

The Religious Intelligencer.

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Rev. J. McLeod,

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 29TH, 1877.

THE "INTELLIGENCER."

LAST week, for the first time since its establishment, now nearly twenty-five years, the INTELLIGENCER failed to reach its subscribers. Long before this we suppose they all know the reason. The paper was nearly ready for the press when the fire came, and in less than an hour type, presses, and everything were gone; that which could be reduced to ashes was ashes, and the rest a mass of worthless metal. Of all that was a very fully equipped and well stocked office, nothing is left. As mentioned in another column, a building has been rented, and office material ordered, and soon the INTELLIGENCER will be issued from St. John again. This paper is printed in the office of Mr. Lawson, Fredericton, where we shall continue to have the paper printed till the new office is in working order. This half sheet is all that could possibly be got out this week. We know our subscribers will not complain that it is not larger. Next week we expect to have out a four page paper containing the usual variety of matter. The INTELLIGENCER does not think of dying. It will, we trust, live and go forth on its mission each week for many years to come. In its behalf the prayers and the earnest assistance of all its friends are desired. We feel assured these will be given now.

The INTELLIGENCER mailing lists were saved, and the only names we have lost are those of St. John City subscribers; but most of these we hope to be able to discover at once. The books were saved, so that subscribers' credits are all right. No letters were lost, and acknowledgments of money received will appear as soon as possible. We cannot very well get the acknowledgments ready in the present confused state of affairs. We know that subscribers will be patient under the circumstances.

THE FIRE!

Saint John in Ruins!

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS! MANY WOUNDED AND MISSING!

On Wednesday last (20th instant) a fire, in every respect unprecedented in the history of this city, took place. In a few hours the best part of St. John was in ruins. A full description of the terrible calamity is an impossibility. No account, however highly wrought, could be an exaggeration. St. John to-day is a scene to make any heart weep.

Knowing that our readers will be anxious to have the fullest possible account of what has occurred, we devote the greater part of our present limited space to the reports. For these we are indebted to the sheets issued by the *Telegraph*, *News*, and *Globe*, from which we have culled freely such portions as enable us to put a full and reliable report before our readers.

The fire broke out in McLaughlin's Boiler Workshop, York Point, near the northern tip of the city, and, fanned by a high north wind, spread rapidly south and east to Hare's Wharf, Drury Lane, Mill Street, comprising the district known as York Point. This district was densely inhabited by poor families, and contained several warehouses. The lanes and alleys were narrow, the buildings all of wood, and the flames thus found food.

The flames leaped up the dry shanties greedily, and the blustering wind caught the burning fragments and hurled them high in air, and sent them, a hail of fire, on house-top and near. The fire soon made a flank movement up Union Street, and then made a wide leap for Smyth and Dock Streets, passing down both of them with great fury, taking the front and rear of the buildings 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, and leaped the barriers.

A RESISTLESS RUIN. The flames rushed resistlessly into the tall warehouses of 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 out-buildings attached, afforded an easy entrance to the fire, and when once within the flames were sucked up by the fuel-like spaces between the bricks and plaster, made openings for themselves at the top, and then roared madly as they fed on lath and beam.

THE FIRE SPREADS. Not satisfied with getting decidedly the best of the hand-to-hand encounter, the destroyer swept from end to end of the city, kindling the roofs of numerous houses with his fiery shafts. 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 struck Mr. John E. Turnbull's factory and beautiful house on 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 THIRTY CHURCH began to blaze, carrying consternation to every beholder. The flames ran up the tall steeple, danced merrily on its pointed summit, and ran along gable-ends and roof ridge. It was a sight to see the noble old structure which had been standing since the days of the Loyalists, 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. Andrew's Church, to the VICTORIA HOTEL,

one of the finest hotels in America. 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 ineffectual flames had been extinguished the fire got a firm hold of the South Wharf, and merchants had barely time to save their books and effect 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 which it destroyed St. R. Foster's Tack Works in Georges 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 residents 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. These, 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 flames 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 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 numerous took refuge on Reed's Point wharves and the Ballast wharf, the position of the latter growing momentarily dangerous. The steamer 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 Courtney 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 is 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 Courtney Bay shore, with the exception of the north side of King street, and the Jail and the Court House on the south side.

