FIRE!

St. John in Ashes.

Terrible loss of Life!

LOSS—NEARLY $10,000,000!

Aid from all Quarters being received!

One of the greatest conflagrations that ever visited any city broke out in St. John on Wednesday afternoon, and raged with violence all night.

WHERE THE FIRE BEGAN.

The fire broke out in McLanchlan's boiler workshop, York Point, near the northern line of the city, and, fanned by a high north wind, spread rapidly south and east to Hare wharf, Drury Lane, Mill street, comprising the district known as York Point. This district was densely inhabited by poor families and contained several warehouse. The lanes and alleys were narrow, the buildings all of wood and the flames thus found highly agreeable food.

THE FLAMES MARCHING ON.

The flames licked up the dry shanties greedily, and the blustering wind caught the burning fragments and hurled them high in air where they waltzed around fantastically, gyrated gleefully, and descended in hail of fire, on housetops near and far. The fire soon made a flank movement up Union street and then made a wild leap for Smyth and Dock streets, passing down both of them with great fury, taking the front and rear of the building in its destructive progress.

EFFORTS TO CHECK THE FLAMES.

The firemen, who had arrived early on the scene, and had been reinforced by the Portland force, worked nobly to resist the enemy. They drew lines around the burning buildings and strove to confine the fire within them; but it broke through the lines, leaped the barriers, and suddenly turned the flanks of the opposing forces. While the men were throwing water on one building, a structure across the way would catch the flames up viciously, threaten the fireman's communications, and force a change of base. While the men were drenching the front of an exposed building a fire brand leaped over it, lodged craftily in a crevice in the rear, and flamed up fiercely.

A RESISTLESS RUSH.

The flames rushed resistlessly into the tall warehouses on Nelson street, Robertson Place and Dock street, spreading from Chipman's Hill to the harbor. Nothing seemed to materially check their progress. Brick buildings had wooden cornices, wooden sashes unprotected by iron shutters or wooden outbuildings attached, affording an easy entrance to the fire, and when once within the flames were sucked up the flue-like spaces between the bricks and plaster made openings, for themselves at the top, and then roared madly as they fed on lath and beams.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY PRACTICE OF THE FIRE FIEND.

Not satisfied with getting decidedly the best of the hand-to-hand encounter, the destroyer began artillery practice in an effective manner, kindling the roofs of numerous houses with his fiery shots. House after house in Germain and Horsfield streets caught from the air-borne messengers of destruction, and nothing but the constant watchfulness of men on the roofs prevented their burning. One volley of fiery particles, higher and of longer range than the others, struck Mr. John E. Turnbull's factory and beautiful house at Lower Cove, more than a mile distant, and quickly wrapt them in flames. So quickly did Mr. Turnbull's stone house succumb that little or nothing was saved, and Mrs. Turnbull had to be taken out of the second story window; her escape by the stairs having been cut off by fire. This became the centre of another fire radiator, and the surrounding buildings were soon aflame, there being no engine to interfere with the progress of the devouring element.

Soon after this one or two buildings in Horsfield street were ignited, a building or two in Germain street next caught, and

TRINITY CHURCH

began to blaze, carrying consternation to every beholder. The flames ran up the tall steeple, danced merrily on its pointed summit, ran along gable-ends and roof ridge. It was a sad sight to see the noble old structure which had pointed the way to Heaven for the Loyalists and the generations that have walked in their footsteps, burning to the ground. The neighboring buildings on Germain street soon caught fire, and the flames ran down the street to Notman's Studio, to the Germain Street Methodist Church, to St. Andrews Church, to the

VICTORIA HOTEL,

that lofty structure, one of the finest hotels in America, soon succumbing after surrounding houses were clothed with fire. The guests had been on the roof for an hour or two, watching the fire at what they supposed a safe distance, and did not become alarmed for the safety of themselves and their effects until Trinity Church became a pillar of fire that scorched their faces with its heat and blinded their eyes with smoke and cinders. There was a scramble for effects, a running and racing through the passages, a din of voices giving orders and asking aid.

SWEEPING TO THE MARKET SLIPS.

Long before this it was evident that the original fire would sweep to Market Square and Slip, where it was confidently expected that its progress would be stayed. The merchants on the North Market Wharf and the North side of the Market Square began to remove their goods in schooners, boats, trucks and coaches, and articles of hardware thrown into the slip. The only damage apprehended on the South side was from sparks, and precautions which were considered sufficient were taken against this. But when the North Wharf buildings were on fire the forked tongues of flame formed arches across the water chasm, the blinding smoke and burning cinders weakened the efforts of the defenders, and, after a hundred incipient fires had been extinguished the red-eyed monarch got a firm hold of the South Wharf, and merchants had barely time to save their books and effects a retreat by land or water, the fire raging on down Ward and Water streets.

FROM MILL STREET TO KING.

