

## UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

Guy Pym, M. P. for Bedford, England, Speaks on It.

Impressions of Canada—Idea of a Canadian Primrose League—Dominion Does Not Require It.

Danger of a Branch of the League Being Used for Party Purposes—A Distinguished Visitor to Toronto.

(Mail and Empire, Friday.)

Mr. Guy Pym, conservative member in the British House of Commons for the borough of Bedford, who is paying a short visit to Canada, is at the Queen Hotel. Mr. Pym is a member of an old Bedfordshire family, and was invited by the conservatives to come forward and address them in 1887. He comes of a whig family, and his grandfather represented the county in that interest from 1800 to 1825. Bedford has always been in the past a liberal seat, and for more than a hundred years has been represented by one of the Whitbread family, the great brewers. The late member, Mr. Sam. Whitbread, had held the seat for 44 years, and it required a great deal of dogged perseverance, as well as constant and unremitting hard work to unseat so redoubtable an antagonist, who besides being a distinguished member of the House of Commons, was personally popular with all classes. Mr. Pym's constituency lasted over eight years, and included two general elections, being defeated in 1892 by 118 and winning the seat in 1895 by a majority of close on 200. He is a deputy lieutenant, a magistrate of the county, and a member of the grand council of the Primrose League. It is in this latter capacity that he has been authorized by the council to make enquiries in response to a request from certain gentlemen at Montreal as to the possibility of an expediency of establishing a branch of the league in the Dominion.

To a Mail and Empire representative Guy Pym, who was seen at his hotel, consented to speak on the subject which is one of the aims of the Primrose League—Imperial unity. When asked as to the feeling in England regarding this subject, he said: "There never was in the history of parliament a more common-sense, more thoroughly imbued with the Imperialistic idea as the present one. It is not confined to the conservative benches only, but seems to have permeated the greater portion of the liberal party opposite, the Liberal Unionists, and even reserved to a knot of a few advanced and uncompromising radicals. It is the first time that the Imperial idea has been brought as a solid fact before any house of commons. Mr. Chamberlain has been in the front of the common sense and mature criticism. He is the first colonial minister who has got out of the groove of the old policy of the colonial office, which, in spite of some mistakes, has always been an absolute failure in understanding and interpreting the wishes and feelings of the different colonial populations. Bringing his business mind to bear upon a political problem, he has proved once more that after all the 'common or garden' business mind, which, by statesmen in the past, has been looked down upon, is one of the most valuable adjuncts in the carrying-on of public as it is in private business, as has been proved not only in the person of Mr. Chamberlain, as colonial minister, but in that of the late conservative leader of the house of commons, W. H. Smith, who was essentially a business man, and yet the most successful leader of the house of commons has had during the present generation.

## A UNIVERSAL FEELING.

"But even Mr. Chamberlain could not have been so successful in the treatment of his public as it is, if he had not been that public sentiment was entirely supporting him. One idea, and one only, permeates the whole British public, from the Queen on her throne to the most humble worker in the fields of industry, and that is Imperial unity. The magnificent reception which the colonial representatives in the jubilee procession met with at the hands of the working class population, as well as all other classes of London on that the greater day that the British empire has ever seen is direct evidence of the predominance of this feeling amongst all classes of the community. It is a sentiment which is well worth cultivating, and any help towards the fostering of it, if such were required, as, for instance, the establishment of branches of the United Empire League and kindred societies, would be gladly given by the mother country. My experience from the conversations which I have had with a great variety of people during my visit here leads me to the conclusion that no such stimulants are required, and that our fellow-countrymen in the Dominion are as equally alive as ourselves to the advantages to be gained by a closer and more permanent union.

"England is full of a passionate enthusiasm for this Imperial idea of a Greater England, for which we are in a great measure indebted to the great scholar Sir John Seeley in the field of literature, and amongst responsible statesmen to the late Lord Beaconsfield, whose name and memory especially in regard to this aspect of his policy, is perpetuated by that wonderful organization, the Primrose League, which numbers over a million members of all ranks of society, one of its three principles being the unity of the empire. Whether such a society could be transplanted to the soil of Canada is a subject which requires the most careful consideration. Such a desire has been expressed in some quarters in the Dominion, and proposals to this effect were brought forward for the consideration of the grand council of the league before I left England, and as a humble member of that august body I was requested

to make enquiries into the matter, and discover, as far as possible in a hurried visit, whether such a project was feasible, and, secondly, whether it would meet with the general support of all parties. From the point of view of the grand council, its introduction that it should be entirely free from anything of a party character, and that its principles be of such a comprehensive nature that all parties in Canada could adopt and support them."

