

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

New York, Oct. 9.
Recent rains have drenched fires in Minnesota, but in Wisconsin are raging worse than ever.

Nearly the whole of the Town of Pensacola has been burned, and thirty men perished in the flames.

Four more leading Mormons have been arrested for adultery.

Australian advices say that the business portion of Sandhurst has been destroyed. Loss half a million; small insurance.

Gold opened at 114 1/2.

Another Invasion—Penians Marching on Manitoba.

[Special to Globe.]

A despatch received on Saturday night that six hundred Penians have left Morris, the present terminus of the Railway, and are advancing on Fort Garry, distant about 300 miles.

They are said to be under the command of O'Donoghue. They did not leave Morris together, but travelled in small parties, and were provided with waggons and breech loading rifles.

There are scarcely any United States troops in Minnesota, and those which are there are not in any way to be relied upon.

There is a large stock of arms and ammunition at Fort Garry, and should those miscreants invade the Province they are likely to have a warm reception.

Albert Turley Dunn, of Masquah, is appointed a sub collector in Customs.

Hon. Mr. Langevin is at Quebec.

The Cabinet meets occasionally, but no business of importance is discussed.

Great Fire in Chicago!

The following despatches received at the St. John Telegraph Office, are published in the Globe:—

Boston, Oct. 9.
A great fire is raging in Chicago. The destruction of the city is imminent. It is burning on both sides of the river. A large number of lives have been lost.

Chicago is almost half burned. Telegraph office now burning. Better not take much Chicago business.

Ten thousand buildings are gone, and the whole city is in ashes.

New York, Oct. 9.
Chicago almost in ashes. All the newspaper offices (except the Tribune), the Sherman House, Board of Trade building, Chamber of Commerce, Court House, Western Union Telegraph building; all the Banks, Express Offices, Railroad Depots, and the Water Works are destroyed.

The Mayor of Chicago telegraphed to Mayor of St. Louis this morning:—Send us food for the suffering. Our city is in ashes. Our Water Works are burned.

New York, Oct. 9.
The terrible conflagration in Chicago has depressed stocks and business generally.

Gold 113 1/2.

Chicago, Oct. 10.
The city between the river and lake, from Harrison street, South, to Division street, North, area four miles long and one wide, totally destroyed.

New York, Oct. 10.
There was great excitement in the Stock Market yesterday with a heavy decline in all kinds, although prices are expected to be firmer when full extent of the loss by the Chicago fire is known.

The last despatch from Chicago dated, six o'clock last night, says: The flames are still unchecked. The Telegraph office improved in the south part of the city has been reached by the fire, and the operators compelled to move. Wind had veered to the North.

Their last words were "There now appear no hope of saving the Southern portion of the city."

Over 100,000 people are homeless.

Loss at least \$250,000,000.

Public meetings are held and contributions made all over the country in aid of the sufferers.

GEN COTTON is now manufactured in England to an amount exceeding 100 tons per annum. The cotton fiber is reduced to a pulp, as in paper making, in which condition the excess of acids is readily removed. The pulp is compressed into disks, under a pressure of 18 tons to the inch, and then dried. These disks are 7 inches in diameter, and 1/2 inch to 2 inches thick. In the open air this compressed cotton burns intensely but without explosion; but when properly exploded under close confinement, its strength is from two to five times that of the same weight of gunpowder. If accidentally wetted, this form of gun cotton can be redried by exposure to the sun, or even by a gentle heat, without risk of explosion or deterioration.

The Globe says—"Samuel Watt, Esq., is likely to be appointed Collector of Customs at St. Croix."

Messrs. A. A. Stockton and Geo. Burbridge have purchased "Stewarts Quarterly."

The Annual Fish Fair at Campo Bello is to be held to-day, Wednesday, 11th inst. In connection with the fair there will be rowing and sailing matches and considerable interest is manifested in the result of the various competitions.

NEW TEST PAPER.—Professor Botter announces the discovery of a new reagent, which, he asserts, is highly sensitive to the alkalis. It is a coloring extract of the "coelestis verscheffelt," and is produced by digestion, for 24 hours, in pure alcohol, to which a few drops of sulphuric acid have been added. The hue is a brilliant red, which turns green on contact with any alkali. It is not affected

by carbonic acid, and will detect the slightest trace of ammonia in illuminating gas, if moistened and placed against an open jet. The presence of the minutest quantity of a carbonate of any of the alkalis is detected by it.

