Correspondence.

AFTER THE FIRE.

(Reported for the "Farmer.")

I have just returned from St. John, after spending several hours among the ruins, and at the Rink, the headquarters of the supply department.

My pen and time would fail to recount, and your time and type to reproduce, the scene of desolation on which my eyes have this day rested, as well as the busy scenes of recuperation which form such pleasing contrast to the forlorn picture. Amid the ruins of many a palatial establishment busy workmen are engaged in clearing away rubbish and laying foundations, while on many a lot temporary sheds of plain boards have been erected for use while the more substantial structures are being built, and within their well-ventilated walls the commerce of St. John goes steadily on. Here a Hardware Store is in full blast; here a Grocer serves his customers; while yonder the indefatigable Typo plies his busy fingers, the new type shining like burnished silver beneath his hand, as

"With a pick and a click
Goes the type in the stick."

Here a former proprietor sits, like Marius among the ruins of Carthage, gazing sadly on the scene of his former glory and happiness; there his more energetic neighbor takes time by the forelock, and, phœnix-like, *his* building rises from its ashes, ten times more beautiful than before—here old walls are being torn down, there new walls are rapidly rising, while in a few instances the old walls are utilized and become a part of the new building. Surely it is a busy scene, and one never to be forgotten.

At the Rink, the good work goes bravely on. I feel myself deeply indebted to Mr. Kerrison, Superintendent of the Clothing Department, Mr. Morrison, his Accountant, and Mr. Stanley, the General Supervisor of the whole commissariat department, for their kindness in furnishing the fullest information in regard to the workings of the different Departments. I regret that your space forbids a full description of the system pursued to avoid imposition and mistakes; but I will give you a few items to show you the magnitude of the work. On Monday the Clothing Department alone distributed 946 yds. of cotton, 681 of Dress Goods, 173½ of Prints, 110 of Tweeds, 457 of Flannel, 2 Shawls, 2 Jackets, 453 pieces of women's underclothing, 27 pieces men's underwear, 12 prs. men's Boots, 50 prs. women's Boots, 35 prs. children's Boots, 8 Hats, 28 Coats, 27 prs. Pants, 23 Vests, 21 Shirts and Drawers.

In the Furniture Department there were delivered in 9 days—405 Stoves, 907 Bedsteads, 824 Mattresses, 965 Blankets, 507 Quilts, 72 Comforters, 319 Pillows, 3 Feather Beds, 1088 Chairs, Crockery for 1035 people, and numerous smaller articles.

In the same time, in the Dry Goods Department were distributed 6,612 yds. Cotton, 1748 yds. Flannel, 1881 yds. Prints, 3456 yds. Dress Goods.

But figures are not very uninteresting, so I will give you some instances furnished chiefly by Mr. Kerrison and Mr. Stanley. One woman returned a green dress because it did not suit her complexion. Another got a good suit of clothes for her husband, and the attendant threw in gratuitously a good pair of duck pants. She took the ducks to the general office and complained that such were the pants which she received on her Order. A young man, while I was there, wanted an order or the money to go down town and get a *new* vest. He was too good to wear second-hand clothing. Another man wanted a *fiddle*, as he lost three good ones. The following is the order for one family of five:—40 yds. Cotton, 57¼ Black Lustre, 49 for underwear, 5 prs. Boots, worth about $60.

The supplies still continue to come in. Flour from Halifax, stoves from all quarters, bedsteads from Amherst, canned goods from Barrington, and stores of all kinds from Boston, Bangor and other American Cities. Truly, such a calamity links the hearts of all mankind together, and "a touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The scene at the Rink is a very sad, and yet a very interesting one. Here, seated side by side, you find the fair face of a young girl who has evidently seen better days, the bloated visage of the habitual "rounder," the ebon cheeks and "china eye" of some destitute daughter of Ham, while the pale countenance of her neighbor forms a striking contrast and the hacking cough suggests that insatiable scourge—consumption; here a one-legged veteran stumps to his allotted seat, and there an able-bodied tramp seeks to excite sympathy by relating his sad story of imaginary losses; each and all intent on securing recognition of their case and the means wherewith to supply their numerous wants.

Many more things I could write, but have already exceeded my proper limits. I will close with a few words in regard to the matter of favoritism in distribution. Let any one, who thinks it an easy matter to satisfy all parties in a matter of this kind, take his stand at the window of, say, the clothing department for one hour, and I guarantee he will be convinced that the situation of distributor is no sinecure. An order comes for clothing for two women, coat and pants for a man, suit for a child, and shoes for all four. No sizes are given, no ages, nor any indication by which the attendants may be guided in their selection. Then commences a series of questions and answers between the parties. "How large is the man?" "Faith, he's a good sized man." "Well, is he as big as this gentleman?" "Yes, and bigger." "Well, how big? What number boot does he wear?" "I don't know." "What is his waist measure?" "Sorry a bit of me can tell." And so it goes on through the whole order; and then, if everything, coat, pants and boots, underclothing, stockings and all do not fit, back comes the applicant with a complaint of want of impartiality on the part of the attendant, because her next door neighbor's man got a coat that fitted beautifully, while her husband could not get inside of his.

