

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. of Amherst have been awarded the contract for the new University residence at Sackville; contract price, \$45,000.

The first green corn of the season was brought down by the str. May Queen on Monday. The consignment was for D. J. Purdy.

Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., has accepted an invitation to lecture on Jerusalem in the Baptist church of Jerusalem square, N. S., on the 15th.

Novlan's cigar factory at Buctouche, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, was partially insured in the Victoria-Montreal Ins. Co.

Basil Smith, a Springhill miner, was drowned at Springhill on Sunday while bathing. He was single and twenty years of age. A companion with him was unable to render any assistance.

The Norwegian ship Akershus, Capt. Marcussen, from Limerick, arrived here last evening. She came out in 23 days and will load lumber for Melbourne or Adelaide. The Akershus is an iron vessel.

The commissioners of the general public hospital have accepted the tender of Messrs. F. & S. Walker, Union street, to do the heating and ventilating of the eastern wing, in accordance with the plans prepared by Mr. Barber, the American expert.

The remains of a young man named Lawrence, who died in Dawson City, went to Fredericton Junction on the Atlantic express yesterday from Montreal, and were transferred to the branch line to Fredericton and thence to Burt Corner for burial. The expenses for transportation of the body from Dawson City to Fredericton were over \$100.

At a meeting of the members of the Waterloo-street Free Baptist church, last night, it was decided to extend a unanimous call to Rev. C. T. Phillips Woodstock to become pastor of the church. The following delegates were elected to the 7th district meeting, to be held at Chocolate Cove, Charlotte Co., the last of this week: Theo. Dunlap, Jas. Patterson, etc.

On Wednesday next Mrs. Amy Bizard, of McDonald's Point, Queens county, will celebrate her 107th birthday. This wonderful old lady is hale and hearty, in full possession of her faculties and able to thoroughly enjoy life. Her relatives, many of them living in this city, are planning a big celebration in honor of the event, and it is likely a number of St. John friends will attend.

Halfax is building a grain elevator to be more correct, a grain elevator is being built in Halfax. St. John has two grain elevators, with another in the making. The boilers and engines of the Halfax elevator are from Quebec, the machinery from Chicago. According to the contractor, Halfax carpenters knocked off because they could not stand the strain of working one hundred feet above the sidewalk.

Lodge Deputy of Elmisdale lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 342, Lewis Beach, installed the following officers for the ensuing quarter on the 2nd inst.: Reynolds White, C. T.; Aggie Vanwart, V. T.; Ida Lesquie, S. J. T.; Alice Lesquie, F. S.; Louisa White, T.; Minnie Gordon, sec.; Mrs. T. R. Seely, chap.; D. H. Seely, W. Fred Fortin, D. M.; Bertha Gordon, A. S.; James Pullerton, guard; Holly Holdover, sentinel; Hiram Lesquie, P. C. T.; James A. White, lodge deputy. Elmisdale lodge has quite a large membership and is doing a good work.

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DEATH OF EX JUDGE PALMER.

One of the Master Legal Minds of Canada, And a Foremost Figure in New Brunswick Public Life for Half a Century.

His Career as an All Round Lawyer, Politician, Business Man, and Judge—Was a Prominent Member of the Methodist Church.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) The late Judge Palmer was seriously injured by accident in the Boston subway a few months ago, and was removed to his home here. For a time there were strong hopes of recovery, but a few weeks ago it was decided to bring him home. Dr. Quigley, who was associated with him in the Essex case, went on to accompany him to his home here the judge bore up wonderfully, and even as late as three days before his death dictated to Dr. Quigley some points in connection with the Essex case. The injury he received was supplemented by an influenza trouble, which hastened his death. His end was extremely peaceful.

Death came at 7:30 last evening. Mrs. Palmer, Dr. Inches, the nurse, and Dr. R. E. Quigley were present. Dr. Quigley went up about six o'clock in the evening, and the dying man recognized him and held his hand for some time. He asked them to take him up a little, and ease his position. This was done and he spoke no more. He saw that the end was drawing nigh, and it came without struggle. Like a tired child he fell asleep. Mr. Palmer's death was a great loss to the world, spoken some time before he passed away, was: "Fanny—tell the world I leave it to you."