THE FIREMEN, abandoning the southern and western half of the city to the fire, 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 street East, and saving the east side of Pitt. Leinster street Baptist Church, the lofty and time-honoured Centenary followed each other in rapid succession, and all efforts to save the fine residences in the vicinity failed. A finger of flame would protrude itself from window, cornice, or some wooden ornamental work, and get hold inside before it could be extinguished. The last sight, after Alderman Peters' handsome King street residence was given up, was for the possession of Pitt street block, between King and Leinster, and the firemen won.

THE SCENE IN THE MORNING. It was a glorious dawning on a dismal scene—no fairer sunrise ever gilded a more depressing spectacle. The fire had about burned itself out for lack of fuel, and the daylight robbed the still living flames of all their brightness and splendour. There was a wretched, woful waste of rickety chimneys, timbered walls, gaping cellars, smoking brick heaps. Two solitary buildings in all this blackened area of ruin, made the scene of desolation all the more oppressive, as they suggested what had been. A cottage on the west side of Pitt street and the Marquis Hospital were the only buildings in the burned district that escaped.

INCENDIARIES. The Orange Terrace from which the fire was kept with great difficulty, was made the object of an attempt at incendiaryism. In one of the unoccupied houses a fire, which had evidently been set, was discovered in a small room.

ROBBERY. Robbery was carried on by many rascals in the boldest and most unblushing manner, while others pursued their 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 marched off with their spoils, if not protected. Others were seen emptying the pockets of clothes, and pilfering from drawers and trunks, while appearing to be working very earnestly to save goods. But there were no arrests. Some time before the flames reached the Centenary paragon, Mrs. Sprague found three young rascals engaged in lighting a fire on the kitchen floor.

THE SHIPPING. The Market Slip was full of small vessels, and only three of them were allowed when the fire was seen to be beyond control. They took quantities of goods from the stores and hurried out. Those not afloat ran ashore and prepared for warping. The tide was rising, and the men stuck to their vessels, bravely keeping them from burning by the constant application of water. They all got out but the four, or five, inshore vessels, for whom the flames came in advance of the tide.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The following were among the Public Buildings burned: New Post Office, Bank New Brunswick, Custom House, Maritime Bank, Academy of Music, Bank of Nova Scotia, Victoria Hotel, Temperance Hall, Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria School House, Orange Hall, St. Malach's Hall, Royal Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, Bay View Hotel, International Hotel, Brunswick Hotel, Victoria Hotel, Wiggins Orphan Asylum, &c.

Those named are only part of the Public Buildings destroyed. THE CHURCHES. suffered, no less than thirteen being demolished. The following list includes all we think: Trinity Church (Episcopal), St. James' St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian), St. David's, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Centenary Church (Methodist), Germain St., Carmarthen St. Mission Church (Meth.), St. Philip's (Meth. Episcopal, Colored), Germain Street (Baptist) Church, Leinster Street, The Christian Church, Duke Street, Sheffield Street Mission, &c.

In nearly every case the Minister's residence was near the Church, and of course went with it. Many of the Ministers did not save a book. Indeed, we do not know that one of them did. NEWSPAPERS. The following newspaper offices were completely swept away: *Telegraph*, *News*, *Freeman*, and *Globe*. WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS, *Intelligencer*, and *Temperance Journal*. All these papers, but the *Freeman* and *Temperance Journal* had Job Printing Offices attached, which of course went the way of the rest. Messrs. McMillan, Chubb & Co., Knodell, and Hunter also lost their Printing Offices. The Messrs. Barnes, McMillan, and Chubb had very large and thoroughly equipped establishments, nothing of which is left.

THIEVES were busy during the fire, and thousands of dollars worth of property was stolen by them, much of it being taken away in boats.

THE DEAD AND MISSING. How many lives were lost cannot be told. It is hoped the number is not so large as was at first feared; some who were missing, and supposed dead, have turned up, having escaped to places of safety; yet the loss of life is quite large, and sad to contemplate. The following are the names of some of the persons known to have lost their lives by burning or by falling walls:

Harold Gilbert, Wm. McNeill, Garret Cotter, Hugh McGovern, Capt. Fifth, Mrs. Reed (mother of ex-Mayor Reed). Two of Mrs. Reed's sisters are also missing and are supposed to be dead. Timothy O'Leary is also killed. A woman, name unknown, found with her features undistorted beyond recognition, is supposed to be Mrs. Coleman.