But now that the system of checks and balances has been well established, everything is running more smoothly, and probably in course of a few weeks matters will be so well under control that all will be satisfied and complaints will cease.

FREDERICTON.

For the Colonial Farmer.

DEAR FARMER,—Can you tell me why the Trustees of your Wesleyan Church have never recognized the necessity, apparent to every other member of the congregation, of some means of ventilating the auditorium of their fine edifice? I was present on Sunday last, after an absence of several years, and no longer wonder why many of my friends do not attend Divine service during the hot weather. The atmosphere was positively oppressive, and the minister was certainly as much to be pitied as any of the congregation. When so small an expense would remedy the evil, it is a wonder that it has been allowed to exist for a score of years. Will they give their reasons through your valuable paper?

Yours, &c.,

E. K. T.

For the Colonial Farmer.

PASSING NOTES.

Taking the Royal Road from Thompson's Mills in Douglas, we come to

NASHWAAKSIS,

or "Little Nashwaak," so called by the Indians, the suffix "sis" meaning "little." Most of the people here have large and well cultivated farms, although in point of buildings they are behind most of the other settlements. A mill owned by Mr. Estey is about all the business carried on in the place.

BIRD SETTLEMENT

is the next place on the road, and much resembles Nashwaaksis in its appearance. It was first settled by a Mr. Bird, and many of his descendants still live in the place.

CARDIGAN,

a large and prosperous settlement, is situated between Bird Settlement and Tay Creek. It was settled a long while ago by emigrants from Wales, and is named after the place from which they embarked. Farming is the sole occupation, and with the exception of a store kept by Mr. Richards, very little business is done in the place.

A BEAR STORY.

One day last week while a resident of this place was looking after his cattle, and as it was growing dusk he perceived a black object up a tree a few yards from him, which he immediately concluded must be a bear. Having no gun or other weapon of defence with him, he proceeded to pile up brush around the tree, intending to fire it in case the "bear" should come down, and so give him a warm reception, while with an old jack-knife which he had in his pocket he cut a club of sufficient dimensions to despatch the animal in case the fire did not repulse him, and fearing this might also prove a failure, he had a spruce tree spotted out for to strike a "bee line" to and get out of harm's way. Having all the preliminaries arranged, he wrote a hasty message which he wrapped up in a piece of the lining of his pants and tied around his dog's neck, placarding it with the words in huge letters—"Open this," and giving the dog a kick which fairly "lifted" him, he went home in a hurry. Having arrived home and the message read, some of the young men were despatched to his assistance. They arrived in due time, finding him at his post, and passing him the gun which they brought he at once proceeded to execute vengeance on the animal which had caused him so much trouble. The weapon was pointed, the fatal shot fired, and the work of death was accomplished, when lo! not a *bear* appeared but an innocent *porcupine*.

TAY CREEK.

This is an old and prosperous settlement, and contains some fine farms and dwelling houses. A hotel kept by Mr. Stephen Boone, and a blacksmith shop and saw mill is abous all the business in the place. This place it improving fast in point of buildings; all the old ones are giving way to new and commodious ones more in keeping with the wealth of their owners. There is one Episcopalian and Presbyterian Church, and a Catholic Chapel is in course of erection. The members of "Ever Ready" Lodge, British Templars are erecting a Hall in which to hold their meetings.

LIME KILN.

This lies between Tay Creek and Stanley, and takes its name from a lime kiln erected some time ago in its vicinity.

STANLEY.

This little village is pleasantly situated on the Nashwaak, and is quite a thriving town. It has five or six stores, two blacksmith shops, a large mill and adveral other business enterprizes. There are three Churches, the Catholic, Episcopalian and Baptist. The Episcopalian Church is in need of repairs and is falling to decay, but the Catholic and Baptist are new and good buildings; the Chapel, however, is the best building, being the newest and largest and most beautifully situated. There are two Temperance Societies in the place. The C. S. Union are recently organized and the British Templars.

ACCIDENT.

While a lad named Harry Crotty was in bathing with some other boys, being unable to swim and getting into deep water, he narrowly escaped drowning. The boys were unable to help him, and had not one of the mill hands been near he must have perished. When he was brought to the surface no sign of life was visible, but with great care he was resuscitated, and is now doing well. He says when he goes to swim again he "won't go near the water."

HOSPITALITY.

The hospitality of the people of Cardigan, Tay Creek and Stanley is only equalled by the people of the Nashwaak, and your correspondent wishes to thank them for many favors.

