also personally stated to him, ald. Hocken, that Mr. Smith had done the work according to Mr. Loggie's revision and ought to be paid for it.

Mr. Smith, who was present as a reporter, was, on motion of ald. Maher, heard, and he expressed regret that ald. Nicol had seen fit to make such biassed statements of the matter that they seemed malicious. He would, however, acquit him of malicious intent, and rather assume that he had been misled by the interested misstatements of other parties. He said ald. Watt had come to his office and asked what he would print the by-laws for. He gave him his price—either verbally or in writing; he could not say which. It was fifty cents a page. Subsequently, Mr. Loggie, the lawyer, who, as Mr. Watt had told him, was engaged to revise the by-laws brought the copy to his office—as he understood by Mr. Watt's instructions—and it was printed in due course. Mr. Watt's statement that he, Mr. Smith, had gone to his, Watt's, office for the copy, and been referred by Mr. Watt to the By-Law Committee, was absolutely untrue. He assumed, when Mr. Loggie brought the copy to his office, pursuant to Mr. Watt's understood instructions, that he was authorised to do so as the Council's legal agent in the matter. He did not know that Mr. McKay was chairman of the By-Law Committee, but assumed that Mr. Watt was because he was the member of the Council who transacted the business with him. Mr. McKay he remembered was so seldom at Council meetings that a special session had once to be called so that he could be present to save his seat from forfeiture for non-attendance. He was surprised at ald. Nicol seeming to repudiate lawyer Loggie's authority to transact business for the Council, in view of his recent anxiety to sanction everything another attorney for the town had done and charged for, and he regretted that ald. Nicol had made so much ado over this by-law bill, for purposes which it was not easy to understand.

Ald. Nicol said all the discussion had arisen over his not being allowed to read "the report of the evidence." He was then allowed to read his paper on the subject, which included only fragments of the statements made by those who had responded to his invitation to appear before the committee last Saturday evening. It was noted for the fulness with which Mr. Watt's statements were given and the suppression of those of Mr. Smith, which were given earlier in the evening, for Mr. Watt did not appear until Mr. Smith had been questioned and retired.

It was finally ordered that Mr. Smith's bill be paid, less $5 charged for correcting errors in the copy furnished, which Mr. Smith found and called Mr. Watt's attention to on reading the proofs, and for keeping the type standing for several months awaiting the promised revision of the by-law relating to the erection and repair of buildings in a certain district fronting on Water Street. Mr. Watt had said, when he was an alderman, that Mr. Smith was entitled to receive payment for this, but he denied doing so before the committee.

This little "circus" of ald. Nicol's being ended other business was proceeded with.

A bill of $37.50 of W. J. Loggie for attending in a case against Byron J. Keating for by-law violation, was referred to the By-law Committee.

The Mayor and Treasurer were further authorised to sign water and sewerage debentures, to the amount of $60,000 and to hypothecate same and give notes for sums required for water and sewerage purposes.

A bill of R. A. Lawlor, $45, for prosecution of Scott Act cases, was ordered to be paid; salary bills of supt. McKay and janitor and engineer Craig were also ordered to be paid.

Ald. Murdoch read bill of Stephen and Isaac Jackson on account of building coal shed at pumping station, $193.25, which was ordered to be paid.

Ald. Hocken, from the Fire Committee, said there was nothing of importance to report. He read some bills, which were ordered to be paid. A bill from A. H. Marquis for work of "half a man" and "half a horse" suppressing fire, etc. was not entertained.

Ald. Hocken moved that the Montreal Pipe Company be paid $16,520, less 10% to be held until completion of their contract.

Carried.

The Mayor said he had a note from ald. McIntosh, who was not well, saying he and Mr. Johnston, trackmaster of the Canada Eastern Railway had come to arrangements for safeguarding the public at the crossings of that line in the town. The matter of the railway placing lights as requested was still in abeyance.

Ald. Maher said the attention of the Town superintendent ought to be called to the condition in which the contractors for the laying of the sewer and water pipes were leaving the streets.

The Mayor said he had directed the contractors' attention to this matter already.

Ald. Murray said he had spoken to the superintendent of the same matter, but nothing had yet been done.

Ald. Murray, seconded by ald. Maher, moved that the Public Works Committee be authorised to purchase the necessary piping and fittings for one hundred house services; also to fence the stand pipe station with a nine-wire fence, having one gate.

Carried.

Ald. Murray said Mr. Andrew Brown had complained that the proposed underdrain on Princess Street had been abandoned and he wished to have the matter brought before the council.

The Mayor said engineer Lea had said that more under drains were being put in than were contemplated. Underdrains, Mr. Lea said, at places such as that named, were really not necessary.

Ald. Murray moved that the matter of sub-drains be referred to the Board of Works with power to consult with the engineers.

Adopted.

Adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow, Tuesday, evening.

The Council reassembled, pursuant to adjournment.

The subject of tenders for constructing the intake dam, etc., at Morrison's Brook, was considered, under advisement with Mr. Scott, resident engineer, who was present.

The tenders were—

T. A McLean & Son:

Construction of intake dam, $1,450 00.

Laying vitrified pipe line $395.00, and $2.85 additional per yard for rock excavation; or all work connected with the cast iron suction main, vitrified pipe and intake dam, $2,390.

Or will construct the intake dam for $555.00 and $2.86 per yard for rock excavation.

Wm. Lawlor—

The intake dam and screening chamber, $888.00

Laying vitrified pipe, $532.00.

1050 ft. iron pipe to pumping station, $1,024.00

James Mowatt—

Intake dam, $1,250.

On motion on ald. Nicol, seconded by ald. Morris, the contract for the intake dam and screening chamber was awarded to Wm. Lawlor, at $888.00, the work to be done to the satisfaction of the engineer, and under his inspection.

On motion of ald. Murray, seconded by ald. Maher, the tender of T. A. McLean & Son for laying the vitrified pipe to the pumping station at $395 plus $2.85 per yard for rock excavation; and laying the cast iron suction main at $5[illegible] plus $2.85 for rock excavation, was accepted, the work to be done under inspection, etc., as above.

The Council adjourned for committee work.

The Council, on reassembling, adopted the schedule of water rates substantially as published in the ADVANCE a short time since.

They determined also on a charge of ten dollars for each permit to enter the sewers.

DEERING! DEERING!! DEERING!!!

For the next month or two the

MUSIC OF THE DEERINGS

will be heard on every farm. It will be sung by the

DEERING one-horse-mowers,
DEERING two-horse-mowers,
DEERING Reapers,
DEERING Binders,

and the farmers will, while using them, join in the harmony and swell the chorus in every field.

Meantime our full staff will be employed in setting up and sending out these machines, as well as

MAXWELL'S HAY-TEDDERS AND MAXWELL'S LOADERS.

TWO CARLOADS of the DEERING MACHINES have already arrived at Chatham, direct from the factories in Chicago, without breaking bulk, and more are to follow.

We shall be glad