Acacia Lockwood Palmer, ex-judge in equity, and for a long term of years one of the leaders of the New Brunswick bar, was a descendant of an English family, which settled in New York about 1742. His grandfather, Captain Gideon Palmer, was born in New York state (then province) in 1746, and served as lieutenant and captain in the famous DeLancey corps of royalists, during the revolutionary war. At the close of that long struggle for independence, Captain Palmer left a handsome property in Westchester, New York, came to New Brunswick and settled at Gloucester, Westmorland county. A. L. Palmer was born at Sackville, 18th August, 1820, the son of Philip Palmer, land surveyor, and Sarah Ayer, both natives of Westchester, New York. He was educated in the Sackville grammar school, principally under the instruction of that excellent teacher, Mr. Ross, later head of Dalhousie College, Halifax; studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1844, and was called to the bar of the province in 1846. Mr. Palmer practiced at Dorchester until 1867, in which year he was elected to the office of clerk and removed to St. John. He was president of the Bar Association of New Brunswick for a number of years, and while he remained in practice stood in the front rank among the lawyers of the province. During his career as a legal career of thirty years Mr. Palmer established a reputation as a master of law and as a keen and logical reasoner that brought him into prominence in connection with the most widely divergent character and involving the most intricate points of law. He was also a great criminal lawyer, and was engaged as counsel in a number of famous cases. His successful defence of the Osborne family, accused of the murder of Timothy McCarthy of Moncton, in October, 1877, was an effort that won for Mr. Palmer an unenviable fame. The case before the crown was most ably conducted by the Hon. W. H. Tuck (now Chief Justice Tuck), and so far as popular sentiment went, it was dead against Mr. Palmer. The first trial for murder, at Dorchester, lasted 37 days, and resulted in the dismemberment of the jury. A second trial was ordered, and it too ended in the same way. It is a matter of history that had not Mr. Palmer underlined the previous career of Annie Parker, the chief witness for the crown, and established her utter unreliability, the jury would have been a unit for conviction. As it was, the first jury stood off for conviction and one for acquittal; the second jury 3 to 4. If the secret pages in connection with the remarkable taking off of McCarthy are ever unveiled, Mr. Palmer's management of the defence will stand out in a stronger light than is thrown on it by the official records.

Mr. Palmer's intimate acquaintance with the shipping business, in all its details made him an authority in marine matters, and his presence in the admiralty and other courts where shipping proper was the issue, was in great demand. Back of all this, and the knowledge of the general practice of the law he had acquired at Dorchester, which formed a solid groundwork for his success in special lines, Mr. Palmer was strong where other members of the long robe are weak. He had a practical acquaintance with many practical things. His command of details was amazing. Talking to a farmer, he appeared to be holding but wide awake tiller of the sail; to a millwright, he was an authority on mill machinery and how to operate it. There are men in St. John today who have reason to remember how quick-witted and how successfully, when occasion demanded, Mr. Palmer mastered the art of profitably running a cotton mill.

Now that the bar could more speedily turn over part of its client's advantage. His resourcefulness was feared by every man on the opposite side, and by none more than by the brightest minds of the bar who knew him best. It is not given, however, to the greatest of men to excel in all things.

During a critical stage in the Cowe case, better known as the sinking of the back Brothers Bridge, the late S. R. Thomson, himself one of the most gifted speakers who ever graced the New Brunswick bar, remarked to the reporter, then present, "If the Almighty had endowed Palmer with the genius of eloquence, he would have been a most dangerous man!"

Mr. Palmer took an active hand for some years in the higher politics of Canada. He was a strong advocate of confederation. Twice he contested Westmorland in the interest of union, but was defeated, but was each time defeated. He was an unsuccessful candidate for St. John city in the house of assembly in 1870, but he was elected to the house of commons for the 2nd constituency of St. John at the general contest of 1874 and was re-elected in 1874, serving through the second and third parliaments as a staunch liberal conservative and an ardent supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

In 1879 Mr. Palmer was appointed judge in equity in the supreme court of New Brunswick, and in that capacity displayed a breadth of legal knowledge, a fairness and a fastidiousness that placed him in the front rank of Canadian jurists. There were no delays in Judge Palmer's court; certainly not in Judge Palmer's making. His judgments were promptly delivered, something that clients as well as counsel appreciated. In consequence of ill-health Judge Palmer sent in his resignation March 31, 1894, and nine days later he received notice of its acceptance. The vacancy on the supreme court bench, thus created, was filled by the appointment of Judge Vanwart.