M. BUTLER.

REPLY TO MR. W. PUGSLEY, JR.

SIR,—In the COLONIAL FARMER of July 23rd, I observe the impudent letter you addressed to me in the *Moncton Times* of the 19th repeated,

Some persons will doubtless be surprised at my deigning to reply to a letter of such a character, as my reputation for veracity is sufficiently established to suffer no risk of detraction from any calumnies you could utter. With that part of your letter referring to matters which occurred previous to my appointment of Trustee, and which relates to my predecessors in office, I have nothing to do, although my opinion of those gentlemen leads me to believe that they did their utmost to arrange the affair to avoid litigation, and had the young woman not fallen into your hands, the arbitration they suggested would have proved satisfactory, and saved heavy costs to both parties. The mandamus was the first matter I was called upon to deal with, and that order of the Supreme Court *was obeyed* by the Trustees, and an assessment made, and handed to the Secretary for collection. It was a *bona fide* assessment, as you can easily ascertain by applying to the Secretary, who still has it in his possession. I have already explained the error made by him in the return to the mandamus and of which you so readily took advantage. With regard to the other Trustees being my "tools," and my having given the Secretary "verbal instructions not to collect," etc., these assertions are utterly false. Your statement that the payment of the small amount of $33.75 costs would have prevented the writ of attachment being issued, is certainly news to me, as your letter threatening the proceedings related to a full settlement of all claims. Every one must know that had the alternative been afforded, no person in my position would have chosen to go to jail in preference to paying a sum of money. When you say that I "sent for your partner, Mr. Crawford," you state another untruth; I regarded his visit as an intrusion, and took no pains to conceal my annoyance. Again, with respect to my expressing "gratitude" to your brother at being released, the imprisonment was not referred to by either of us. He said to me in the presence of a friend, "If you will believe me, Mr. Woodman, I have had nothing to do with this business, my brother William has managed the whole affair," or words to that effect. Mr. Crawford also, in the presence of a third person, disclaimed having had anything to do with the matter, therefore you can enjoy the full credit of the transaction, and a discerning public will perceive to whom the disgrace attaches. And now as to my visit to your client—As Mr. Crawford had stated that your demand of $263 would not pay the Firm for the trouble taken, and that your client had not been at the office for some time, I began to suspect that your bold stroke to make me pay all demands, and the different suits at law against me, and my imprisonment, was entirely your own doing, and carried on without her knowledge. To ascertain this, I called to see her, and met her sister who said that she would not be in till 2 p. m. I gave my name and errand, and the young woman imparted the desired information; no mention was made of the judgment, or its payment, and, as my engagement was either to pay you or to direct the Secretary to pay the assessment to you, the idea that I should offer to pay anything to your client is simply absurd. Your partner, Mr. Crawford, who I believe made almost daily visits to the jail, and who refused the offer of Messrs. Otty and Cookson to get me out for a Sunday, on bail, could certainly bear testimony to my having been kept in close custody. Mr. Sproule's character as an efficient officer and humane gentleman is sufficiently known; he has received my thanks for the courtesies extended to me, not one of which was declined. Judging from the untruthfulness of your statements, I am forced to the conclusion that you obtained the writ of attachment through misrepresentations similar to those with which your letter abounds. Measuring me, apparently, by yourself, you attribute to me many dishonorable doings which, if allowable among a certain class of pettifoggers, would never be tolerated in a Clergyman, who, if guilty of such, would be scouted by his parishioners, and degraded from the Ministry. You have, it is true, succeeded in your artful designs, put me to heavy costs, and made money by the transaction, but all your vituperation will fall harmless upon

E. S. WOODMAN.

Westfield, July 25th, 1877.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 30, 1877.

