

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.
The employees of the London Street Railway are to have their grievances submitted to arbitration.

Capt. W. Leslie, of the staff of the Royal Military College at Kingston, leaves for India, in August.

Double tracking on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Fort William and Winnipeg is progressing briskly.

Robt. Kirkby, a farmer living alone near Gainsborough, N.W.T., was killed by part of his stable falling on him.

The voters' lists of Winnipeg, which are being prepared for the coming election, show an increase from 7,000 names to 11,000.

Frank Brown, a French-Canadian, Port Arthur's oldest resident, died Friday. He was the first settler, and was 100 years old.

Mr. Jas. Ross, the Montreal millionaire, says that when hard times come the big trusts now forming will fall of their own weight.

It is said at Montreal that Archbishop Bruchesi will likely be chosen cardinal to succeed the late Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec.

Precautions of a most unusual character are being taken to secure the Brantford banks from attacks of organized gangs of burglars.

The British survey ship Egeria has arrived at Vancouver, and is provisioning for an immediate start in surveying the Pacific cable route.

It is being suggested at Ottawa that the militia of Canada erect a memorial to the late Senator Boulton on account of his services to the country.

The Grand Trunk has decided to build a second large bridge over the Niagara River. The new structure will connect Buffalo with Fort Erie.

A rumor from Winnipeg says that T. Eaton & Co., of Toronto, are negotiating for the purchase of a block of land to build a store there.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Y. M. C. A. a silver tea service was presented to the secretary, Mr. E. A. Budge, who has held office for 25 years.

A large party of German settlers from the Hutterische Society, near Yankton, South Dakota, have left there to found a colony in Manitoba near Dominion City.

Dr. Peterson, principal of McGill University, will leave shortly on a trip to England with a view to filling the vacancies on the staffs of the faculties of applied science and medicine.

A big sale of timber lands was effected at Fredericton, N.B., when Alex. Gibson bought all the lands owned in the province by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Co., a total of 26,500 acres.

Charles Wagner, of Edwardsville, near Cornwall, undertook to tease a goat by tickling its nose with a \$10 bill, but the goat secured the bill and swallowed it. Wagner then killed the goat to recover his bill.

Owing to the enormous height of the new locomotives constructed by the Grand Trunk Railway and the lowness of the tubular span over the river at Ste. Anne's, the company is unable to use the engines on that section.

Major J. L. Biggar, 15th Battalion, Belleville, has been appointed to organize the transport department of the Canadian army. He will take a course at Aldershot to become proficient in this branch of the service.

The number of homestead entries during the past year was 4,848, the largest since 1893, according to the report of the Department of the Interior. Over 47,186 acres were sold, being double the sales of the previous year.

Reports from the fruit farms in the Niagara district are to the effect that a great many young peach, pear and plum trees have died from the effects of the severe frost of last February, having come out in leaf and blossom first, however.

At the trial at Montreal following the raid upon the Jean Bédard Club, Arthur Ware, an expert in cards, testified that seven out of nine packs of cards found on the premises were so marked that anyone familiar with them could tell at a glance what cards the other players held.

Sir Henry Irving is recovering from his recent illness.

London, England, talks of having a municipal opera house.

The will of the late Lord Herschell disposes of an estate of \$765,000.

It is denied that the Prince of Wales intends visiting Ireland in August.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has subscribed \$1,000 to the Gladstone memorial fund.

Rev. Daniel Moore, champion-in-ordinary to the Queen since 1870, is dead at London.

Lady Henry Somerset has been re-elected President of the British Women's Temperance Union.

Brigham University has got the \$200,000 for which Mr. Carnegie stipulated when he made his gift of \$10,000.

The Daily Mail of London, England, announces that the publication of a Sunday edition of the paper will be suspended.

It is said at London that the Joint High Commission will re-assemble during the coming summer or early in the fall. At Washington, it is said, the Alaskan boundary question will be submitted to arbitration independent of the other issues.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is said to be responsible for the miserably financial support offered by the Imperial Government to the Pacific cable project.

Lord Strathcona and Mr. Chase claim will urge the Government to contribute a portion of the capital required.

UNITED STATES.
A plant for the construction of steel

freight cars will be established at Chicago.

New York City Council will "issue bonds" for \$150,000 for the entertainment of Admiral Dewey.