After his resignation of Judge Palmer spent a large portion of his time in the United States, where his eminent legal abilities were in demand, and it was not until a comparatively recent period that he made his reappearance in the New Brunswick courts, as leading counsel in the case of Prof. Hesse of Providence, R. I., against the St. John Street Railway Co. With the run and result of that trial the Sun readers are familiar. It was another triumph for Judge Palmer. How much the extraordinary work he threw into this contest had to do with his passing away no one can tell. But, at any rate, the utterance showed that he had a dominating hold on his mind.

Judge Palmer had his commercial as well as his legal side. He made several fortunes in shipping, only to lose them. But he always came up smiling and began again with as much energy and determination as if fortune had always beamed upon him. Bank failures could not perturb him. He was never superior to adversity. He had confidence in himself.

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Now that the bar could more speedily turn over part of its client's advantage. His resourcefulness was feared by every man on the opposite side, and by none more than by the brightest minds of the bar who knew him best. It is not given, however, to the greatest of men to excel in all things.

DEATH OF EX JUDGE PALMER.

One of the Master Legal Minds of Canada, And a Foremost Figure in New Brunswick Public Life for Half a Century.

His Career as an All Round Lawyer, Politician, Business Man, and Judge—Was a Prominent Member of the Methodist Church.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) The late Judge Palmer was seriously injured by accident in the Boston subway a few months ago, and was removed to his home here. For a time there were strong hopes of recovery, but a few weeks ago it was decided to bring him home. Dr. Quigley, who was associated with him in the Essex case, went on to accompany him to his home here the judge bore up wonderfully, and even as late as three days before his death dictated to Dr. Quigley some points in connection with the Essex case. The injury he received was supplemented by an influenza trouble, which hastened his death. His end was extremely peaceful.

Death came at 7:30 last evening. Mrs. Palmer, Dr. Inches, the nurse, and Dr. R. E. Quigley were present. Dr. Quigley went up about six o'clock in the evening, and the dying man recognized him and held his hand for some time. He asked them to take him up a little, and ease his position. This was done and he spoke no more. He saw that the end was drawing nigh, and it came without struggle. Like a tired child he fell asleep. Mr. Palmer's death was a great loss to the world, spoken some time before he passed away, was: "Fanny—tell the world I leave it to you."

Acacia Lockwood Palmer, ex-judge in equity, and for a long term of years one of the leaders of the New Brunswick bar, was a descendant of an English family, which settled in New York about 1742. His grandfather, Captain Gideon Palmer, was born in New York state (then province) in 1746, and served as lieutenant and captain in the famous DeLancey corps of royalists, during the revolutionary war. At the close of that long struggle for independence, Captain Palmer left a handsome property in Westchester, New York, came to New Brunswick and settled at Gloucester, Westmorland county. A. L. Palmer was born at Sackville, 18th August, 1820, the son of Philip Palmer, land surveyor, and Sarah Ayer, both natives of Westchester, New York. He was educated in the Sackville grammar school, principally under the instruction of that excellent teacher, Mr. Ross, later head of Dalhousie College, Halifax; studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1844, and was called to the bar of the province in 1846. Mr. Palmer practiced at Dorchester until 1867, in which year he was elected to the office of clerk and removed to St. John. He was president of the Bar Association of New Brunswick for a number of years, and while he remained in practice stood in the front rank among the lawyers of the province. During his career as a legal career of thirty years Mr. Palmer established a reputation as a master of law and as a keen and logical reasoner that brought him into prominence in connection with the most widely divergent character and involving the most intricate points of law. He was also a great criminal lawyer, and was engaged as counsel in a number of famous cases. His successful defence of the Osborne family, accused of the murder of Timothy McCarthy of Moncton, in October, 1877, was an effort that won for Mr. Palmer an unenviable fame. The case before the crown was most ably conducted by the Hon. W. H. Tuck (now Chief Justice Tuck), and so far as popular sentiment went, it was dead against Mr. Palmer. The first trial for murder, at Dorchester, lasted 37 days, and resulted in the dismemberment of the jury. A second trial was ordered, and it too ended in the same way. It is a matter of history that had not Mr. Palmer underlined the previous career of Annie Parker, the chief witness for the crown, and established her utter unreliability, the jury would have been a unit for conviction. As it was, the first jury stood off for conviction and one for acquittal; the second jury 3 to 4. If the secret pages in connection with the remarkable taking off of McCarthy are ever unveiled, Mr. Palmer's management of the defence will stand out in a stronger light than is thrown on it by the official records.