## FINDS CANADA PATRIOTIC.

"What has been the result of your enquiries on this point?" Mr. Pym was asked. "I should hesitate," he said, "to give any expression of opinion as to establishing a branch of the Primrose League here until I have the benefit of larger experience, both of the nature of the social conditions here and whether they are of such a character as would form a sound basis upon which to found the league. It might also be difficult to prevent this organization being used for party purposes, which would utterly destroy its usefulness from our point of view. In England the work of the league is chiefly taken up with the political education of the people and the dissemination of a pure spirit of patriotism, and a greater knowledge of the component parts, geographically and historically, of the empire to which they belong. It was a question in my mind whether the political and social educational work existed in Canada, and my experience so far has tended to strengthen that opinion.

"I cannot help thinking that the time has now arrived when in talking of the great nations or states which compose the British Empire, the Dominion of Canada, the commonwealth of Australia, and the magnificent territory which stretches from Cape Town to the heart of Africa, north of the Zambesi, should be spoken of in some more dignified language than that of 'our colonies.' The word 'colony' has in the past signified something small, isolated, and dependent, and the feeling which it would be applied to the present condition of Greater Britain.

"You ask me what my impressions are in travelling through this country. I have been much struck with its material wealth, and the fact that it is capable of enormous development, and which only require British capital to set the ball rolling in the direction of a greater and more rapid increase of material prosperity. My own personal feelings are those of great pride that I belong to a community which numbers Canada and its highly intelligent population under the same crown.

## STRANGE LIGHTNING FREAK.

(Boston Herald, Aug. 5.)

The bolt of lightning that preceded the particularly sharp clap of thunder yesterday afternoon ended the establishment of a Beacon street florist, and played an odd prank, but did not damage anything.

One of the men in the store stood at the counter, making a floral piece, at the time, and he was completely prostrated for the time and thrown into the floor, yet he received no serious injury from the shock.

He afterward said: "I saw it come in and play about. I then became dazed, and my head spun around and around. I did not see it go out. I do not know how nor where it went. It was a close call—close enough for me—although it did not do a cent's worth of damage."

When the thunderbolt struck, the store was ablaze with light for a moment, and hundreds of people in the neighborhood rushed to the scene, expecting to find lifeless bodies and a great mystery. But they found neither. The people in the store when they were invited guest entered were very much frightened.

A careful examination showed that, while there was no damage, the lightning bolt left a rare souvenir of its visit, and that is the fact that the danger of the occupants during its zigzag wanderings.

The top of the long counter is covered by a marble slab, streaked with black, and a certain book each evening, and laughed uproariously at the picture. One of the supervisors approached and saw that the picture represented a bull chasing a small colored boy across a field. He asked the little fellow what amused him so. "Goah!" answered the boy, "he 'ain't kotch him yet!"

During the afternoon hundreds of people visited the store and viewed the phenomenon.

It was noticed at one of the boys' clubs on the New York east side that a little negro boy attended regularly always sought a certain book each evening, and laughed uproariously at the picture. One of the supervisors approached and saw that the picture represented a bull chasing a small colored boy across a field. He asked the little fellow what amused him so. "Goah!" answered the boy, "he 'ain't kotch him yet!"

## PRIGGOUS.

Johnny-Pa, did you ever go to Sunday school?

Pa—Yes; I used to go regularly when I was a boy.

Johnny—And what you as an example right here before me, ma still wants to keep me at it—Cleveland Leader.

Saltwater, when asked by the officer why a soldier should never lose his head, answered: "Because 'e would then 'ave no place for to stick 'is bloom' at 'em, sir."

## CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

Frank M. Phelps to go Around the World in Three Years.

Now Over Two Years on His Way—He Arrived in St. John Saturday—Something About His Trip.

There registered at the Royal on Saturday a gentleman who is at present attracting a good deal of attention. His name is Frank M. Phelps and he came here from Quebec, and the fact that he has already covered nineteen thousand miles on his bicycle shows he must be a cyclist of no mean order.