The great labor strikes in the United States furnish by far the most interesting topic of news this week. Although not altogether unexpected, the magnitude which they have assumed is appalling, and they present a problem of which the solution is extremely difficult. In the number of persons involved in them, in the variety and importance of the interests which they affect, these strikes are on a parallel with the late Civil War. Indeed as one reads of the terrible atrocities which have been committed he is forced to the conclusion that there is a spirit actuating the strikers and those who aid and abet them more reckless in its working and more disastrous and terrible in its results than any of the motives which influenced either of the belligerents in that conflict. The history of war for a hundred years contains no more brutal outrage than the burning of the Round House at Pittsburgh. Had this taken place in actual war and between hostile armies the world would have cried shame upon the commander who ordered it; but here were citizen soldiers called together solely to protect property, not to commit any aggressive act, burned to death by their fellow citizens. The men who would counsel or commit so fiendish a deed are the veriest outlaws. They have declared war not only against their employers or even the State; but against society and all law. Not so horrifying but equally unaccountable is the wanton destruction of property. In Pittsburgh alone $5,000,000 worth of railroad property was destroyed, and the strangest part of it all was that the strikers were railroad men who pretended only to be seeking to prevent any reduction of pay, and would be called upon to use, if their demands were satisfied, the very property which they have destroyed. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that there is a large unemployed, and rowdy (that is the best word) element of population in the United States, which regards property owners as its natural enemies, and property of all kinds its legitimate prey. The laboring class can be controlled, for although their Trades Unions and the like are very mischievous, yet the laborers are willing to work even though they do demand high wages. The rowdy element is uncontrolable, because it has no specific object. Were it asked tomorrow to formulate its demands upon society it could not do so. The Communists of France had no real grievance; the *petroleuses* were not even Communists, nor had they been wronged in the least degree by society. Yet they were at war with society. So with the rowdy element of America. It has no wrongs to redress, no rights which it seeks to enforce. It has a passion for destruction and when it dares it destroys. It exists everywhere; but no one imagined that its power was so great as it has been shown to be by the events of the past week in the United States. Herein lies the difficulty of the problem which is now to be solved. Labor and capital, if let alone, will adjust themselves aright: but there is no place for lawlessness in our political or social economy. Either the rowdy element will rule—which is anarchy; or it must be put down. There is no middle place for it if lasting peace is to be maintained between the employer and the employed. It asks for nothing, so no concessions can appease it; it does not think, so reason is powerless to influence it.

We surrender much of our space to the particulars of the strike, which have come to hand by telegraph.

The FARMER has opposed the Government administration of the Agricultural Department; but this is no reason why we should not make any suggestions to the Commissioners which we may think advisable. Lately when at Van Buren the editor of this paper was shown the buildings which are in course of erection for a starch factory there, and he was told that $40,000 would be paid out for potatoes for the use of this factory this fall. This money will be distributed among the farmers within ten miles of the village and is an entirely new source of income to them, *not a substitute for one which they heretofore enjoyed*. Other branches of agricultural industry will continue as remunerative as ever, and there has been within three years no perceptible decrease in the demand for any other productions of the country. For about that length of time the shaved shingle market has been flat, and in consequence "shingle weaving" had been in great part abandoned. It never was profitable. There is no wonder then that the merchants and others of Van Buren look for good times after this fall. Forty thousand dollars a year for potatoes alone is no trifle. A larger town than Van Buren would rejoice at such a prospect before it. The point we want to make is this,—the Government ought to ascertain if starch can be profitably manufactured in New Brunswick—that is, can a market be found for the starch at remunerative prices. If the Secretary for Agriculture were directed to make enquiries and publish the result nothing else would be needed. Perhaps it would not sound quite as lofty if the Hon. Mr. Perley could inform the House next winter that starch factories would pay here, as it would if he could tell about his success in importing stock or his profitable administration of an exhibition; but it would be of vastly greater service to the country. We have endeavored to show in former issues of this paper how largely the Province depends for its future prosperity upon its agricultural resources, and that the great duty of the Government in that connection was to collect and disseminate information which would show the farmers what are the productions of farms for which there is the most certain demand. To do this experiment may be necessary. Take the article of starch. Perhaps correspondence would not conclusively settle the matter: but it would be an easy matter to buy a quantity of Aroostook starch and ship it to England or other places where there may be a demand for it, and after it had been tried by the consumers of such starch the question of profit in the manufacture could be settled to a certainty.

The introduction of starch factories into New Brunswick would work a revolution in agriculture. Increase the potato crop, and if the experience of other places is any criterion, you decrease the buckwheat and increase the wheat crop. Almost as a matter of course comes an increase of live stock, which means better farming and richer farms. An active cash demand for produce will lead to the proper appreciation of agriculture as a department of industry, that is—to the establishment of the wealth of the country upon its true basis.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The general situation in the great Railroad strike is serious. At Pittsburg the rioters on the Pennsylvania road have supreme control, and are not influenced by the threat of the military. Passenger trains are allowed to move but no freight trains. The Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio called out troops. Firemen and brakemen of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road struck, and the Erie Road is disabled by strike of firemen and brakemen at Homesville.

It is expected that the employees of the Northwestern road will strike to-day or Monday. Business on the Baltimore and Ohio Road is virtually dead for the time being, and it can transact neither freight no passenger business. Governor Carroll, of Maryland, called on the President for troops, which were promptly ordered.

Ten persons killed at Baltimore last night, and twenty wouned. Besides the United States troops several regiments in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio have been ordered out.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 22.