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During a critical stage in the Cowe case, better known as the sinking of the back Brothers Bridge, the late S. R. Thomson, himself one of the most gifted speakers who ever graced the New Brunswick bar, remarked to the reporter, then present, "If the Almighty had endowed Palmer with the genius of eloquence, he would have been a most dangerous man!"

Mr. Palmer took an active hand for some years in the higher politics of Canada. He was a strong advocate of confederation. Twice he contested Westmorland in the interest of union, but was defeated, but

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge Met in Annual Session

Report of the Grand Keeper of Seals—The State of the Order.

The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the maritime provinces, met in annual session in the Pythian Hall, Germain street, at noon on Tuesday, the 29th inst. The attendance was large, representatives being present from nearly every lodge in the jurisdiction. The meeting was held to order by the Grand Chancellor, Dr. Frank A. Goddard, who made a lengthy report. After welcoming the delegates, he expressed regret that fourteen out of the eighteen grand chancellors had failed to make returns. He said he was pleased to be able to say that the order is in a good, sound condition, and that the membership is steadily increasing. It had not been his privilege to institute any new lodges during the year, but negotiations are in progress for the formation of new lodges in several towns in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and also in Prince Edward Island. He pointed out the necessity of an organizer for the order. The grand chancellor referred in detail to constitution and by-law revision, dispensations, dispensations, dispensations, dispensations, uniform and endorsement ranks, visitations, courtiers, etc. He said the Uniform Rank, under Lieut. Col. Grimmer, is advancing steadily, whilst the Endowment Rank is rapidly gaining favor and is adding new members to its list continuously. The grand chancellor made the following recommendations:

- 1. That this grand lodge take into consideration the advisability of appointing a brother to be known as "Grand Lecturer," or "Organizer," whose duty it will be to disseminate Pythian principles throughout the domain, visit lodges, see that the work is properly performed, and give all necessary instructions, and look to the instituting of lodges in towns capable of sustaining a lodge; the remuneration for such services to be determined by this grand lodge.
2. That the incoming committee on law and supervision be authorized to compare the constitution with the supreme statutes and make such alteration in the constitution as is necessary.
3. That an official seal be adopted for the use of the grand chancellor.

The report of J. C. Henry, grand keeper of records and seals, presented at the meeting, was as follows: ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Aug. 7, 1899. Pythian Period xxxvi. To the Members of Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the Maritime Provinces—According to custom and constitutional requirement, I offer for your consideration the thirteenth annual report of the business of this office for the year ended August 7th instant. (State of the Order.)

The semi-annual returns of subordinate lodges for the year ended June 30th, 1899, show a slight gain over the previous year.

The addition to membership for the year was sixty-six, while suspensions were sixty-five. The suspension of so many of our members is a matter of regret, and one of all our members in the future should be met with in all the forty-four grand domains composing the supreme domain; and all so far are unable to suggest a remedy. In our domain, suspensions occurred in twelve of our eighteen lodges, No. 3 lost eighteen; No. 5, ten; No. 8, nine; No. 10, six; No. 7, five; Nos. 4, 12, 13, 14, four each; Nos. 1 and 2, two each, and No. 2, one. Six of our lodges held their own, while considerable additions to membership were made by lodges Nos. 11, 17 and 18. Death claimed eight of our members since we last met, six of that number being from St. John's lodges.

From statistical tables, which form the bulk of my report, it may be interesting to summarize.

The amount paid out for the relief of widows for the past year was three thousand and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents, nine hundred and seven dollars and eight cents being for burials.

The widow and orphan fund at June 30, 1899, was five thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-two cents.

The total assets of lodges was twenty-three thousand and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, being an increase over that of last year of six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents.

I submit for your consideration a synopsis of the

(Work of the Year.)
Membership June 30, 1898, 1,254
Initiated during the year, 80
Admitted by card, 2
Reinstated, 4
Total additions, 86
1,340
No. of members suspended during the year, 65
Withdrawn by card, 2
Deceased, 8
Total deductions, 75
1,265
Membership June 30, 1899, 1,265

Rank
Past grand chancellors, 9
Past grand keepers, 270
Knights, 963
Requires, 8
Pages, 8,329

(Finances of Subordinate Lodges.)
Assets June 30, 1898, \$22,463 54
Cash receipts for year, 6,736 61
Increased value of lodge property, 780 53
\$29,980 68

Cash paid for sick benefits, \$1,542 87
Funeral and other benefits, 1,626 04
Current expenses, 5,822 28
\$8,991 19

Assets June 30, 1899, \$23,069 88
Amount of widow and orphan

SEVERE CYCLONE.