Chipman's field stopped the eastward march of the York Point fire, after it had destroyed S. R. Foster's Tack Works in George street, and it was kept from further progress eastward on Union street. After a hard struggle, and by the judicious clearing away of rear sheds and rubbish the Chipman Hill residences were saved from the fire that swept down Dock street and devastated the rest of the block. Nothing, however, could stay its progress on Dock street, and it turned the corner, in its onward march, and attacked the Sheffield House, the London House, and other tall buildings on the north side of the Market Square. Those, with their large stock of goods, made a very powerful heat, and ignited McCullough's building and the Maritime Bank block. The Western Union Telegraph office next caught, shortly afterward Hall's tall building adjoining, and then the flame leaped King street and secured a firm lodgment in the Imperial Buildings and the Commercial Palace. The wind had become more westerly, and the progress of the flames up the south side of King street was rapid and almost undisputed, sweeping King Square without much delay. But on the north side the fire was successfully resisted, bravely fought and stopped at the Revere House.

THE WALL OF FIRE.

The northern end of Prince William street being on fire, and Canterbury street, with the fine buildings of T. R. Jones and the North British Insurance Company, and the *Daily News* building, having, with a suddenness resembling spontaneity, sprung into flame, while the fire had run down Germain street, from the Victoria Hotel, until it reached the Lower Cove fire area, Prince William street was isolated from the rest of the town, walled in by fire on one hand and water on the other. At first many ran the blockade by the way of Queen street and the shore below the Barracks, but these routes soon grew too hot for safety, and already numbers took refuge on Reed's Point wharves and the Ballast wharf, the position of the latter growing momentarily dangerous. The Str. New York, the Ferry Boat, several tugs, and the Empress, however, came to their relief, and took hundreds to Partridge Island and Carleton. The Empress could not land her passengers, as the wall of fire intervened between the wharf and their homes, and passengers and refugees were kept on board all night, the steamer lying at the island.

ESCAPING ON RAFTS.

Many escaped into Courtenay Bay on rafts, some of them taking their rescued household effects with them.

THE SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

The flames worked steadily down Prince William and Water streets, taking Chubb's Corner, the City Hall, the new Post Office, the Bank of New Brunswick, Barnes' and the Royal Hotel, and the Custom House (which, as also the Bank of New Brunswick, had been made the receptacle of a great deal of valuable property which was seeking a secure place of deposit) in its route. The fire also spread eastward on King, Leinster, Princess, Orange, Duke, Queen, St. Andrews, Brittain and Sheffield streets, and by four o'clock in the morning had burned all of them clean to Pitt street, or nearly to the Courtenay Bay shore, with the exception of the north side of King street, and the Jail and Court House on the south side.

WHERE THE FIREMEN FOUGHT.

Abandoning the southern and western half of the city, the firemen strove to save the eastern portions of King, Leinster and Princess streets. Their success consisted in keeping the fire from crossing to the north side of King and saving the east side of Pitt. Leinster st. Baptist Church, the lofty and time-honored Centenary followed each other in rapid succession, and all efforts to save the fine residences of Mr. Troop, Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. Jones failed. A finger of flame would protrude itself from window frame, cornice, or some wooden ornamental work, and get hold before it could be extinguished. The last fight, after Mr. Alderman Peters' handsome King street residence was given up, was for the possession of the Pitt street block between King and Leinster, and the firemen won.

THREE LADIES BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Reed, mother of ex-Mayor Reed, and her two sisters, the Misses Clark, were burned in their residence. They were aged ladies, were slow to leave their home and were caught by the swiftly moving fire ere they realized the danger. The remains of one of the ladies were found in the doorway.

BURNED IN THE STREET.

Mr. John E. Turnbull and his son James attempted to rescue a partly insane lady from the flames, but she struggled and held back until, their clothes catching fire, they were forced to drop her and make their escape, and she burned to death in the street.

OTHER FATALITIES.

A drunken man was left in the gutter in Prince William street, and is supposed to have perished.

The remains of two persons, burned beyond recognition, are in the dead house.

In Smyth street, at an early stage of the fire, a woman's horror-stricken face appeared at an upper window, and the form of a child was seen in her arms. A wave of flame swept past the window, and mother and child were seen no more.

Other deaths reported are as follows:—

Garret Cotter and Peter McGovern killed by the falling of a wall; Thos. Holmes and James Kemps, drowned while attempting to save goods in an overloaded boat; Mrs. Wm. Coholan, supposed to be lost; Mrs. Lyons and Mrs. Castidy, supposed to have been burned in Mrs. Lyons' Old Curiosity Shop; Samuel Corbett, furniture maker, and a youth named Fox. Many other deaths are rumored, but it is difficult to ascertain the correctness or falsity of the rumors, as it is very difficult to find even a well-known citizen who formerly resided in the burnt district.

SAVING GOODS.