It is expected that in a couple of months the last of the voters lists will have been sent back to the United States from Manila.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the French steamer Olynde Rodriguez, the first of the naval prize cases, should be returned to the French Government.

Judge Rocks of the United States Circuit Court, has decided in favor of the Cleveland street railways in their appeal against a civic ordinance, requiring them to give four-cent tickets and universal transfers.

Mr. Donald McLean, railroad contractor and promoter, died in Chicago on Sunday from injuries received by falling from the fourth story of a hotel to the balcony below, a distance of about 40 feet.

A cyclone struck Akron, Ohio, Tuesday afternoon. A circus was in progress, and the tent was demolished and the spectators panic-stricken. A school house was blown down and nine pupils injured.

The strike situation in Buffalo is serious. On Monday the docks were tied completely up. Not only were the grain shovellers out, but also the freight handlers, coal heavers, the men who load the ores, the time-keepers and every man or boy employed in any capacity on the docks or in or about the elevators or freight sheds.

GENERAL.
A Norwegian expedition is about to start to find Andree.

Five girls were killed in the burning of a factory in Brunswick, Germany.

The New Zealand Agricultural Department will inspect all meat exported.

Rudolph Riese, banker and embezzler, of Berlin, has committed suicide.

Twenty-nine inhabitants of Taiko, Formosa, have been massacred by savages.

Armenians in Russia refuse to return to Turkey, which they left to escape Turkish atrocities when the Russian Government has decreed that henceforth the Finnish Diet must meet at four-year intervals.

The Chinese Government has issued a decree recognizing the Roman Catholic religion throughout the empire.

The alleged conspirators of Johannesburg are, with two exceptions, former non-commissioned officers of the British army.

Baron Horrisheim, member of the Reichstag, has given \$700,000 towards the consumptive asylum movement in Berlin.

President Kruger has proposed to lessen the period of probation for aliens wishing to become Transvaal citizens to nine years.

Count Hadani, the former Prime Minister of Austria, recently tried to commit suicide on account of losses sustained on the race course.

Gen. Funston, the hero of the fighting near Manila, has been appointed to command the brigade hitherto under Gen. Wheaton.

The Russian Government, under the Czar's leadership, is considering the advisability of stopping the transportation of prisoners to Siberia.

Max Regis, the notorious Jew-baiter, has been acquitted of the charge of inciting to murder and incendiaryism. The verdict was followed by fierce rioting at Grenoble and at Algiers.

Johanna Steparacki, of the Kesenik district, known as "the Valley of Roses," Bulgaria, has succeeded in its declared in producing a rose of azure blue. Steparacki, while denying that the color is the result of chemical treatment, declines to reveal the secret of cultivation.

At Paris, Mme. Paul Reval, whose husband died in the Bourgogne disaster, has brought suit in her own name and that of her children against the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, alleging that as her husband was the sole support of the family, the loss and prejudice to the children cannot be compensated for less than \$40,000.

A man named Henry Meyer has been sentenced in Marseilles to five years' penal servitude for attempting to extract a sum of \$18,000 from an Austrian countess. The lady had written him the most passionate love letters, and when a rupture occurred Meyer threatened to print the correspondence unless she bought his silence for \$18,000.

A REAL HERO.
A woman ablaze in the presence of a panic-stricken crowd—Fatal fire in New York.

A despatch from New York, says:—At a tenement house fire in Rivington street on Thursday morning an aged woman ran into the street with her scanty clothing all ablaze and was fatally burned before the panic-stricken crowd could extinguish the flames. So rapidly did the fire spread that had it not been for the heroism of a crippled boy who lived in the house many of the tenants would have been burned in their beds. He limped through the house from floor to floor arousing the sleepers. When he reached the top floor he found John Roathberg, 75 years old, and his wife, Mary, who is 84, beside themselves with fear. Roathberg ran for the roof scuttle, but his aged wife darted past him down the stairs. She ran through the flames that were roaring, and managed to reach the front door. She staggered down the front stairs, with her night clothes ablaze, calling for help. Several men went to her assistance and with their coats succeeded in putting out the flames that encircled her. She was taken to Governor Hospital fatally burned.