Big Loss of Life and Property in the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Glasford, signal officer at San Juan, Porto Rico, cables that a severe cyclone has swept over the city; several persons killed and much property destroyed.

KINGSTON, J. A., Aug. 9.—The barometers are alarmingly low here and the hurricane reports a hurricane blowing with rapidly falling barometer at 4.30 p. m., causing great excitement.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 9.—Later advice from St. Kitts said that on Monday afternoon a very severe hurricane with a velocity of 100 miles per hour, and a heavy rain, destroyed about 400 houses in the towns and did considerable damage to the harbor. No fatalities were reported. Antigua also suffered severely in damage to estates and buildings in the towns. There were few fatalities.

Later reports from St. Croix increase the amount of damage done. Large buildings were unroofed, stock killed and several other public buildings destroyed among laborers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Meagre details of the West Indian cyclone being to reach the navy and war department, the following messages from San Juan, Porto Rico: "Terrible hurricane; cavalry barracks destroyed; storehouses and other buildings destroyed; iron roofing and timber removed; the following 'Cyclone' just passing over island, prostrated telegraph and telephone lines; several killed. Many quarters were wrecked and signal barracks partially demolished. A large number of native houses destroyed. Center and south probably fared worst."

HISTORIC LETTERS FOUND.

They Include Several from Wellington About Waterloo—Sale of a Great Collection. (London Telegraph, July 23.)

That the saying "There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it" may be paraphrased to apply to literary and historical documents is proved from time to time by the "finds" which are made among the old papers of distinguished families and country mansions.

A case in point is seen in the Bedbury Papers, which are to be sold by auction on Aug. 4 by Messrs. Lumley. These papers were found in the paper chests of Bedbury Mansion House in the inquiries originated by the disposal of the estate by Philip Beresford Hope.

There was a huge mass of material, about 15,000 letters and documents in all; and from much that was of little worth has been sifted a large number of very interesting manuscripts, which are sure to prove attractive and useful to the collector and student. The leading items of the correspondence are certainly a number of letters, amounting to about 300, from the Duke of Wellington, chiefly to Marshal Beresford, about the time of the Peninsular War, and to the Duke of Waterloo. The two most important of these relate to that heroic conflict, and are deeply interesting. Writing from Gosses on July 2, 1815, he says: "You will have heard of our battle on the 18th. Never did I see such a pounding match. Both sides were what the boxers call gluttons. Napoleon did not manoeuvre at all. He just charged us and drove us in the old style. The only difference was that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of guns. I had the infantry for some time on the square, and we had the French cavalry walking about among us as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well. They are now, I believe, in the hands of the Duke of Wellington." The army, about 40 or 50 thousand men, are in Paris. Blucher is on the left of the Seine, and I with my right in front of St. Denis and the left upon the Bois de Boulogne. The Canal de l'Oise is filled with water, and they have a parapet and batteries on the bank. So that I don't believe that we can attack this line. However, I'll see."

From Paris on Aug. 9 of the same year the Iron Duke wrote: "... The battle of Waterloo was certainly the hardest fought that has been for many years. I believe, and has placed in the power of the Allies the most important results. We are throwing them away, however, by the infamous conduct of some of us; and I am sorry to add that our own government are taking up a little to mind of the tone of their rascally newspapers. They are shifting their objects, and having got their cake, they want both to eat it and keep it."

Besides Wellington's letters there is much military correspondence from distinguished generals in the Peninsular War, among them being Major-General Sir Wm. Lumley, Generals Hill, Picton, Berkeley, Otway, Crawford and Arbuthnot, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord John Russell, George Canning, Lord Liverpool, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone supply examples of the correspondence of famous politicians. Copies of autographs are found in letters from George III., William IV., Edward Duke of Kent, Frederick Duke of York, Queen Victoria and Queen Wilhelmina.