A dreadful riot occured at the outer depot of the Pittsburg Railroad about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Philadelphia troops left the Union Depot for the Twenty-eight street crossing, marching out along the track proceded by Sheriff and his *posse*. They arrived shortly before 5 o'clock. The railroad tracks at that point being completely blocked with strikers, the Black Hussars of Philadelphia were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, but not being able to do so another company was ordered to their assistance. The military advanced with fixed bayonets, but were met with a shower of stones and missiles from the crowd. They opened fire on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession. The crowd retreated toward East Liberty street. At 9 p. m. the excitement was intense, and the city virtually in the hands of a mob. A large mob visited Johnson's factory and armed themselves. Three pieces of Knapp's Battery were also captured. A number of citizens visited the soldiers quartered in the Round House of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and begged them to leave the city fearing a general massacre. They were unable to do so on account of the arrival of the mob, swarming about the place. Three soldiers who attempted to slip out singly were shot and instantly killed

Failing to dislodge the troops in any other way, the building was fired, and many of the men were cruely burned to death.

About midnight Sheriff Trites' dead body was brought in from the outer depot. Major-Gen. Pearson was badly wounded. Mob law reigned supreme during the night. The summing up of the riot at 28th street shows twenty killed and twenty-nine wounded.

BURNING THE RAILWAY BUILDINGS.

As they marched along the strikers who did not join in the attack on the troops busied themselves firing trains, shops and buildings of the railroad, the main efforts of the mob during the night being directed to this object. By 7 o'clock this morning the fire had enveloped hundreds of cars, extensive machine shops, and round houses at the depots, and the office of the Union Transfer Company, blacksmith shops, stove houses and numerous other buildings, making up the terminal facilities of this mammoth corporation. In the round house there were 120 first class locomotives. These were totally destroyed. Up to 3 o'clock p. m. no efforts has been made to check the riot other than the meeting of citizens. At 3. 30 a burning car was run down the grade under the sheds surrounding the Union Depot. Up to this time it was hoped that the building would escaped, but a mass of pine lumber used in shedding over the track was soon a sea of flame. While the fire was raging here the mob pillaged the freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, which is in the close vicinity.

Boxes of freight, received for shipmant, were broken open, and the valuable contents carried off. After plundering the depot for an hour, a torch was applied and soon the vast depot and all the Company's general offices adjoining were a mass of flames. The Union Depot was a large four story building, had a frontage on Liberty street about 70 feet, and extended back about 200 feet. In the rear of the depot, and extending back 500 feet, were lines of neat pine sheds, covering different tracks. It was under these that a burning car was run. The freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, fronting on Grant street, extended from Washington street to 7th Avenue. These were totally destroyed, as also the depot of the Adams Express Company, located on Grant street. The fire department of the city continued on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on or make any effort to save the property of the railroad company. They consequently directed their efforts to saving private property on the north side of Liberty street. In this they were mainly successful, although six dwellings and a sash factory, located near the round house, were destroyed.

About five o'clock the fire from the Union depot communicated to the immense grain elevator at the coner of Grant and Washington streets. This was built of hugh timbers and covered with state. It contained a large quantity af grain. The destruction of these buildings seemed to satisfy the rioters, as they began to disperse while were burning. Most of those who deserted the crowd loaded themselves down with plunder and wended their way homeward.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The excitement here is intense, and it is feared that the unemployed men may make an attack on the Government buildings. About 600 sailors and marines from the men-of-war, now lying at Norfolk, have been ordered here to protect the Government property in case of an outbreak.

July 22—8 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] Harrisburg

A gentlemen who arrived from Harrisburg this evening says he saw a train at Harrisburg coming east from Pittsburg, which carried some three hundred wounded eastern militia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 4 p. m.—A despatch from Buffalo says a large crowd of rioters have taken possession of the freight yard of the New York Central Railroad and extinguished all switch and singal lights, driving the men from their work and taking the firemen from their engines. The yards are full of excited, turbulent and ugly dispositioned men who hold possession by force. It seems as though the whole laboring population, as well as hordes of idle, dissipated and half drunken people from the slums of the city, have joined in a strike against our men (meaning the New York Central) who are powerless against the mob. A mob of about 500 congregated around the passenger depot in Reading, yesterday afternoon, and ran several horse cars off and set them on fire. After burning three or four they went to Lebanon Valley bridge and burned it.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 23.—The Lehigh Valley men are expected to strike to-night.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad employes struck, and all the shop and train men of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnatti and Indianapolis Railroad quit work. No disturbance thus far.

CINCINNATTI, July 23, 3.30 p. m.—The Ohio and Mississippi Road is blockaded, only postal cars being allowed to leave the yard.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 4 p. m.—President Hayes has issued a proclamation, commanding the Pennsylvania rioters to disperse before to-morrow, noon.

PITTSBURG, July 28, p. m.—Rumors regarding renewal of hostilities induced the proprietors of the mercantile and other establishments to suspend business. Some have organized their employes into companies and have tendered their services to the Mayor. The railroad authorities distinctly informed the strikers there could be no compromise whatever, and when this became known all the passenger engineers and firemen quit their engines. No trains of any kind go out this evening on the Pennsylvania R. R.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 23.—The railroad strikers compelled the employes of the rolling mills and various factories to join them. A mob numbering 2,000 took possession of the Union Depot, but no violence has yet been done. The manager of the Pan-Handle road have suspended business.