ONE MORE CHANCE.
Miss Fasse—They say that marriages are made in heaven.
Miss Pert—Ah, then, you have one more chance.

DOWN A CREVICE.

Bishop Moret's Adventure—Rescued After a Day and a Night by the Swiss Guides.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. W. T., says:—Bishop Moret and five French clergymen, bound from Hong Kong to Rome, who sought to break their journey across the continent, after landing at Vancouver a few days ago by spending a couple of days in the Canadian National Park at this point, were rescued on Wednesday from a perilous position in a mountain crevice. On Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock they started, without guides, to make the ascent of Sulphur Mountain, and lost their way. Thursday they owe their lives to the sagacity and experience of Swiss guides, recently introduced by the authorities to look after the welfare of travellers and hunting parties visiting the Canadian Rockies.

The Bishop and his party were not missed from their hotel until 10 o'clock Tuesday night, and the matter having been reported to the Superintendent, the latter ordered the Alpine guides to at once make a search. Armed with Swiss knives and Alpenstocks, the guides departed on their mission. After a night of tedious tramping among the pines of the mountain sides, they were rewarded by hearing their echoing calls answered from a slight crevice in the rock, into which a false step had precipitated the party. Though the crevice was but twenty feet deep, the clergymen found themselves unable to gain the ledge from which they had slipped. Ropes were lowered by the guides, and the rescue from the perilous position was quickly made. In the previous afternoon and night had been spent in the crevices, 1,900 feet from the foot of the mountain, the height of which is 7,000 feet, and clothed with a pine forest.

Bishop Moret, who has travelled much, declared that he and his party had almost abandoned all hope of rescue.

DRINKS OF NATIONS.
France Leads the World in the Consumption of Alcohol.

According to statistics, France consumes far more alcohol per head of population than any other nation in the world. The alcoholic strength of beer has been taken at 6, of wine at 25 and of spirits at 50 of pure alcohol. The strength of each of these beverages varies greatly, but it is thought the above averages form a fair estimate. The figures, given in English imperial gallons, work out as follows:

Switzerland	8,006
Wurttemberg	5,149
Bavaria	4,689
Belgium	3,815
Baden	2,674
German Empire	2,620
United Kingdom	2,447

The figures for the United Kingdom, United States, Belgium and France are those for 1897, and for other countries those for 1896. The consumption of spirits, wine and beer respectively per head of population is largest in the following countries, namely, spirits, Denmark 3.3 gallons; wine, France 24.1 gallons; and beer, Belgium 40.3 gallons. The largest quantities consumed in a year are—spirits, France 131,047,000 gallons; wine, France 620,108,000 gallons; beer, Germany 1,220,142,000 gallons.

STORIES OF THE IRON DUKE.
His Strict Sense of Duty—A Sick Girl's Curiosity Satisfied.

What you say about the difficulty of preventing speculation in the army reminds me of an anecdote I have heard my mother tell of the Duke of Wellington, says a writer. A friend of my mother had a contract to supply blankets for the army. When they were delivered the duke desired that every blanket should be unrolled and shown to him. When the gentleman, who was as proud of his honor as a manufacturer as any soldier could be of his honor, remonstrated against what seemed an aspersion on his integrity, the duke only said: "It is my duty to see that the soldiers have proper blankets." I do not know the time or the circumstances, beyond the bare fact as I have heard my mother relate it.

Perhaps you will allow me to tell another story I have heard from my mother of the great duke. He was staying in some town—it may have been Cheltenham—where was a girl who loved intensely to see him. She was told that the duke would be there. So one told the duke of her wish, and he came and walked for some time in front of her window, that she might see him.

OLDEST OLD MAID DEAD.
Aunt Peggy Bailey Was 112 and Had Smoked a Pipe 104 Years.

A despatch from Huntington, Ind., says:—Aunt Peggy Bailey, the oldest old maid in the United States, died at her home near here on Saturday. She was born in Kentucky, and was 112 years old last March. She had been ill but once, and that was when she was between 20 and 30 years old. She had used tobacco and smoked a pipe since she was 8 years old. She retained all her faculties until about two months ago, when she became suddenly deaf, dumb, and blind, and partly insane.

HOT SPOT.
One of the hottest spots on the globe is the region around the Dead Sea. The sea is said to lose at least 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation.