Among other epistles of literary, historical or general interest are those of Lord Nelson, Jefferson Davis, General Lee, Thackeray, Sir Walter Scott, Sir William Jenner, George Crabbe, Samu'el Rogers, Tom Twiss, Madame de Staël and Victor Hugo. One of Crabbe's letters, in reference to a book on which he proposed to found a "Roundabout Paper," says: "When I was young I not only devoured Ananias, but read the Origin and Prospects of Man in wonder and trembling, and used to look at the costumes of the Ancients and admire 'Hope with eyes so fair.'" Sir John Lester's gallery, was "I?" Sir Walter Scott writes: "I am ashamed, dear Mrs. Hope, to have detained your elegant collection so long for the very simple purpose of copying into it an old song written some time ago, and which may not have reached you, though, like most of my trifles, it has got into print." It is perhaps worthy of mention

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SAN DOMINGO REVOLT.

How the Tenders for Supplies Were Manipulated.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Aug. 8.—The latest news from Santo Domingo says the revolutionary movement is extending and that the province of Vega is in arms. It is impossible to obtain any details here. This city is calm.

The relations between the United States and Hayti are cordial. The Haytian government has authorized the erection of an American meteorological station at Cape Haytien. The permission to establish such a station had previously been refused and the fact that permission has now been granted demonstrates the extension of American influence in Hayti.

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—M. Mallet-Prevost, the secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, at today's sittings of that body, proceeded with his presentation of the Venezuelan side, and introduced evidence in support of his position. The Spaniards elected the Dutchman, Dr. Soley, by right of jurisdiction. M. Mallet-Prevost will conclude his argument tomorrow, when Prof. John R. Soley will discuss the question from the date of the British occupation in 1815.

THE FAR WEST.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 9.—The steamer Empress of Japan arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She brings news that an agreement has been arrived at between the British and Chinese governments by which the United States shall have an exclusive settlement at Hankow.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS.

ST. ANDREWS, Aug. 9.—William Chitts, under the provision of the Speedy Trials Act, appeared before County Judge Stevens at the court house today and pleaded guilty of the charges of breaking and entering four places in St. Stephen. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Dorchester.

POPE'S HEALTH.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The Allgemeine Zeitung says that the Pope is ill in consequence of the great heat, and has had several fainting fits. Dr. Laponni, his physician, was hastily summoned.

BAR HARBOR VICTIMS.

(Moncton Times, 9th.) George McSweeney, proprietor of the Brunswick, yesterday received the following despatch relating to the Sunday drowning at Bar Harbor, Maine: BANGOR, Me., Aug. 8.—George H. Bennett and wife drowned last Sunday. Do you know any of their relatives? (Sig 191.)

POSSIBILITIES OF ENGLISH.

(New York Tribune.) A number of commercial travellers were telling stories in an hotel restaurant here, and this was vouchered for by one who used to be a railroad conductor in eastern Pennsylvania. "My train had always reached Lebanon just after my coffee had been wheeled, was changed so as to bring my train into the station at a regular passenger car market day, as my train stopped at the station, while the express, by the first evening that I ran my train in ahead of the express, was much antagonized and delayed by the high key and peculiar dialect of the regular train."

WINNING NOTICE.

"Times are awfully dull; we must do something to attract the attention of customers."

"Well, let's go into bankruptcy."—Chicago Record.

I. C. R. OIL.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island, in the Senate.

(Senate Hansard, Aug. 2.) Hon. Mr. Ferguson moved: That a humble address be presented to his excellency the governor general, praying that his excellency will cause to be laid on the table of this house, copies of—1. All specifications and advertisements issued in May, 1898, for tenders for supply of lubricating and signal oils for the Intercolonial railway.

2. All tenders received in response to said advertisements.

3. Analyst's report on samples submitted.

4. Notices in council authorizing minister to notify successful tenderers that contracts would not be executed with them.

5. Any subsequent tender made with the Galena Oil Company, with analyst's report on samples furnished.

6. Also a return showing the oil mileage on the Intercolonial railway for each of the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, each year to be computed from the 1st day of November to the 31st day of October following.

7. Contracts made with the Galena Oil Company and bearing date the 17th of September and the 23rd of September, 1896, respectively.

8. Also a return showing the oil mileage on the Intercolonial railway for each of the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, each year to be computed from the 1st day of November to the 31st day of October following.

9. Also a statement of amounts deducted, with dates of such deduction from the accounts of the Galena Oil Co. to cover the guarantee in the contract.