When last seen, Mr. Samuel Corbett was observed going into his shop on Prince William St. A lad named Fox was suffocated in the house 299 Princess street, when the fire was at its height. His cries were frightful to hear, as he vainly endeavored to get from his dark prison. The entire Jamison family, with the exception of one little girl is missing. Mr. Jamison is the party who inherited the fortune a short time ago. He was last seen driving in a carriage while the fire was at its height on Germain street.

Other bodies have been found, but are not yet identified. Some others are still missing, but hopes are entertained that they have made their way out of town, and will turn up all right.

THE HOMELESS. (and they number many thousands) are being put in places of shelter as rapidly as possible. The Stating Rink and other buildings are filled, and many are located in tents sent from Halifax and other places. At the same time the residences that escaped the conflagration, are all filled with double their usual population. Out along the lines of Railway many hundreds have gone.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS. Almost before the fire had burned itself out, telegrams of sympathy and promising assistance began to pour in from every quarter. And most cheering they were. One could not read the expressions of sympathy and learn of the efforts being made to render early needed aid to the sufferers without a heart throb of thankfulness for the brotherhood of mankind; and tears of gratitude came unbidden to many eyes unused to weeping.

Among the first offers of assistance was that of Alexander Gibson, Esq., who tendered for immediate use 79 barrels of flour, 186 barrels of cornmeal, 152 barrels of potatoes, 30 barrels of herring, and 4,130 lbs. of pork. On motion of A. C. Smith, Esq., Gen. Warner and the Mayor were appointed a committee to receive and distribute this magnificent donation. The following telegrams were received:

To Mayor of St. John, Halifax, June 21st. Draw on us for \$250. Apply at your discretion for the sufferers by fire.

To Mayor of St. John, Montreal, June 21st. Train will leave here by 10 a. m. We will do what we can for so short a notice.

To Mayor of St. John, Halifax, June 21st, 1877. Have summoned a public meeting of citizens of Halifax for this afternoon. Please inform me what is most pressing need of your city, in its present calamity, and such particulars as you think will be necessary.

M. H. RICHIE, Mayor of Halifax, Halifax, June 21st, 1877.

To Relief Committee, I leave at 6.45 o'clock, \$10,000—collected this afternoon, and a committee appointed.

M. H. RICHIE, Mayor, Halifax, June 21st, 1877.

Mayor Earle, Government of Nova Scotia sincerely sympathizes with citizens of St. John in their calamity. What would be best shape to send any relief or succor offer to them?

In behalf of the Government, ROBERT ROBINSON, Minister of the Interior, Halifax, June 21st.

What can the citizens of Bangor do for you? A. C. HAMILIN, Mayor, Bangor, June 21st.

H. D. McLeod, Citizens here propose to send a car load of food to St. John for relief of the sufferers by fire. I shall start a special engine from here with a car load as ready, probably some time this evening. Will advise you into the exact time as soon as directed. Can you have an engine at Vancouver? If you cannot I will run the car directly through. Your people may be sure there is no lack of sympathy for you here, and that Bangor will do everything she can to relieve you. If a want for any special article or articles exist, let me know that I may inform the Mayor and others for your relief.

F. W. GRAM, Montreal, June 21st.

To Mayor of St. John, I am deeply distressed to learn of the great calamity which has overtaken the citizens of St. John. If there is anything in which the Grand Trunk Railway can assist, you will please communicate with me at once.

J. HICKSON, Toronto, June 21st.

To J. R. Noel, Customs, We have placed a train at your disposal at Halifax, to convey soldiers and provisions to St. John; and can leave at any hour. Will also do so from any point along line free of charge.

To Mayor, The Minister of Militia has wired instructions to place the 200 tents and available buildings in St. John at your disposal for the needy, made homeless by fire. There are 200 more tents in Halifax and St. John.

How many will you want? This dreadful calamity for St. John has cast a gloom over the people here. I heartily sympathize with the sufferers.

I. BURKE.

Portland, Me., June 21. To Mayor of St. John, We are shipping preserved provisions for your sufferers by the fire. To whom shall we order delivery?

PORTLAND PACKING COMPANY, Hamilton, June 21st, 1877. Daniel & Boyd, St. John, I tender your citizens my sympathy. Believe relief will be rendered. Send me suggestions.