AN APPRECIABLE ITEM.
The engines of a first-class man-of-war cost about \$600,000.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheeses, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 26.—We had to-day a light run of stuff, light attendance of buyers, and a light trade. Only 24 loads came to the yards, including between sixty and seventy sheep, yearlings, and lambs; 30 milkers, and a few calves. There was scarcely any buying, most of the offerings being left over until the regular market tomorrow. Cattle is not quotably changed in price. Good calves are in demand.

Hogs were in light supply to-day, but prices are steady and unchanged. For choice selections (scaling from 160 lbs. to 200 lbs.) 5c per pound was paid; for light fat hogs the price is 4-1-2c; and thick fat hogs fetch 4-3-8c per pound.

Sows fetch 3c per pound. Light hogs will not sell. Following is the range of current quotations:—

Shipping, per cwt. \$ 4 25	\$ 5 00
Butcher, choice, do.	4 00
Butcher, medium good	3 50
Butcher, inferior.	3 30

Sheep and Lambs.	
Ewes, per cwt.	3 50
Yearlings, per cwt.	5 00
Bucks, per cwt.	3 00
Spring lambs, each.	2 00

Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25 00
Calves, each.	2 00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	4 75
Light hogs, per cwt.	4 37 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4 12 1-2

MONTREAL.
Montreal, May 26.—There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 400 calves, 600 sheep and lambs, 70 steers, hogs, and 200 small pigs offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in full force, and trade was fair, with slightly lower prices all round for fat hogs, the decline being greatest in common and inferior stock; prime beefs sold at from 43-4 to 51-4c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 33-4 to 45-8c; and common dry cows and half-fattened animals, at from 21-2 to 31-2c per lb. There were more than the usual number of bulls on the market to-day, and these sold at from 23-4 to 41-4c per lb. Calves sold at from \$1.50 to \$10 each. Shippers are paying 4c per lb for good large sheep, the butchers pay from 31-2 to 41-4c per lb. Lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$5 each; only very choice lambs bring over \$1.50. Fat hogs sold in straight lots, just off the cars, at from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per 100 lbs; and a few steers sold up to \$1.90 per hundred lbs; among the steers hogs to-day there were about a dozen sows, each having from 8 to 12 small pigs from 2 to 4 weeks old; some of these were sold at from \$10 to \$14 for the sow and her litter; the other store hogs sold at from \$6 to \$8 each, and the small pigs at from \$1 to \$2.50 each.

Milwaukee, May 26.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1, Northern, 75 to 75 1-2; No. 2 do, 73 1-2; Rye—No. 1, 61 1-2 to 61 3-4; Barley—No. 2, 41c; Corn—No. 1, 58c; Oats, No. 2, 36c; White, No. 2, 36c; Yellow, No. 2, 36c; Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34c; Oats—No. 2 mixed, cash, and July, 30c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 60c. Cloverseed—Prime, new, cash, and May, \$3.72 1-2; October, \$4.52 1-2 bid. Oil—Unchanged.

Buffalo, May 26.—Spring wheat—Little doing, prices held too high for buyers; No. 1 Northern, spot, 81 3-8; No. 2 Northern, spot, 78 3-8; Winter wheat firmly held; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 1 white, 77c. Corn—Firm, good quality; No. 2 yellow, 39c; No. 3 yellow, 38 1-4c; No. 4 yellow, 38c; No. 2 corn, 38c; No. 3 corn, 36 1-2 to 37c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 31 1-2 to 31 3-4c; No. 4 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 mixed, 28c. Barley—Nominally 42c to 47c, in store. Rye—Scarce, some enquiry for spot; No. 2 nominally 67c on track, Canal freights—Steady; wheat, 2 1-2c; corn, 2 1-8c; oats, 1 3-8c; No. 1 New York Flour—Quiet but steady.

Detroit, May 26.—Wheat closed: No. 1, white, cash, 75 1-2c; No. 2, red, cash, and May, 76 1-4c; July, 76 7-8c.

Minneapolis, May 26.—Close—No. 1 Northern, May, 71 1-4c; July, 72c; September, 70 7-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 73c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70 3-4c. Flour—Heavy business doing; patents, 5c higher; first patents, \$3.80 to \$3.90; second patents, \$3.40 to \$3.70; first clear, \$2.80 to \$2.90. Bran—in bulk, \$9 to \$9.25.