Frank M. Phelps is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where he has a permanent business. He is at present 27 years of age. Two years ago he made a bet with a New York club, the amount being \$3,000, that he would travel around the world in three years. He was to start out without clothing, with three cents in money, and to earn \$3,000, besides his expenses. One condition is that he must not beg, borrow or steal. He must not accept anything without selling or advertising something. He must ride a wheel 12,000 miles in each hemisphere with the privilege of travelling also on cars or boats. He left New York on July 4th, 1895. First of all he made his first clothes, which were of paper. Then he blacked a pair of shoes for a member of the club. He afterwards auctioned one of his cents, and then sold pictures of himself. He exhibited his paper suit in London, and then sailed for Liverpool across the Atlantic, working



on board the ship as a waiter. After cycling through England, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, and travelled through France, then through Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Armenia, Asia Minor, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, through the Red Sea, Zanzibar, India, China, Korea, Japan, and Korea, and finally to San Francisco. He has then travelled through the eastern hemisphere and across both oceans. He has up to the 3rd July, 1896, completed the conditions of his wager. Meanwhile, the only thing he has received for his trip is a small amount of money, and he is now in St. John, waiting for his next adventure.

J. R. McLean and family, who have been spending the week at Squirrel Cove, returned home this evening, having had a splendid time and caught lots of trout.

The lovers of the game are getting in hopes that the proposed race between Arrol and Speculation will be pulled off in Sussex.

Richard Sherwood of the Sussex school of music, friend, Silas Robertson, who has been residing in the streams in Elgin, Albert county, have returned and report having had a most enjoyable time and the very best of luck.

## A LIFE STORY.

Above her little sufferer's bed, With all a mother's grace, She stroked the curly, drooping head, And smiled the fevered face.

"He does not know my love, my tears, My love of heart and hand; But some day he'll understand, Some day he'll know I loved him so, Some day he'll understand."

The strong youth plays his strenuous part; His mother waits alone, And sees the little sufferer's hand, The mate into his own. She gives him up in joy and weep, He takes his young bride's hand, His mother murmurs, "Will he know And care to understand?"

## METHODIST MISSIONARY.

Money Being Counted—Will There be a Deficit?—What the Chief Official Has to Say.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—The question whether or not the year's finances of the Methodist Missionary Board will balance is a question around which considerable interest and some anxiety just now centres. The general secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, was interviewed on the matter yesterday by a representative of the Mail and Empire.

Dr. Sutherland was somewhat averse to making definite statements. "It will be several weeks yet," said the general secretary, "before we shall know exactly how matters stand. The year ends on June 30th, but owing to the small staff employed, to keep down expenses, it takes well into the end of August before the accounts are fully made up. The anticipated expenditure was about \$240,000. So far as the accounts have been completed it looks as if there would not be much difference, in respect to our permanent source of income, between this year's income and that of last year."

"What we call our permanent sources of income," Dr. Sutherland explained, "are the church collections, the juvenile offerings, and the govern-

ment grants to the Indian institutions. They aggregate rather more than \$300,000. This leaves about \$40,000 to be made up from miscellaneous sources, usually under the head of legacies and sundries. The miscellaneous fund varies greatly, and has not yet been made up. Until that is done it is impossible to speak definitely on the question of a deficit. While the miscellaneous accounts vary greatly, we can always depend on them totalling a considerable amount."

## SUSSEX NEWS.

Mrs. Chisholm and Miss Gallagher Thrown from a Carriage—Services No Longer Required.

Sussex, Aug. 7.—Hon. Solicitor General Whitelaw spent the past week at his office in Sussex, and has been visited by a large number of his constituents. He goes to St. Martin's this evening and expects to return on Monday morning. A few weeks ago he was struck by the carriage of his wife, which was the last words upon his lips.

Santa Agueda is noted for its bath. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish king, and Victoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilbao. The premier went there last Thursday to take a three-weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian, and make the United States Minister Woodford, when officially received by the Queen Regent.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi; but it is believed that this is an assumed name, and that his real name is Michele Angino Colli.

At a special meeting of the cabinet today under the presidency of Senator Gwynor, the minister of the Interior, the latter announced that he had been entrusted by the Queen Regent with the premiership ad interim.

New York, Aug. 8.—Emilio Agrone, president of the Jose Marti revolutionaries here, heard the news of the killing of Premier Canovas tonight at his home on Lexington avenue, and exclaimed: "This is truly hard to be believed. Then he said: 'Sagasta, who is the head of the liberals, will surely succeed Canovas, and I feel certain that should Sagasta succeed Canovas he will follow the same general policy in regard to Cuba, as Canovas made every effort to do. It will doubtless be his idea to bring about a relationship between Spain and Cuba such as exists between England and Canada. But such a relationship Cuba will never accept. She must have complete and absolute independence.'

"Still it is my belief that the killing of Canovas will be a great benefit for the cause of Cuba. It may even lead to independence. Independence, that is the only thing for Cuba."