D. McLENS, North Sydney, June 21st, 1877. William Elder, St. John, Are the local coal yards burnt? Shall friends suffer? We send cargo of coal.

GEO. H. DONSON & CO. Fredericton Junction, June 21st, 1877. Daily Telegraph, St. John, Half dozen barrels bread and biscuit on board train. Public meeting tonight. More food by morning train. Inform Mayor.

Boston, June 21. The Mayor of St. John, We have heard with deep regret of the great calamity that has befallen your city. The city of Boston gives you her fullest sympathy. What can we do to alleviate your sufferings? What do you need most?

FRED. O. PRINCE, Mayor, Hamilton, June 21. A. Cushing, Vice-President, etc., We deeply sympathize with you all. Can you suggest any action we may take as a Board?

ADAM BROWN, Pres. Don. Board of Trade. The above telegrams, with several from private sources, were read at a meeting of the leading citizens held the morning after the fire (Thursday). At that meeting a Relief Committee was appointed, with full power to act in all matters relating to the relief of the suffering. The Mayor was instructed to acknowledge receipt of all telegrams in a fitting way.

On Friday another public meeting was held in the Court House, the Mayor presiding. His Honor Governor Tilley, the Mayors of Bangor, Me., and Halifax, and delegates from Fredericton, Chatham, Amherst, N. S., Halifax, Portland, and Bangor, were present, together with a large number of citizens. C. N. Skinner, Esq., the Secretary of the General Relief Committee, then read the despatches that had been received by him. They were as follows:—

Chicago, June 21. To His Honor, the Mayor of St. John, We sympathize deeply with you in your affliction. What can Chicago do for you? Telegraph your needs.

M. HEATH, Mayor, Fredericton, June 21. To Mayor Earle, Relief Committees organized. Propose sending special train with provisions to-night.

E. L. VETMORE, Chairman, Hamilton, Ont., June 21. To C. H. Fairweather, Esq., St. John, Accept sympathies in the calamity which has befallen your city. Will you require assistance, if so, in what shape.

W. F. FINDLAY, President Board of Trade, Portland, Me., June 21. To the Mayor of St. John, Shall forward you on behalf of our citizens, by this evening's steamer, all the cooked provisions and bread we could gather. Please telegraph me what you need most, whether provisions, blankets, and the like, or money.

M. M. BUTLER, Mayor, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT GIFT. A. K. Watson, Esq., moved that the thanks of the city be tendered, through the Mayor, to the other cities who had donated liberally to our aid. This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Macleise. His Honor Governor Tilley, on rising, said he thought it "thinned" the motion, or rather supported it; after referring to the general sympathy that was felt, he, on behalf of the Local Government, offered \$25,000. He sat down amid applause.

The Mayor of Bangor said that Bangor would stand by us in our distress. We were one blood. They (the people of Bangor) heard of it indirectly, or they would have sent relief earlier. But they sent aid, and when he left, several thousands of dollars had been already subscribed. He thought that the whole of the United States would dole us with money and provisions. One touch of nature makes the whole world move. (Applause.)

Mayor Ritchie, of Halifax, then made quite a lengthy speech of what had been done in that city. He also said he could express his sympathy. In prosperity the two cities were wont to chaff each other and to be excited with deep rivalry, but now, in adversity, as it had fallen upon St. John, they felt that it had fallen upon a sister. When the news of the fire came, almost every one spontaneously subscribed what they were able. Before he left, upwards of \$10,000 had been subscribed. (Hearty cheers.)

THE RUM SHOPS. A. L. Palmer then moved the wisest motion that was put—

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prevent the sale of ardent spirits throughout the city for a week; and also

Resolved, that Portland be asked to do so. Thos. Furlong seconded this motion. The motion was carried.

J. Travis moved that Messrs. Palmer and Furlong be appointed a committee with power to add to their number, to prevent the sale of liquor.

Delegates from Chatham, Amherst, and other places, were then received. Sheriff Temple, of Fredericton, regretted that their Mayor was in the United States. In regard to Fredericton, he said it was a small city and not very wealthy, but every one seemed willing to help, indeed Fredericton was literally at the present moment, a large cook shop.