ALBANY, July 23, p. m.—At a meeting of the employes of the Central and Hudson River Railroads, to-night, a resolution was adopted demanding 25 per cent. on wages of employes, and a committee was appointed to communicate with President Vanderbilt, and in case the demand is not complied with, they will strike to-morrow. They will then meet again at 10 o'clock and proceed to the West Albany shops and demand the men to strike.

NEW YORK, July 24.

At Wheeling, W. Va., a hundred mechanics in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops struck on Monday. The East bound express train was stopped and the express car detached and the train allowed to proceed.

Five of the ringleaders of the riot in Philadelphia were arrested last night.

There are no through trains on the Lake Shore or Cleveland and Pittsburg roads for the present.

A conflict occurred in Reading between the troops and the mob, in which the soldiers fired on the mob, killing five persons and wounding twenty-five, some mortally. The police who were drawn up to restrain the crowd received the main force of the firing, and many of them were injured. This infuriated the crowd, and a state of anarchy succeeded. Last night the mob broke into the armory of the Reading Rifles and captured their guns, and have taken all weapons and gun stores. They threaten vengeance upon the military, and further trouble is feared. The mob is now engaged tearing up railroad tracks. The railroad company has a strong guard stationed around all their machine shops and other buildings in the city to prevent them being burned.

The Northwestern road rescinded the recent order reducing wages ten to fifteen per cent.

At Chicago and Buffalo mass meetings were held last night at which addresses were made and resolutions passed favoring the strikers. The Chicago meeting deprecated violence.

A meeting of workingmen was held in New York last night to concert measures for a mass meeting on Wednesday night to sympathize with the strikers. The meeting was highly communistic in character and the speeches incendiary.

NEW YORK, July 25.

The Chicagoans are confident they can maintain peace. Threats are made in Omaha against roads and lines centreing. No violence yet. In Louisville, Ky., last night the mob broke windows in the Mayor's house and also in houses of several other citizens, and destroyed windows and doors of the Pullman Southern Car Co., and Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, but were finally dispersed by the police.

At St. Louis the coopers and some other trades have joined in the strike.

At Kansas City a strike began yesterday as previously agreed upon, and a crowd of strikers visited all the shops and compelled all the mechanics to cease work.

At a meeting in Oakland, Cal., last night, resolutions were adopted calling on all railroads to discharge the Chinese employees within a week.

Rails were removed from the Erie track on Chenung river bridge. Several cars were thrown across the track there by strikers.

During the night, the rioters tore up the track of Lackawanna Road in the suburbs of Newark, but it was relaid to-day.

This morning at Albany troops are in possession of all depots and shops of New York Central Road, and preparations are making to start freight trains.

BOSTON, July 25.

The strikers of the Canadian Southern held a meeting last night at St. Thomas, Ont., and demanded the restoration of ten per cent., and that certain grievances be redressed, or they will not allow any traffic or others to fill their places.

The firemen on the Lackawana Road have struck. The butchers of the battoir owned by the above road strike to-day.

Order seems to have been permanently restored in Reading and Pittsburg, and at Philadelphia lawful authority is still maintained. In Alientown, however, a scene of bloodshed was narrowly averted. A military company was on the point of firing on a derisive mob, but were prevented by the commanding officer from so doing. Riots which it was feared would take place in New York and New Jersey yester lay did not occur, and at an early hour this morning quiet was everywhere reported, although every precaution is still being made against emergencies.

At Pittsburgh workmen in the iron works and mines along the Castile Shannon Railroad quit work.

CINCINNATI, O., July 25.

The strikers are in possession of all the roads in the western portion of the city. No trains can run over Ohio and Mississippi, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Cleveland and Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Asiatic and Great Western roads.

At Buffalo last night the mob burned two freight cars and broke a portion of the windows of the East Buffalo depot, but were dispersed by the police, who laid out a large number of the rioters with their clubs.

The employes of the New York Central notified the Cympany last night that they will strike unless wages is restored as before reduction.

At St. Louis the strikers are not disposed to violence, but internationalists and other desperate charrcters are threatening. Gen. Pope is closely watching the situation there.

At Altoona, Penn., it is understood six or eight companies of State troops surrendered their arms to the mob and the town is supposed to be under their contaol.

NEW YORK, July 26.

At Reading there is complete subordination of rioters to authority of law.

The consequences of strike and almost complete blockade of railroads are beginning to crop out in several localities. Towns and small cities are threatened with scarcity of breadstuffs, and trouble in this direction may be next in order. At Pittsburg tendencies of want are already appearing. Women and children stand on the public streets begging for bread. Prices of the necessaries of life rapidly advancing in anticipation of scarcity and destitution. The effect on business is serious.

The strike on the New Jersey Central has stopped all travel and freight.