It is believed that he will succeed Canovas. The relations which existed between the United States and Spain as regards Cuba, because his instructions were so carefully followed out by the Spanish representatives in Washington, that President Cleveland could not act in a manner friendly to Cuba. The death of Canovas cannot but help the cause of Cuba."

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The murder of Sagasta, the liberal leader, is believed to have been a premeditated act, and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchist conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and he was frequently seen lurking in the passages of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner.

The remains of Senator Canovas will be brought here tomorrow. Marshal Sagasta, who has gone to San Sebastian to attend the Queen Regent, has sent the following telegram to the government: "I have heard with deep pain of the death which has thrown up to me mourning, and I place myself at the orders of the government and of the Queen."

Most of the liberal leaders have sent similar messages, placing themselves at the disposal of the government.

Washington, Aug. 8.—This government probably has already received the formal notification of Premier Canovas' assassination, but if so it is looked up with other dispatches in the state department and will not be known until Secretary Sherman reaches the department tomorrow morning. Immediately the state department, according to its usual custom, will announce the event to the president and the latter will, in some way, make formal and public expression regarding the government's deep regret. Just what form this expression will be couched in, however, and precedents differ, but it doubtless will be a despatch to the Spanish government, simple and sympathetic in its terms.

Secretary of State Sherman received the first news of the affair through the Associated Press bulletin. He expressed deep interest in the details.

He said: "This deplorable event will have some effect, of course, on the political affairs of Spain, but to what extent I cannot say. The death of one man is not necessarily going to change the sentiment of the whole country. Spain is a very tenacious country, but the means, evidently, to hold on to Cuba."

Senator Morgan of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate, and the champion of Cuba in that body, predicted in an interview tonight that the assassination might be the forerunner of complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy. This, he thought, was the present tendency, and today's event he regarded as an evidence of the disintegration of the present government. He added: "This affair is going to create a complete revolution throughout the whole of Spain. The country is now in a very shaky condition. It is doubtless true that today's assassin was an anarchist, but the act is representative of a feeling that exists all over the country. A republican party has already been formed, and it is reported some negotiations have already been taken place with a view to their transfer if it becomes necessary. The extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal, where it will be in a position to compete with the C. P. R. is a reason advanced why each road should work independently."

## JUST AND HONORABLE MAN.

The minister of militia, in the case of Markham v. Donville, has proved himself to be a just and honorable man. Colonel Donville commands the 8th Hussars; Major Markham is second in command of that regiment. Colonel Donville is now a liberal. Major Markham is a conservative, and the manager of the St. John Sun. Colonel Donville trumped up a charge against Major Markham. This was referred to the minister of militia, who conferred Major Markham, a political opponent. This is as it should be, and we congratulate Major Markham on his victory, and that the head of our militia is a gentleman. It will be a sad day for Canada when the government discriminates between conservatives and liberals in our militia force. Since the above was heard in type, we learn that Major Markham has been gazetted brevet lieutenant colonel—Fredericton Capital.

Four-year-old Robbie ran breathless into the house, just as the sound of whistles was heard coming up the street. "Oh, mamma!" he said, "there's a man out here with a dead pig that stinks; come quick!"

## SPAIN'S PREMIER

Shot Dead by an Anarchist in the Presence of His Wife.

How President of New York Revolutionary Club Received the News.

U. S. Senator Morgan Expresses the Opinion of His Government on the Assassination.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—Senator Canovas Del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, was assassinated today at Santa Agueda, by an anarchist. The murder was committed by a man who struck the premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell, dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for an hour and then passing away with the cry "Long live Spain!"

The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish king, and Victoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilbao. The premier went there last Thursday to take a three-weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian, and make the United States Minister Woodford, when officially received by the Queen Regent.

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Under the arrangement between the I. C. R. and the C. P. R. the freight business of the latter in this city is handled by the I. C. R., the C. P. R. paying therefor one half of the expenses of the freight department. Recently the C. P. R. complained that the expenses of the freight department were much greater than in other cities, and they gave comparisons with some of the towns along their line to prove their statement and to substantiate their assertion that there are too many clerks and too many porters employed here. The I. C. R. is now investigating this complaint. Supt. Price of Truro, who has been here for a week looking into the matter, left for home Friday evening. The result of his enquiries is not yet known. Hon. Mr. Blair recently gave notice to the C. P. R. that the agreement under which this work is carried on will be terminated on the 30th of June next. Whether or not a new agreement will be made is not known. The matter is one exciting great interest in railway circles and causing not a little anxiety to the C. P. R. In some quarters it is believed Hon. Mr. Blair will decline to make any new arrangement, and will compel the C. P. R. to provide facilities to handle their own freight and passenger business. This would necessitate the erection of a passenger station and a freight department, either on the east side or in Carleton. If on the east side the probability is that the Long wharf and adjoining properties will be acquired and it is reported some negotiations have already taken place with a view to their transfer if it becomes necessary. The extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal, where it will be in a position to compete with the C. P. R. is a reason advanced why each road should work independently."