More despatches came and were read. Toronto, June 21. To the President of the Board of Trade: At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange today, the following resolution was proposed and carried. Moved by W. H. Howland and seconded by Mr. Worke:—

"That the members of this Association desire to express their earnest and heartfelt sympathy with the people of St. John, who have suffered from the disastrous fire in their city, and express their willingness to aid and assist the ruined and homeless sufferers by that calamity. You are hereby authorized to draw upon me at sight for \$200 to be distributed for the benefit of the destitute sufferers."

ROBT. SPILLART, Toronto, June 21. To the President of the Board of Trade: Draw at sight for \$100, probably more to follow, in aid of the suffering.

A. W. SMITH, President of Board of Trade, Ottawa, June 21. To Mayor Earle: Tents from Halifax and Quebec have been ordered at once. The Halifax train to-night is ordered to wait for them so as to have them in St. John to-morrow morning. Application for assistance will be considered by the Government immediately, and I will wire you to-morrow morning. Wire for anything you think I can do for you.

ISAAC BURPEE, Montreal, June 21. To S. Z. Earle, Mayor: Relief committee forwarded to you to-night, will be in St. John to-morrow night, special train of provisions: 100 blis. flour; 100 blis. beef; 100 blis. pork; 150 blis. corn meal; 150 blis. oatmeal, and a car load of bread and biscuit. This is to be distributed by your relief committee.

J. L. BEAUDRY, Mayor, Letters were also read from Thos. Pickard, M. P., of the relief committee of Sackville, announcing that money and provisions were on the way, and also from A. T. Heney, tendering 100 barrels corn meal immediately, and promising further assistance from New York merchants on his arrival home.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Palmer returned, and answered that the Liquor Committee had held a meeting and adopted the following:—

Resolved, that all dealers in liquors who do not comply with our request to close their establishments, be not allowed to obtain a license next year. The meeting then adjourned.

ENGLAND IS HEARD FROM. To Daniel & Boyd, St. John: Draw on us for one hundred pounds, for relief of sufferers. Much sympathy.

McLENS, Manchester. To Daniel & Boyd, St. John: Sorry for your calamity. Can I do anything for you?

ORAM, Manchester. CITIZENS RELIEF COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the relief committee held Friday afternoon, the following Executive Committee was struck: A. C. Smith, Chairman; W. H. Tuck, C. N. Skinner, E. McLeod, Harris Allen, J. A. Harding, Harry Leonard, F. A. King, J. H. Parks.

Committee for the receipt and distribution of supplies: John Magee, A. C. Watson, T. Furlong, W. H. Frith, Rev. J. Hart, Rev. Dr. Macleise, Rev. Mr. Macne.

Finance Committee—G. H. Fairweather, George S. DeForest, W. H. Tuck. Telegrams were read at the meeting from the Mayor of Hamilton, announcing \$1500 from that city; from the Mayor of Lewiston, Me., asking immediate instructions what to send; and from Shediac, saying, and that more was being collected.

The several sub-committees went immediately to work. The Risk is the centre of distribution, but large quantities are sent to other quarters.

THE CHURCHES. The congregations of most of the burned churches had services on the Sabbath. The Rector of Trinity preached in the Valley Church (St. Paul's); Rev. Howard Sprague, of the Centenary, and Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Germain street Methodist, conducted services in the Exmouth street Church; Rev. Mr. Carey, of the Germain street Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Pope, of the Leinster street Baptist, had services in the Brussels street Church; (Pres.) preached in the Mechanics' Institute in the morning, and Dr. Waters, of St. David's (Pres.) preached in the same place in the afternoon. Rev. Mr. Stavely, of the Reformed Presbyterian, preached in Rev. James Bennett's Church.

CLOSED RUM SHOPS. Run drinking had not a little to do with the lawlessness that for a time reigned in St. John. Drunken men and women were to be seen everywhere. The rum-sellers who were not burned out were having a harvest, fattening on the calamities of their fellow citizens. It was a wise movement to effect the closing of all places where liquor was sold. It seems that when appealed to the keepers of barrooms readily agreed to close for the time specified—a week. Some, however, were selling the very next day, and probably think they can do so with safety to themselves, regardless of the injury to individuals, or the community at large.

That prominent citizens see the necessity of closing these places at such a time is significant. It is equivalent to saying: Let us have drinking prohibited, and we are safe, but keep the barrooms open and our city is in danger.