He said:—It will be in the recollection of hon. gentlemen that a month or so ago I made some inquiry of the government with regard to the supply of oil for the Intercolonial Railway by the Galena Oil Co. of Detroit, in the United States. My hon. friend, the leader of the government in this house, gave some information in reply to the question I put, and I had occasion to find out, however, that my hon. friend pointed out that some of the questions were not altogether suited for immediate answer, and that the information would be brought down if the papers were asked for. I now proceed to make a motion to call for the papers which my hon. friend did not find it convenient to give information upon in the former inquiry, and also some other papers which suggest themselves to me as being of some importance, relating to this subject. I find, by the information which my hon. friend gave me, that this is not the case, and that he has not given me any further information, and rather close attention I think. In May, 1896, tenders were invited for the supply of lubricating and signal oils for the Intercolonial railway, specifications were prepared and several offers were received. My hon. friend gave the names of all the parties that made offers. There was a good deal of competition on the basis of the tenders that had been prepared by the department on which the tenders should be based, and it appears that soon afterwards, on the 17th July, the Imperial Oil Co. were notified that their tender was accepted. A little later on it appears that the Imperial Oil Co. were notified that their contract would not be made with them, notwithstanding that they had been notified that their tender was accepted, and that an order in council had been passed to that effect, and on the strength of that order in council the minister of railways proceeded to make a contract with the Galena Oil Co. on a basis entirely different from the specifications that had been drawn by the department and submitted to all the tenders when the tenders were called for. I do not think that the Galena Oil Co. made a tender with the Imperial Oil Co. on a basis entirely different from the specifications that had been drawn by the department and submitted to all the tenders when the tenders were called for. I do not think that the Galena Oil Co. made a tender with the Imperial Oil Co. on a basis entirely different from the specifications that had been drawn by the department and submitted to all the tenders when the tenders were called for.

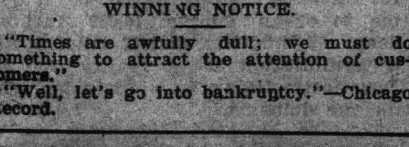
BLOODLESSNESS

Or as Doctors Say "Anæmia" is Cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

An anæmic person is usually weak, listless and pale. He gets out of breath on slight exertion, the pulse is rapid and weak and the sleep frequently disturbed. The feet and hands are cold, ankles swollen, and there is puffiness under the eyes in the morning.

Since the cause of anæmia is lack of a sufficient quantity of red blood corpuscles in the blood, a cure can only be effected by a treatment which will increase the number of red corpuscles and so improve the quality of the blood.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food contains the very elements which are found lacking in the blood of an anæmic person. It creates new red corpuscles and on this account has proved wonderfully successful as a positive cure for pale, weak, men and women suffering the ill effects of poor blood and exhausted nerves. 50¢ a box, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.



His babyship will be wonderfully freshened up, and his whole little fat body will be made to shine like a ball after his bath with the "Alber."

Baby's Own Soap.

This soap is made entirely with vegetable fats, has a faint but exquisite fragrance, and is compressed as a nursery and toilet soap. Beware of imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

afic

Guarantee of goods with this fully warranted. Available to plant in poison-free soil—harmless to the care of the earth. Food is also in the care of the earth. The roots and growth of plants, shrubs, grape vines, etc., are direct from the NEW CO., Limited, etc.

KINGSTON UNIVERSITY.

Four years for degree in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Shorter course for Bachelor of Science. For details apply to the Director, 71

ALE.

Obtaining 200 cases, remainder in wood, illustrated about one by 100 rods. Apply to JAMES CO., N. B.

ON M. D.

and Throat.

BROWN'S DYNE

NDON NEWS, of your medicine I read with me, and I would like to know how I should travel without it, to the relief of ailments forms the

Chlorodyne

RY, CHOLERA, all known ailments, RHOEA, etc., ment Stamp the

BROWN'S

REPORT London, W. C.

NTS SECURED

SALE.

able Auction on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, at Chubb's of Saint John, N. B., at 10 o'clock, all the real estate of Hiram B. certain lot of land in said City, and a parcel of land in said City, as being at the point, street, these three lots, together with fifty feet of frontage on the street, from Elizabeth street, to William street, one thousand five hundred and eighty square feet, together with the undermentioned lot of an execution court against the Frederick H. of Nova Scotia. Saint John this

STURDIE, of Saint John.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. S. S. Empress of China left Hong Kong on Aug. 9th.

His babyship

will be wonderfully freshened up, and his whole little fat body will be made to shine like a ball after his bath with the "Alber."

Baby's Own Soap.

This soap is made entirely with vegetable fats, has a faint but exquisite fragrance, and is compressed as a nursery and toilet soap. Beware of imitations. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