One of the saddest sights of the fire was the manner in which the refugees clung to old and dilapidated bits of furniture which they carried with them. Many of them took up positions in the Market Square, and in one place or another, only to be driven further away by the approach of the flames. The Market Square was resorted to by many, but, as this was in the track of the marauder, they were driven out by smoke and cinders. Queen's Square, another resort for the fleeing, became almost an oven in temperature when the fire encompassed it about and heaps of goods, whose owners were forced to leave behind them, caught fire and burned up. King's Square and the Old Burial Ground proved safer resorts, and were occupied to the extent of their surface capacity. Some, despairing of finding safety anywhere in the vicinity of the fire, carried their goods as far as the City Road.

BIG CHARGES BY TEAMSTERS.

The teamsters appeared to look on the calamity as a regular godsend for themselves, and some of them charged $40 a load.

ROBBERY.

Robbery was carried on by many rascals in the boldest and most unblushing manner while other pursued the rascally work under the pretence of aiding to save goods. Some went around, both with and without teams, and grabbed up anything they fancied, boldly saying, "All right" when interfered with, and marching off with their spoils if not prevented. Others were seen emptying the pockets of clothes, and pilfering from drawers and trunks, while appearing to be working very earnestly to save goods.

The tearing down or blowing up of buildings at some stages of the conflagration might have greatly lessened the arer of its ravages. If Centenary Church, with its tall spire, had been demolished, it is likely that the fire would have gone no further east on Princess street. The firemen seem to have little or no idea of putting out fires or rendering them harmless by tearing down the burning structure. It seems rather a waste of time to play an hour on a wooden shed that might be torn down and drenched in the gutter in ten minutes. The owners of fine brick or stone buildings, with wooden sheds attached, never seem to think it necessary to tear down the inflammable attachments when preparing for a struggle with the fire.

SCARCITY OF BREAD.

Fully 50,000 barrels of flour were destroyed. Every wholesale dealer in flour being burned out, and a scarcity of this staple was the result. Nothwithstanding the very short period required for obtaining a full stock some dealers had the impolitic meaness to charge $18 per barrel. Bread was also sold at 20 cents a loaf by some dealers, while others disposed of all they could get at the regular price.

CITIZENS RELIEF MEETING.

A meeting of the General Relief Committee was held in the Skating Rink at 5 p. m. the Mayor in the Chair. A large number of citizens was present. Alex. Gibson, Esq. offered to supply 79 barrels of flour, 186 brls. corn meal, 152 barrels of potatoes, 30 barrels of herrings, 4,130 lbs. of pork. On motion a committee composed of His Worship, ex-Mayor Smith, Geo. Warner, were authorized to receive this generous gift and a vote of thanks tendered. The following telegrams were read:

"Halifax—Draw on us for $250 in aid of sufferers by fire. ROBT. DOAK & SON.'

"Have summoned meeting of citizens of Halifax for this afternoon. Inform me what are most pressing wants of your city in its calamity, and such particulars as you think well. M. H. RITCHEY, Mayor of Halifax.

"Later—Ten thousand dollars subscribed. M. H. RITCHEY, Mayor of Halifax.'

Telegrams from the Government of Nova Scotia, the Mayor of Bangor, the Managers of the E. & N. A. Railway the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial were also read. The Minister of Militia placed all the tents belonging to the Department at the service of the Mayor, Carleton, Moncton and Fredericton also sent messages promising assistance.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The measures taken for the relief of the sufferers were prompt and vigorous. The citizens of Carleton and portland opened their doors freely and on Wednesday night and readily provided food and shelter to the fullest extent to their friends and the destitute and homeless. The Skating Rink, and the City Hall in Carleton were opened and were soon crowded with occupants.

The Common Council met yesterday morning and measures were taken for the immediate relief of the sufferers. Letters were read from Halifax, Moncton and other cities offering relief. Relief committees were organized for both sides of the Harbor, and these set to work with such a will that soon many homeless and penniless beings forgot their trouble in sleep. In Carleton the citizens were unwearied in their attempts to cheer and sustain the objects of their sympathy and benevolence. All day Thursday the City Hall, Carleton, was one continued scene of activity, and food and shelter were provided for all who chose to accept them. "God bless these people," said one poor woman from the fulness of her heart; "I didn't think you could be so kind to us poor creatures." These people had lost everything—house, household goods and in some cases friends and relations. Among the latter were Mrs. Holmes, a sailor's widow living near Reed's Point. Her condition is lamentable in the extreme. but recently she lost her husband at sea; Wednesday she beheld every vestige of her property swept from before her eyes; Wednesday night her eldest son, spoken of as a very worthy young man, was drowned while crossing the harbor. One son is left to her—too young to realize the misfortune that has befallen his parent. The poor woman is almost crazed.