Duluth, May 26.—Wheat—No. 1, hard, cash, 76 3-4c; May, 76 3-4c; July, 77 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 73 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 69 1-4c.

NEW FORT FOR HALIFAX.
The Imperial Government to Build a Strong New Structure There.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—The Imperial authorities have decided to construct a new fortress here. It will be located at a point near Herring Cove Head, south of York redoubt, facing the sea.

The new fort will contain quick-firing batteries, with the latest type of armament.

It has been decided to remodel a large portion of the interior of York redoubt for new batteries, to be placed there. The old 18 and 12 ton guns will be shipped to Quebec for defence purposes.

CONFIDENT DOCTOR.
Mrs. Anshus—Doctor, how is my husband this morning?

Dr. Nonthing, impressively—He is a very sick man.

Rest assured, my dear madame, that my treatment will straighten him out in less than a week.

VIGOROUS LANGUAGE.
I tell you, said Sammy Snags, that man talked straight from the shoulder.

Samuel, said Mr. Snags, severely, you should not use slang.

But, father this was a deaf and dumb man, and he used the sign language.

A LAW AGAINST USURY.

Justice Charland Thinks It is Time One Was Passed.

A despatch from Montreal, says:—Justice Charland on Tuesday, in rendering judgment in a case of Darling v. Dufort, took the opportunity to strongly advocate the passing of some law against usury such as Senator Durand has now introduced in the Senate. The action under consideration had been brought on a note for \$150, bearing interest at the rate of 130 per cent per annum. The learned judge said that the law left him no alternative. The rate of interest was fixed on the face of the note, and he had to give judgment as prayed for. At the same time, he could not help expressing his strong condemnation of a system which tolerated such abuse. The people who charged such a rate of interest would no doubt never dare to call themselves usurers. They would very likely sue for damages anyone who would call them usurers. The fact remained that usury had free scope in the Province of Quebec, and it was time something was done to check it.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.
Ontario's Assessed Wealth Upwards of Eight Hundred Millions.

Part five of the annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, comprising municipal statistics of the province for 1897, has been issued. The population was 1,990,977, and the total assessment \$803,625,377; the taxes imposed thereon were \$12,206,325, the rate being \$6.13 per capita, or 15.19 mills on the dollar.

The population is distributed as follows:—Townships, 1,113,530; towns, 312,947; villages, 133,569; cities, 430,940; and the assessed property as follows:—Townships, \$444,722,478; towns, \$91,438,546; villages, \$30,497,707; and cities, \$286,966,646.

CATERPILLAR PEST.
The Provincial Government Asked to Assist in Exterminating Them.

A despatch from Toronto, says:—The Provincial Government has been urged to take some action towards ridding the country of the tent caterpillar, which has become a pest in many sections of the province and has greatly damaged property, especially fruit and shade trees.

In several localities grants have been made by municipalities to assist in exterminating the caterpillars. Dr. Brodie is now engaged in making an examination and will report to the authorities on the best means to deal with the pest.

AMUSEMENT OF A FIEND.
A Little Child Brand with Red Hot Iron.

A despatch from New York, says:—Five-year-old Morris Braff suffered agonies by being branded on the body with a red-hot iron on Monday afternoon by William Masterson, who is employed as a horse-shoer at 323 DeLancy street. Magistrate Kudlich Agent Weilding, of the Perry Society, examined the boy, and found that five letters had been branded into the child's flesh, but only two were legible, J. and A., the others being blurred. Masterson was arrested and taken to court, where Agent Weilding said that from what he had been able to learn, Masterson had committed the outrage for the amusement of some bystanders.

"This is one of the most fiendish and dastardly crimes that has ever been brought to my notice," said Magistrate Kudlich, and Masterson was held in 1,000 bail for examination.

CAUGHT IN A FROG.
Shocking Spectacle in a Staten Island Railway Yard Yesterday.