If drinking is dangerous to the community at one time, is it not equally so at another time? Not at all, say the advocates of the liquor traffic, for ordinarily we have all the machinery of the law in proper operation, and are able to keep in check the evils resulting from drinking. Just so. But it is wise to contentence, encourage, protect and make respectable a traffic that admittedly requires the full power of the laws to keep it from plunging the community into a condition of terror? The grocers and dry goods men that are left do not require to close their

places of business in order to save the city from a reign of terror. Let the lesson be kept in mind.

PORTLAND AND OTHER PLACES. On Friday the American boat brought large quantities of provisions from Portland. Eastport also sent relief in the shape of cooked food, &c.

Mr. C. H. True, of Portland, Me., has sent on ten cases of cooked corn beef and five barrels of flour.

The offering of Chatham amounted to \$476, and the difference up to \$1000 in groceries. The committee consisted of D. G. Smith and George McAndrews.

After yesterday afternoon's meeting the Rev. W. Mitchell received a telegram from Joseph Goldie, Guelph, Ont., as follows:—"Authorize the Mayor or Hall & Fairweather to draw at sight for \$100 if required to assist the homeless."

The sum now collected in Halifax amounts to \$21,000, and more is expected. Up to Friday the amount collected in Halifax amounted to \$21,000.

Friday evening a special train brought from Portland and Bangor 1100 barrels of flour.

Bangor also sent 4 cases, or 1000 yards of blankets and 50 pairs of blankets; our cousins at Lincoln Centre, would not allow the train to pass without sending a large supply of food. Such noble deeds can never be forgotten.

Up to the time of writing (Monday) every hour brings further help and assurance of help from all quarters—from Canada, the United States, and from across the Atlantic.

The Government of Canada has instructed the Bank of Montreal to hand over \$20,000 to the Executive Committee of Relief for the sufferers.

Howard Lodge of Odd Fellows, Boston, sends \$100 through Wm. Kennedy, Esq., for the relief of Old Fellows.

From Mayor Fleming, of Sarnia, Ont.—Draw on me at sight for \$1000 on behalf of town.

From Toronto: Committee appointed by citizens this afternoon to collect goods you need the most. State what they are; freight free.

From Mayor of Whitby, Ont.: Town deeply sympathize with your suffering people. Draw on me for \$200.

From Waterman Bros., Atlantic Oil Works, London, Ont.: We sympathize with St. John's misfortune; regret your streets are in darkness. Twenty barrels of best oil are at your disposal for lighting the streets.

Sussex, Petitediac, Dorchester, Hampton and other places on the Intercolonial, also places along the E. & N. A. R., and from many country places help is coming.

A telegram to John Boyd says the magnificent sum of \$70,000 has been collected by private subscription in Toronto.

Mayor Pritchard, of London, Ont., telegraphs that at a special meeting of the City Council \$5,000 had been voted for sufferers.

John Tilton telegraphs Corporation of Ottawa voted \$5,000.

Whittemore & Co., N. Y., send \$250. Kinnebar Bros. write to the Mayor: Enclosed please find our check for \$200 towards the relief fund, which we had you directed by a cable despatch, of which the following is a copy: "Subscribe \$200 relief fund. George Sayer & Co., Cognac, France."

Hon. Peter Mitchell, Montreal, telegraphed that 17 cars, loaded, have left for St. John, and asked information as to what was required.

Wilson Packing Co., Chicago, telegraphed: Have sent forward 50 cases cooked canned beef from New York. Quebec was to hold a public meeting on Monday. Provisions are being forwarded.

Telegrams and letters have been received from St. Andrews and other places describing efforts made on behalf of the sufferers. Despatches have been sent to London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and other places, representing the destitution that must prevail.

New York, June 21. Mayor Ely has promised to co-operate in any movement that may be started in aid of the St. John sufferers.

A meeting of the citizens of Fredericton was held Friday night and \$5,000 unanimously voted for relief of sufferers. In addition to this His Honor the Lieut. Governor subscribed \$300; A. F. Randolph, Esq., \$500; Provincial Secretary, \$300; Sheriff Temple, \$200; Z. R. Everett, Esq., \$100. A large amount of money has been raised by private subscriptions, and provisions and clothes are being sent by every train.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States, with headquarters at Chicago, sent \$200.

The News says it was reported on Saturday that the city of London had subscribed £100,000 in aid of the St. John sufferers, and that Liverpool merchants were prepared to buy St. John debentures