The story told by these poor creatures is pitiable in the extreme, but there is courage sustaining them and a sympathy for others that is remarkable. A poor woman told the writer the above particulars concerning Mrs. Holmes. "But my good woman," said he, "Did you lose nothing?" "Yes," she said. "but that poor woman lost her son, while I, thank God, saved my children. If you have comfort and charity to bestow give it to her." One poor woman moved her furniture nine times only to have it burned at last. A woman living on the west side of Queen's Square returned to her home to find it in flames and her four children missing, and up to the present has discovered no trace of them. It is impossible to estimate the number of killed and missing.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The following is a telegram from Montreal, from Mr. Raindley to Mr. Lawless, Bank British North America; "Will leave Montreal with a special train having 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of pork."

Yesterday's train from Bangor brought a large supply of bread and flour.

Mr. J. B. Gunter, Agent in this city for the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago, received the following dispatch Saturday morning:—

CHICAGO ILL., June 23rd, 1877.

You are authorized to draw on the Company for two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) to be used for the relief of the sufferers by the St John's fire, in such manner as you may justly think best.

E. W. PEET.
President.

Among the many donations to the sufferers are:

From the Provincial Government $25,000.
The City of Portland 1500 barrels of flour.
Halifax, City and private subscriptions, $21,000.

It was reported last night in St. John, that the Lord Mayor of London had telegraphed that $500,000 would be raised by that City, and a large contribution might be expected from the Corn Exchange. Mr. Alex. Gibson telegraphed to Liverpool and a handsome donation is expected in response.

Yarmouth sent 100 barrels flour, 34 barrels oatmeal, 28 barrels pilotbread, 3 casks ham, 3 bags rice, 2 brls beef, 1 brl crackers.

The Parishes of Kingsclear, St. Mary's and Douglas, in this County, are sending in contributions. Mr. Warden Thompson has given $500 on behalf of the Municipality. From all sources aid is flowing in.

As we go to press we learn that the Exhibition has been abandoned for the present year on account of the fire in St. John.

A report reaches us that the King's County Volunteers are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service, and that Col. Saunders' troop of Dragoons have been ordered to the City.

The Moncton, Boston, and Chicago Odd Fellows have sent contributions to their brethren in St. John.

Messrs. Miller & Edgecombe have sent, (through Sheriff Temple) to the St. John sufferers ninety dollars worth of dry goods.

City of Hampton sends $1500, Chatham, $1000. Bangor gives blankets and vast quantities of food. Montreal 1000 brls flower 100 do beef 100 do pork, 150 do corn meal, 150 do oatmeal and a car load each of bread and biscuit. Toronto Board of Trade $600, McLaren of Manchester $500.

INCENDIARISM.

Friday afternoon some scoundrels set fire to the dwelling house of Mr. David Tapley, Indiantown. The alarm was quickly given and the engines were soon on the spot. The fire was not extinguished however until the house was destroyed.

This fire was not more than extinguished when a fellow named Day was caught in the act of setting fire to a schooner loaded with hay lying at the steamer *Star's* wharf. An attempt was made by the enraged crowd present to lynch him: and had it not been for the efforts of the person who had the man in charge, they certainly would have done so.

ACCIDENT.

The work of blowing up the walls of the different buildings left standing was commenced Friday afternoon. While blowing up the post office walls several person were quite seriously injured, among them Lieut Ewing, and two persons killed.

A citizens' committee waited on all the liquor dealers and requested them to keep their respective places closed for a week. The request was promply complied with in every instance.

MORE INCENDIARISM.

Friday night no less than five different attempts were made to set fire in different sections of the city and Portland. Fortunately without success,

The *News*, *Telegraph* and *Globe* have issued regular editions since the fire.

Several amusing incidents occurred at the late fire. One man carried home to his wife a black cat, which he gravely informed her was all he saved of his stock-in-trade. Another boasted that he had saved the key of his office.

Capt. Firth was among the killed.

It was rumored that a man was caught in the act of setting fire, and killed by the crowd. The rumour, however, needs confirmation.

CROSS HUSBANDS AND SCOLDING WIVES.—"Domestic infelicity," which newspaper reporters nowadays credit with playing such an important part in life's drama, is often the result of lingering or chronic disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful smiling, and pleasant, when constantly suffering from the tortures of some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences bitter, disagreeable taste or nausea, has chilly sensations, alternating with great heat and dryness of the surface of his body, pain in his sides, shoulders, or back, eyes and skin are tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed, and dizzy. Through his suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent, and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few small does of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, and following up their action with the use of Golden Medical Discovery, to work the billiary poison out of the system and purify the blood, if he play the part of a "penney wise and pound foolish" man he will attempt to economize by saving the small cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he is fretful and peevish—a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infelicity." Or the good wife may from her too laborious duties or family care have become subject to such chronic affections as are peculiarly incident to her sex, and being reduced in blood and strength, suffering from backache, nervousness, headache, internal fever, and enduring pains too numerous to mention, she may become peevish and fretful—any thing but a genial helpmate. In this deplorable condition of ill health, should she act wisely and employ Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it will in due time, by its cordial, tonic and nervine properties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding irritable-tempered invalid to a happy, cheerful wife. Laying aside levity and speaking seriously husbands and wives, you will find the family Medicines above mentioned reliable and potent remedies. For full particulars of their properties and uses, see Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by all druggist.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 25, 1877.