The trains on the Canada Southern are abandoned except between Niagara and Buffalo.

Chicago was the scene of much disorder during yesterday and last night. The mob was very bold and defiant, and numerous encounters occurred with the police, in which the latter were generally victorious.

At San Francisco during the night many fires were kindled in the lumber yards, causing considerable loss of property. A fire was started near the Mail Dock, and a crowd of ten thousand assembled at the top of an ajacent hill. The police and the citizens attempted to drive them off, and were met with showers of stones, the mob also firing pistols. The police arrived and getting into close quarters used their clubs with telling effect. In the charge, one man fell probably fatally wounded. Another citizen is reported shot dead, and a great many were wounded by stones and pistol shots It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the rioters.

Several are reported killed and wounded, but nothing definite is known. About a dozen are lying in drug stores. Latest reports say the crowds are mostly dispersed and under control, and police and citizens are masters of the situations. Bands of hoodlums were breaking into Chinese houses, but the vigilants followed and dispersed them. The mob finally broke into small bands, but are closely watched by police and citizens. One fireman was shot dead and two vigilants were wounded.

HORNELLVILLE, N. Y., July 26.

The strike here has been settled by mutual concessions. Terms withheld. The business men of the town have agreed to subscribe enough to support the discharged committeemen for one year.

At East Syracuse the rioters have full possession, but a regiment of soldiers have arrived and it is thought order will soon be restored.

It is reported that the German socialists are collecting money for the support of the Railroad strikers in the United States.

The New York Central road is among the first to get on its feet, and considerable freight, which had accumulated on the Boston and Albany road, was moved yesterday. The complete control which the military obtained at Albany so overawed the rioters that they are kept very quiet during the day.

NEW YORK, July 25—p. m.

No further disturbance is apprehended at West Albany. The shops will probably be opened and the men at work to-morrow.

The Chicago and Alton road management will suspend operations until order is restored.

There is much apprehension and alarm among all classes of citizens in St. Louis owing to the action of the workingmen's party yesterday.

A mass meeting of strikers at St. Joseph, Mo., last night resolved to stop all freight trains on all roads until increased wages are allowed. There was no violence.

All freight trains are running at Albany and everything was quiet at eleven o'clock in the morning.

The mob in Chicago is holding the police in check, and a regiment is ordered to their assistance.

CHICAGO—later.

It is reported that a squad of mounted veterans with drawn sabres charged the 16th street mob, and a hundred and fifty rioters were wounded and ten killed outright. Six policemen were wounded.

CHICAGO, July 26.

At 1.14 o'clock the artillery left their quarters for the scene of conflict, which is now at the corner of Halstead and Sixteenth Streets, and five minutes after the booming of cannon showed that the regulars had opened on the mob with grape and cannister. A correspondent at the scene confirms this. The slaughter will be terrible.

A Pittsburg despatch says that scarcity exists there of food, and many women and children are begging bread on the streets. The strikers say they are more determined than ever to gain their point.

A large force of United States and State troops are concentrating at Blairsville, forty miles from the city. If this force is thrown into the city it will have the effect of quieting the citizens and quelling the mob.

CHICAGO, July 26.

At 10 o'clock the police had a fight with the mob on Wabash avenue. Fifteen rioters were hurt. Two boys were killed at Halstead street viaduct. One policeman is reported killed.

TOLEDO, July 26.

The citizens organized and arrested twenty ringleaders, lodging them in jail. No further trouble is anticipated.

A Chicago special says a mob ten thousand strong are fighting the police at Halstead street viaduct. The mob threw the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy incoming passenger train off the track at the viaduct, and mobbed the leaving train. The southwestern part of the city is in the hands of an infuriated mob. The city is all excitement, and the wildest rumors are flying around.

NEW YORK, July 26—evening.

The Cabinet in session nearly two hours. agreed that Gen. Schofield be ordered to the command of troops in Washington, and he will assume command immediately; also that Hancock proceed to Pittsburg with a large force of troops.

Despatches received by the Secretary of War are very favorable, and show that troops are being concentrated rapidly, no delays whatever having occurred to their movements.

CHICAGO, July 26.

The war department has issued orders authorizing the use of United States troops to quell the riot in Chicago. By to-night there will be twelve companies of regulars in this city.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

A telegram received by the War Department this afternoon from General Pope, announces that the danger of mob violence at St. Louis is lessening hourly. The citizens' organization is proceeding rapidly and is in competent hands.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.

All is quiet here and at West Albany. The situation on all the roads in the State is favorable. There is no ground for the report of a strike of the engineers on the Erie Road.

SCRANTON, PA., July 26.