A despatch from New York says:—In the Baltimore and Ohio Railway yard in St. George's, N.Y., on Monday, twenty men saw James McNamee, a switchman, pined fast to the rails while six heavily loaded cars moved down swiftly upon him. McNamee had stepped across the tracks to throw the switch, and caught his right foot in a frog directly in front of the cars. The locomotive was not attached to the moving cars and there was no possible way of stopping them in time. Finding that his foot was caught hard and fast McNamee stooped and began to unfasten the shoe lace. Another second's time and he would have drawn his foot out of the shoe and escaped. The locomotive came and the shoe was cut away and the mangled body of the switchman was taken to the infirmary. He may recover, but will always be horribly deformed.

YUKON'S PROGRESS.
Modern Conveniences of Travel in the Klondike Gold Fields.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says:—R. P. Elliot, a mine owner of Dawson City, has returned to the United States after an absence of nearly a year and a half, in the gold fields of the Klondike. He is full of enthusiasm over the new country.

He said: "The Yukon and White Horse Rapids are now completed from Skagway to the summit of the pass, a distance of about 18 miles, and for a distance of about 12 miles farther the road is ready for the rails."

"By July 4th the management expects to have trains running between Skagway and Bennett, where the passengers can take a steamer to White Horse Rapids, thence by the tramway around the rapids to the other side, miles in length, to the other side, where he can take a steamer direct to Dawson. When these connections are made the trip from Seattle to Dawson can be made in from 10 to 12 days."

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

INDIANTOWN, A NORTHERN SUBURB, NEARLY WIPE OUT.

Two Hundred Buildings Destroyed, Nearly One Thousand People Rendered Homeless, and Two Fatalities—Area a Mile Square Fire-swept.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—The northern end of St. John city was badly devastated by fire Thursday afternoon and evening. The flames broke out in a warehouse near the river bank at Indiantown, and, fanned by a stiff southerly gale, spread with great rapidity, first wiping out the large stores and warehouses near the wharves, and then attacking the adjacent district, where reside the people employed in the nearby saw mills and others in humble walks of life. Most of their residences were small wooden buildings, but all were comfortably furnished. The loss to these people is very great; in many cases the fire swept away all their worldly goods. On Bridge street alone one hundred dwellings were burned.

Fortunately the fire did not extend any great distance on Main street, being stopped below the street car shed but it nevertheless wiped out

SOME FINE RESIDENCES.
The stores and warehouses of Messrs Naz, Hironcastle, Capt. Keast, the J. W. McAllary Co. and other general dealers, who do a big trade along the St. John river, were consumed, with all their valuable stocks. All the steamship lines lost their warehouses, containing more or less freight.

It was all the whole city fire department could do, after six hours hard fighting, to stop the advance of the flames, which swept over an area of about one mile square.

Over two hundred buildings were burned, and the property loss is well up to a million dollars. It is estimated that six hundred to one thousand people are homeless.

One aged woman refused to leave her house and perished in the flames. Another lady, who was in ill-health, died of the shock before her house caught.

BURNED OUT OF THEIR HOMES.
Many families of moderate means lived in the large tenements and small wooden buildings along Bridge street, and the scene on the water front was a pathetic one. As the fire worked its way down each side of the street, men, women, and children hurried out of the houses like hens from their nests, each bearing armful of household effects. These were deposited in the streets, on the wharves, or on board boats. The fire, however, was so intense, that these were entirely burned, but the fire got no further in this direction.

Bridge street, however, which runs parallel with the water, was burned on both sides from end to end.

ONLY THREE HOUSES REMAIN.
There were three blocks of buildings between the north side of Main street and the open country. These were all of dry wood, and as the flames devoured them, people fled with whatever they could save to the rocks and hills, or beyond into the wet, marshy valley.

Thursday night the scene is a weird one. Several acres of ground are aglow with burning embers. Shelter has been provided for those who were burned out, but many fire-stricken people are wandering among the ruins.

The fire broke out shortly after one o'clock in a house owned by John Porter, on Bridge street, Indiantown, adjoining the hardware house of Naz & Son. The warehouse soon caught, and both were blazing fiercely when the alarm had summoned the fire department. All the available apparatus in the city was hurried to the scene, but it was inadequate to cope with the raging demon, which soon had possession of the ware blocks and houses. The district with hardly an exception contained wooden buildings. The wind increased in violence. Driven by this the flames fairly rushed up Indiantown. The firemen were backed from house to house until they were forced to retreat.

Only once before has there been such a fire in St. John, and then, in 1877, the whole