It is impossible to express the sympathy which Fredericton feels for her sister city in this the hour of her disaster. As no words can give an idea of the calamity, so no pen can describe the character of the feelings which it has aroused. That our readers may have some little conception of the loss, we will state a few facts. Two-thirds of the area of St. John are in ashes: seven-eighths of the business part of the city are swept away: of the fine public buildings which were the pride of the Province, nothing remains but shattered walls and tottering chimneys. Fully thirty million dollars worth of property is gone. But these are mere words; they do not tell us of savings to which thousands have devoted their lives swept away in an hour; of homes desolated, of families broken up, children wandering through the streets, crying for their parents, parents searching wildly among the ruins for their little ones; of strong men crushed to death in the terrible struggle; of weak women and helpless babes dying amid the flames; far on that awful day and through that fearful night, many, God only knows how many, died. St. John will live again. If nothing were left but the bare rocks and ebbing and flowing tide, a proud city would soon raise its spires to heaven; but there is more than this, and above all, there is the energy and integrity of her business men. But the blow is a terrible one, and how many are ruined, the future alone can disclose.

Contributions for the relief of the sufferers flow in from all quarters, and there is no fear but that the immediate wants of the people will be alleviated; but what then? What of the trade of this Province, of which Saint John is the life and soul? We have only two suggestions to make on this head; one is, that every man who owes a dollar to the merchant with whom he deals pays it if he can, so that the country merchants can lend a helping hand to the wholesale dealers in St. John. In this way the effects of the calamity can be in part averted. Our other suggestion is, that the Dominion Government come to the front with some scheme which will enable the Banks to grant as far as possible all the accommodation which legitimate business may require. If a sum, say $2,000,000, were deposited in the Banks without interest for one or two years, it is reasonable to think that considerable extension of time could be given upon the $5,000,000 or thereabouts of discounted paper which the Banks hold, and additional accommodation given to those who are endeavouring to re-establish their business. If these two suggestions are acted upon, with the aid of the Insurance Companies, of whose ability to stand the shock we think there is not the slightest doubt, the evil consequence which must follow from so vast a destruction of property would be reduced to a minimun.

The terrible calamity which has visited St. John affected this community most profoundly. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication the information received in this city was very meagre until the arrival of the train on Thursday. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the conduct of the Telegraph Company in not allowing connection to be established between St. John and Fredericton at the earliest possible moment, as hundreds of our people had relatives or friends concerning whose fate they were kept in most horrible suspense. Mr. Byrne, the head of the Fredericton Office, was indefatigable in his efforts to get information, but to very little purpose until late on Thursday. Of course there are two sides to the matter, but we cannot help thinking that Fredericton should have received a little consideration at the hands of the employees of the Company out of this city. As soon as the character of the disaster was understood, measures were at once taken for the relief of the sufferers. What cooked provisions could be collected in half an hour were despatched by Thursday's afternoon train, and a Relief Committee at once set to work, and by eleven p. m. two car loads of cooked food were in the Railway Station awaiting means of transport to St. John. The response of our citizens was most hearty. From the richest to the poorest every one, with but one or two exceptions, contributed to the utmost of their ability, allowance being made for the very short notice given. On Thursday and Friday a large number of our citizens visited St. John, and on their return on Friday night a public meeting was called in the City Hall at half past nine. A vote was passed recommending the City Council to give $5000 to the relief fund. Mr. A. F. Randolph, in moving the resolution, stated he would add $500 to the amount. Mr. Fraser for the Lieutenant Governor gave $300 and a like sum for himself. Mr. Temple $200 and Mr. Everett $100. During the day subscription lists had been circulated which were freely signed. In money and provisions Fredericton will donate at least $2.00 per head of her population. It is proposed to give a Concert on Wednesday in aid of the relief fund.

ABOUT TOWN.

York Nisi Prius on Tuesday.

The County L. C. A. met here on Tuesday.

There will be no sports here on the 1st.

The Keswick Camp Meeting opens July 5th.

E. Willis, M. P. P., was in the city on Saturday.

Mr. W. Vanwert is the new Clerk of the Peace. We congratulate him.

The Alder, Willow and Balm of Gilead trees below Fredericton are being stripped by caterpillars.

Mrs. Tilley presented the Rev. Mr. Wilson on Tuesday with $300, being the proceeds of the Children's Bazaar for the Indian Mission.

On and after Monday next the Jewelry Stores will close at 7 p. m., Saturday nights excepted.