The strick continues on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Road at this point, and has extended to every other branch of industry in the Lackawanna Valley. The miners held an immense meeting to-day in the woods. Ten thousand were present. The answer of the President Sloan that the company could not grant the demand of 25 per cent advance was read amid profound silence. and resolutions were adopted that the men would die before returning to work at what they call starvation wages. The critical situation has been increased by the strike of nine engineers and pump-hands. To-night at six o'clock they drew their fires and the mines are now flooding.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The situation last night throughout the United States was somewhat less alarming. Many of the most important roads have resumed work and the strikers appear satisfied.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.

Three quarters of the manufacturing places here are closed, but as the city authorities can put 5000 well armed men into active service no violence is anticipated.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The strikers continue to return to their work, and it is hoped now that the trouble is all over for the present. Fears are freely expressed in some circles that the truce is only temporary, and some prominent men declare that they regret that any settlement should have been made with any of the strikers before the United States Government had taught them such a lesson which they would long remember.

AT HOME.

The St. John River is remarkably low.

The Assembly is to meet about the 20th prox.

The potato crop looks very well. Hay is not an average crop. Grain is doing well but the straw will be short.

Olive Godine, charged with stealing $1000.00 from E. Porlias, is awaiting trial at Grand Falls.

The visitor to Woodstock ought not to miss seeing the very beautiful garden at the residence of Mr. Chas. Connell. Fredericton will have to look to its laurels.

Ross won the single scull race at Kennebeccasis. Smith fell out of his boat. Ross was leader at the time. Now gentlemen of the ash—give us a rest.

Woodstock is being rebuilt rapidly, but we regret to notice, almost entirely of wood. Where an efficient fire department can be maintained wood may be well enough in a small town; but Woodstock is certain to be destroyed again, and pending its destruction the property owners will have to pay high rates of insurance. And yet some of the best bricks in the Province are made near Woodstock.

Large fires are devastating different parts of the Province and the State of Maine. Along the Grand Falls portage the woods were onfire for about five miles last week. A large fire was burning near the Blue Bell, North of Tilley Settlement, on Friday night, the 20th inst.. and another large fire was said to be running up Salmon River, Victoria County. This, if the report is true, will do very much damage. Some of the spruce land of the N. B. Railway Company is in the course which the fire is said to have taken. In the neighborhood of the Glassville and Johnsville settlements and along the New Brunswick Railway near Nackawick were large fires. The forest in the rear of St. Leonards, Madawaska, were on fire in many places. Many square miles near Caribou and Presque Isle, Aroostook, have been devastated, and unless rain sets in soon the amount of damage done will be greatly augmented.

Mr. J. W. Bengough, Caricaturist and humorist, is coming to Fredericton with the Canadian Press Association. The Odd Fellows of the City have engaged him to give his caricature lecture "Pictorial Pleasantries" on the evening of the 10th of August. Mr. Bengough is artist on Canada's Cartoon Comic paper *Grip*, and his lectures wherever given have proved very successful. Among the numerous press notices we select the following which will give our readers some idea of the style of this gentlemen's lecture:—

He illustrates some point, some wise saw or ludicrous situation by a cartoon struck off with really wonderful rapidity and correctness of outline. While he in no way refers to the political men of the day by name, he hits them off in his sketches with a truth that creates much pardonable fun for an audience, which often breaks out into roars of laughter. —*Hamilton Times.*

If ever man could make innocent fun he possesses that faculty * * higher lustre to his name that gives him the palm for being the best entertainer of a company we ever heard.—*Lucknow Sentinel.*

His caricatures of public and local men were well done, and elicited storms of laughter and applause.—*Collingwood Bulletin.*

Even without the cartoons, drawn before the audience by a few strokes of the artist's crayon, the lecture alone was a brilliant success. In every sentence it displayed a degree of point and polish, wit and cleverness that would do honor to a veteran of the platform.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

MR. BENGOUGH wielded his pencil with the easy, careless swing of a white-washer, but his likenesses were as admirable as they were rapidly produced.—*Kingston Whig.*

The lecture was full of humorous hits. The rapidity with which the sketches were dashed off, and the exactness of the likenesses elicited general applause.—*London Free Press.*

Mr. R. S. Bennison Professor of Music is about publishing a book of sacred Music, and asks for assistance in the form of pupils. Every boy and girl who may become his pupile will have their names inserted in his Book as his patrons.

Should Mr. B. publish his tunes he will be one of the first in the Dominion to send forth a book of original tunes, and the credit wil be due to New Brunswisk.

Mr. B. intended to have made a commencement in St. John, his native city but owing to the great fire, there, that honor is reserved to the lads and misses of Fredericton.

The price of admission to the class being low, we hope that every child, who can, will attend the class and so become patrons of the work.

We hope that parents will feel enterested and give Mr. B. a benefit and not only they, but our young ladies and gentlemen should make up a large evening class and thus show to the world that we are endowed not only with the spirit of benevolence but also that of patriotism by encourageing this most laudable creditable attempt on the part of Mr. B. in giving to the world a new book of