timony is that the bulk of the Spanish army in Cuba is made up of young men. This has broken up families all over the land, and their despatch to the island to be led by Weyler, has developed a powerful sentiment in Spain. Why are the veterans kept at home? Look at this powerful republican element that has grown up, the effect of denuding the country of its young men, and the personal animosity thus engendered, the proximity of Spain to the broad, liberal influence of the French republic, where there are lies of mutual affection, and the government exerts itself to help its citizens. The act does not mean a personal prejudice against Canovas, but against his political stand and views and the extreme element he represents."

## THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Sunday Was an Active One and Many Men May Quit Work.

Pittsburg, Aug. 8.—Although today was considered a day of rest by the strikers, probably the most effective work among the Plum Creek miners was performed, and as a result the strikers have been assured that considerably less than two hundred men will be at work in the morning. A large mass meeting was held at Camp Isolation at Plum Creek this afternoon, which, in addition to about 1,000 others, was attended by two hundred women, the wives and daughters of the miners. The strikers still at work in the Plum Creek mine. Because of the many restrictions put on the strikers, they have hitherto been unable to get a chance to argue their cause with the company workmen and the occasion given today was taken advantage of to the full extent. The result of the meeting was the assurance from nearly a hundred men that they would join the strikers tomorrow. The men to work until they receive their twenty days' pay, which will be given them tomorrow, and then they are to desert the pit, leaving only eight days' wages back, which, judging by the action of the company in the case of the Sandy Creek strike yesterday, will be refused them. If this plan does not miscarry, the strikers think it will only be a question of a very short time before the DeArmit mines are tied up completely.

## MARINE MATTERS.

Shirley, Capt. S. B. Robbins, cleared from Tuscarora Wedge on Saturday for Cardiff. She carries a cargo of 500 staves of spruce, shipped by Dickie & McGrath, the largest cargo of spruce shipped from the mouth of the St. Lawrence in many years.

The statement has been published that the schooner "Hawthorne," which sailed from Montreal the other day for Liverpool, had on board the largest cargo of lumber ever shipped from the mouth of the St. Lawrence in many years. A Quebec dispatch states that she had back to that port with a heavy load, and had to discharge a portion of her deck load.

John S. Emery & Co., the ship brokers of Boston, have sold the two-masted schooner "Two Brothers" to Capt. E. N. Everett of Somerville, and the ship has been sold to parties in Weymouth, Mass. She will carry in trade between Boston and Weymouth. The "Two Brothers" was built at Danvers, Me., in 1883, and registers 51 tons.

The British barkentine "Cyprus," reported in dispatches at Saturday as having been saved from destruction by a fire on Wednesday, was completely destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The vessel was valued at \$50,000. The loss was worth \$7,000. Some of the crew did not want to go to sea to keep from sailing. There have been no arrests.

The "Cyprus," which was owned in Swansea, was built at Bideford, P. E. I., in 1882. The Spanish steamer "Santanderia" sailed for Liverpool last evening.

The "Tiber" passed upwards at Quebec on Wednesday morning. She will leave Montreal about Wednesday night for St. John, calling at Yarmouth if sufficient cargo is available.

The St. John City will leave Halifax for London tomorrow afternoon. She has a full passenger list, among them Arthur C. Fairweather and Miss Pope from St. John. The "Demara" left London Thursday morning for Halifax.

Barb Vanner, which arrived at Shediac from sailing vessel to that place. Her ballast consisted of 25 tons of lime. Her hull was damaged by a collision with a schooner, and she was forced to go to sea to keep from sailing. There have been no arrests.

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The "Tiber" passed upwards at Quebec on Wednesday morning. She will leave Montreal about Wednesday night for St. John, calling at Yarmouth if sufficient cargo is available.

The St. John City will leave Halifax for London tomorrow afternoon. She has a full passenger list, among them Arthur C. Fairweather and Miss Pope from St. John. The "Demara" left London Thursday morning for Halifax.

Barb Vanner, which arrived at Shediac from sailing vessel to that place. Her ballast consisted of 25 tons of lime. Her hull was damaged by a collision with a schooner, and she was forced to go to sea to keep from sailing. There have been no arrests.

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