The road below town is being repaired; but the stones which are being placed upon it are not small enough.

The wind on Saturday blew down the extensive bill board put up for the London Circus.

The City Examiner, Mr. Crocket, commenced the grading examinations of the Catholic pupils on Saturday.

The Sale in connection with the Baptist Sewing Society, Maugerville, on the 2nd of July next, will be held on the Grounds of C. B. Harrison, Esq.

Some very fine views of the College lately taken are for sale cheap at Moores' Gallery.

Mr. Morgan's work shop on King Street caught fire on Monday, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

The hail storm on Tuesday did considerable damage along the Nashwaak and Nashwaaksis. The Marysville Church sustained some injury.

During Tuesday's storm a whirlwind passed down the river, raising the water several feet in the air and carrying with it a cloud of spray twenty or thirty feet in height.

The City Treasurer says that the civic taxes will decrease annually after this year unless some new indebtedness is incurred. The principal of our debentures will be reduced $5000 a year.

Persons wishing to send a full account of the St. John fire to their friends at a distance can obtain copies of the FARMER in wrappers, on application at the office. Price *four cents.*

A full description of the Perley Convention and the Encenia at the University are crowded out of this issue. It will appear next week.

Goldwin Smith will return to Canada.

J. Costigan, M. P., was in town last week

Capt. Hatheway has been in town during the week.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Capt. Scarnell, which occurred in St. John on the 19th.

AN INVITATION TO THE CITIZENS.—B. H. Landers & Co, practical Silk Hatters, at the old stand of W. S. Morris invite every man who has a silk hat, or ever had one, and a so those who never had one, to call and see them make a new hat out of an old one. We wish it to be understood that we are not the parties who have recently been here and given such poor satisfaction and to convince the public that we do really make a new hat out of an old one, we give the above invitation to prove to them before their own eyes the fact that if you will bring in the worst old stove pipe hat your grandfather ever wore we will make it into a stylish and fashionable tile and warrant satisfaction in evey case. Be sure and call whether you want anything done or not.

AT HOME.

The Toronto *Mail* has been sold at auction.

31 deaths from Small pox in Montreal last week.

Mr. Hannay has his "History of Acadia" well advanced.

Lord and Lady Dufferin are on a cruise on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia has gone to Ottawa to discuss the financial condition of his Province.

The Oka Indian trouble continues. The Chief has collected what force he could, entrenched himself in a strong position and calls on the Dominion Government to redress his wrongs.

The *Police News*, *Day's Doings*, and such papers may no longer be brought into Canada.

Two houses were burned in Carleton on 20th. Loss $1,800.

The Wimbleton team left Quebec on the 20th.

The New York Cricketers beat the Montrealers. Score 244—95.

A man was killed at Rimouski by the discharge of a cannon used in saluting the Bishop on his visit to that place.

The P. E. Island Asylum will be built by McIntosh & Dewar. They get $76,710.00. Messrs. Crosby & Campbell's tender was $128,500.

The *News* has found a man in Fairville who has taken 400 bottles of Johnson's Liniment during the last year.

Geo. Boutillier, at Bedford, N. S., thought he could tamp a charge of blasting powder with an iron rod. He can; but he will finish the job with a piece of wood when his bones grow together again, that is unless he is so unfortunate as to remain blind.

The Macdonnell heresy has been amicably settled by the Presbyterian Synod. Mr. MacD. "adheres to the teachings of the Church on the doctrine of the eternity or endless duration of the future punishment of the wicked notwithstanding doubts and difficulties perplex his mind." This conclusion, say the reporter, was received with many cheers and not a few tears, and the scene was very touching. To most people who are not clergymen Mr. Mac D. seems to take exactly the same position now as he did when he first brought the thunders of his brethren upon his head. Has the Mountain come to Mahomet?

ABROAD.

Boss Tweed's friends say he is very poor.

Rumors of probable peace are current in Cuba.

Discount rate in the Bank of England 2½ per cent.

A $250,000 fire in Burlington, Iowa, on the 19th.

Secretary Evarts is going to copy the English civil service system.

Reports continue to come of dissentions in the English Cabinet.

The British Government are having a hard struggle with their burial bill.

The French Chamber has voted no confidence in the Government by an enormous majority.

The Treasury of the Prophet which is now at the disposal of the Sultan, contains about $120,000,000.

A Washington man shot himself dead because his wife would not let him play with the cat.

The Greek Ministry has informed Parliament, that the nation may become involved in war.

The Opposition in France threaten to try President McMahon for high treason.

A strong peace party is organizing in Constantinople.

Fred Douglass, in a recent speech, expressed doubts about the progress of the negro race in civilization.

The Plymouth dock-yards are kept in readiness for any emergency which may require the repair of war vessels.

A tunnel between France and England has been pronounced practicable by the engineers.

A man named Garner was found guilty of murder at St. Louis. His wife got admitted to his cell and they there committed suicide with some morphine she had concealed on her person.

An Indian outbreak has occurred in Idaho and Oregon. Many white men, women and children have been murdered and terror reigns in the whole country. Col. Perry, of the U. S. army, attacked the Indians, but was killed with nearly half of his force. Houses are being burned, robbery and all manner of crimes committed.

WAR NEWS.

The Russians are extremely busy constructing bridges and repairing roads to be ready to cross the Danube. A field telegraph now connects the headquarters of the Russian corps with those of the Grand Duke Nicholast. The rafts which the Russians have been constructing below Galatz are quite ready for bridging purposes, and large numbers of them are being towed up to Ibrail. The crossing will take place at Ghiacet, below Ibrail.

There is great excitement in South Servia in consequence of the operations of the Turks against the Montenegrins, loud demands being made there for Servia to support Montenegro, who, unless they receive speedy assistance, seem to have little chance of being able to long withstand the converging Turkish columns, whose object is to drive the Montenegrins south and westward and prevent them from joining hands with the Servians, thus cutting off Bosnia and Herzegovina from the rest of the empire.

On the southern frontier of Montenegro the Turks were totally defeated by General Petrovies, in an engagement before Danilograd. Mehemet Ali telegraphs to the Porte from Kolachin, June 15th, announcing that he totally defeated the Montenegrins in the neighboring forests, the latter losing upwards of two hundred killed. The Ottoman troops have returned to Kelzaepen.

Intelligence has been received from Sclavonic sources that there was a sanguinary engagement, lasting throughout Saturday, between 10,000 Turks and 3,000 Montenegrins at Rasuoglavika. The Turks were defeated and pursued to Spuz, leaving 2,000 dead on the field.

Mukhtar Pasha is at Zewin. He has received a reinforcement of 34 battalions and ten batteries.

A corps of 20,000 cavalry is being formed by the Turkish Government. The Bey of Tunis sent a letter to the Sultan apologizing for his inability to send a military contingent, but promising to furnish money. Intelligence at Constantinople represents the position of the Turkish army in Asia as improving, and the Turks are preparing to assume the offensive. The Russians suffered heavy losses before Kars. Artillery engagements between the besiegers and the garrison continue.

Prince Milan's visit to the Czar was to press for leave to participate in the war. His representations have been futile.

The Egyptian troops have left for Varna. Prince Hassan visited the Sultan on Sunday, and will rejoin his troops on Thursday. Despatches from various divisions in Montenegro continue satisfactory. A body of Christian volunteers, armed with Winchester rifles, are about to leave for the seat of war. It is said that two Russian frigates have appeared off Cape Molopor. It is believed that Hobart Pasha will leave for the Mediterranean. The editors and compositors of two Turkish newspapers, *Salamet* and *Mussaret*, have been exiled, and the publication of the papers suspended. The Turkish Government is expected to-day to demand that the Chamber of Deputies vote on the proposal to grant an internal loan of 5,000,000 Turkish pounds. M. Custic, Servian agent, gave an explanation to the Porte to-day respecting the visit of Prince Milan to the Czar. He repeated that it was solely intended as an act of courtesy. Custics denied that the Servian Government followed the war selfishly, and contradicted the report that works were proceeding at Alexanitz. He said the object of Servia in the late war was to gain an extension of territory in Herzegovina, as far as the Nareute river, but never to establish Servian independence. The sovereignty of the Porte, said Custics, was a guarantee for the advancement of Servia and the unity of the race, whereas Servia independent would fall under the domination of Russia or Austria.

A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that a true account of the affair which took place near Kars had reached the Turkish Ministry but was suppressed. Mukhtar Pasha has established frontier forces on the river passed between Kars and Erzeroum with the object of covering communications with the latter city. The force had erected earthworks and considered themselves safe from a sudden attack, by the Russians. On Thursday last the Russians unexpectedly began an attack. The Turks, though surprised, offered a vigorous resistance, repulsing the attacking columns several times, and only giving way when driven from their position by superior numbers. The battle continued till nightfall, the advantage resting with the Russians. Several redoubts were captured and held. At daybraak the battle was renewed and continued during the day with great obstinacy. Notwithstanding their valor, the Turks were driven from all their positions. Heavy losses were sustained by the Turks, which bear witness to the obstinacy of their defence. The loss of this position is a very serious matter for Mukhtar Pasha's army, as the Russian force now directly shortens communications with Erzeroum. It shows also that the Russians are preparing to deal vigorously with the Turkish field army in Asia.

There was some severe fighting at Soukum Keleh, which resulted favorably to the Turks. The Circassian troops especially suffered heavy losses. There is a report at Vienna that the Turks made a successful sortie from Kars and large supplies of provisions reached Erzeroum from interior.

Nine Russian cannon were captured on the Circassian coast and have arrived at Constantinople.

The Turkish newspapers continue to buoy up the spirits of the people by reports of continued defeats of the Montenegrins.

Complaints continue of the outrages by the Zebricks. Five attacked a Christian family between Pivs and Theropia. The family consisited of father, wife and daughter the latter 16 years of age. After dealing the father an insensible blow, the soldiers subjected the women to the most horrible outrages. The perpetrators were not arrested.

After a long discussion on the budget the Turkish Parliament decided to make considerable reductions on the salaries of the ministers. The measure was so distasteful to the ministers they advised the Sultan to dissolve the Chambers and it was dissolved yesterday.

Kiernan's cable says a telegram from Erzeoum states that the right wing of Turkish army was defeated near Delebatu and General Mehemet Pasha killed.

The *Scoteman's* London correspondent writes that Earl Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury hold very opposite views regarding the Russian occupation of Constantinople. Lord Salisbury believes that Prince Gortschakoff will not advise that the city be held for a long time. Earl Derby would at once inform Russia that she will only march there at the risk of meeting the British as well as the Turkish troops. The writer adds: "I am informed, whatever may be the truth about the reported disunion, the Cabinet has taken sound military precautions. A large army corps is ready for immediate service, and transports can be obtained."

The Turkish authorities in Bulgaria have seized copies of the proclamation by the Bulgarian committee, inciting the inhabitants to rise in aid of the Russians.

The offence for which the editors of *Selamet* and *Mussaret* were exiled was, that they urged in their columns the dismissal of Relof Pasha from the Ministry of War. Several other arrests have been ordered.

The Chamber of Deputies voted than an international loan of 3,000,000 Turkish pounds be raised by collecting revenues in advance.

A correspondent at Constantinople says the peace party gains ground daily. At a council of war on Wednesday last, at which the Sultan presided, several present, especially Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha, strongly advocated peace. Ruchdi said it was now quite clear that Turkey could not hope for active aid from any power, and could not carry on war single handed. He argued that advantage should be taken of Russia's recent declaration that she does not desire conquest and that application be at once made to some friendly power to obtain an armistice, during which peace might be arranged. He implored the Sultan to take this step. A majority of the council, however, were against Mehmed Ruchdi and his proposals were deferred. There must be a disaster before the peace party can succeed.

On Prince Milan's return to Belgrade the Skuptschina will hold a secret session whether to allow the passage of Russian troops through Servia.

The *Times* Berlin correspondence telegraphs that the German press comments upon an inspired letter in the Vienna semi-official, political *Correspondenz*, intimating that Capt. Wellesly, British attache and suite, supply the Turks with military intelligence from the Russian camps. There seems no doubt that the Russsan fancying themselves betrayed are remodelling their orders.

The *Daily News'* special from Constantinople Monday evening, announces that the Turkish Chambers of Deputies has been dissolved. There is no longer any doubt that the Turks suffered a severe defeat at Kars. Every effort is being made by the authorities at Constantinople to conceal the truth in reference to the Asiatic campaign, from fear of discouragement. All news from Mukhtar' headquarters is rose colored.

It is believed Prince Milan will sign the convention with Russia, allowing her troops to cross the Danube at Gladova. Sulieman Pasha instead of returning through Duga Pass intends making Nicsic a base of operations against the Montenegrins, has left Nicsic and entered Montenegro to effect a junction with the Albanian division. The Montenegrins are abandoning the Duga Pass and are concentrating their forces in Ostrok Pass. Mehemet Ali's resumed offensive position of Montenegrins regarded as critical, 70,000 Turks now operating against them.

Turkish advices from the scene of conflict in Montenegro state that the Turkish troops are compelling the Montenegrins to fight at every point advanced upon. The whole Montenegrin army is in danger of being surrounded. A Russian squadron is reported cruising near Cape Matapan, southern extremity of Greece. and a naval engagement in Mediterranean thereabouts is expected.

The *Daily News* Rustchuk despatch says outrages are proceeding unchecked in ehe province of Tultcha, Christians are outlawed by the authoritions and abandoned to the Tartars and Circassians. Villages and barns are wantonly sacked and burned, with the view of rendering the country a desert heads are carried every day by blood-stained murderers into Tultcha, Motchin, Babadagh and Kirsovac. The flames of some of the burning villages are visible every night.

Three Turkish columns which have entered Montenegrin are advancing by separate routes. At Boselie, which is a Montenegrin depot of provisions and ammunition, fighting has been going on since yesterday. The Turkish headquarters are at Andol. Ali Sub telegraphs from Scutari on the 18th that the Turks carriedthe height of Martinetfe, Goriwocha and Velliedin, after a three hours engagement. Fazle Pasha telegraphs from Sakum Kaleh on the 14th that 13,000 Russians who occupied Mexwikd and Tchaun, have been driven out by Turkish troops, and an ironclad's movement has been undertaken to cut off the retreat.

The Porte has instructed its representatives to the Great Powers to call attention to the