THE RHYSIMETER.—English advices inform us (Scientific American) of the invention of a new instrument called by the above name, for measuring the force of flowing liquids. It exhibits the force of impact of the moving fluid, and is somewhat similar in construction to the anemometer. Another obvious purpose for which this indicator can be used, that of measuring the speed of ships, will probably be its most valuable application. A column of mercury forms the index, and the instrument may be made self registering and recording.

St. Croix and Penobscot Railway.

We learn from authoritative sources that the St. Croix and Penobscot Railway now in operation from Calais to Princeton, is to be at once extended 13 miles to Grand Lake stream, the point where Shaw Bros. are erecting their immense tannery. The line of a railroad from the Grand Falls of the Passadunkang, 18 miles, has been surveyed, and the route found to be very easy. The interval between the Grand Falls of the Passadunkang and Grand Lake Stream, 24 miles, will be surveyed for a railway route at the earliest practicable time, as prominent capitalists have taken the matter in hand. The line by the proposed route, is nearly direct east and west, 55 miles from Princeton to Passadunkang, and that the gentlemen who are moving in the matter "mean business" is evident in the promptness in which they have ordered the surveys. Bangor paper.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.
37 Park Row, New York.

Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—Accounts from this Office have been made out for advertising, subscriptions, &c. Many of them are due upwards of twelve months, and it is hoped they will be paid when presented.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 11, 1871.

Terrible Fire in Chicago.

Boston papers of Monday furnish further particulars of the great conflagration which commenced at Chicago, on the 7th inst., noticed in the telegraphic despatches. It commenced at 11 o'clock in a Planing Mill between Clinton and Jackson Streets, and burned six blocks of two story wooden buildings, from which the inmates in many instances were startled from slumber, and had hardly time to escape in their night attire; children were wailed in blankets and thrown from second story windows. While the alarm was sounded for this fire, another of considerable magnitude was burning on Wall near Adams Street. Before the engines arrived the fire had spread over a large area and burned so rapidly as to defy the efforts of the fire brigade. Again another fire commenced on the 8th, which destroyed a space about three times as large as that of the previous night, by which Lumber yards, Railway Depots, Banks, and other public buildings were burned, with a large supply of breadstuffs. By these conflagrations, a large number of lives were lost, and upwards of one hundred thousand people left homeless and without food; a fearful panic prevailed in the City. Aid has been tendered to the sufferers by the Eastern Cities. The Insurance Companies are very heavy losers.

We have copied an able article from the "Scientific American" on the "Labor Question and the International Workingmen's Association," which is worthy of an attentive perusal. The subject is an important one, as the struggle between labor and capital has assumed a dangerous phase, and is opposed to the best interests of the employers and employed. Strikers may be divided into two kinds,—1st, those for necessary requirements, and 2nd, those caused by misapprehensions, non-consideration of the state of trade, &c. The first of these should be unnecessary as the demands being reasonable, should be acceded to; while the second should be prevented by want of support and deprivation of striking power. A remedy may exist in the formation of a general trades association, composed of employers and employed.

NEW BEACON.—We notice that the new Block on Stinson's Bar is completed, and appears to be a substantial piece of work—the contractors Messrs. Ross and Gunnison having performed their contract faithfully. We suggest to the Commissioner the propriety of laying before the Department of Marine an application, and showing the absolute necessity there exists, for a Block on the Western Bar. The Department cannot ignore the application. Let there be no "red tape" about the matter; the people who pay the taxes, eye and the "salaries" have a right to be heard, and their claims attended to. The work can be done under the inspection of the Commissioner, and save the expense of sending a Dominion inspector. All that is required is a plain substantial block.

The "Better Terms" Commissioners from this Province, had interviews with the Ministers of Finance and Customs, at Ottawa. They have held formal sittings in a Parliamentary Committee room. On the 9th they had an interview with the Privy Council. A written statement of New Brunswick's claims had been laid before the Council.

CARD.—We beg to direct the attention of those requiring his services, to Dr. Fletcher's Dental Card, in another column. The Dr. is prepared to execute orders in his profession, and the satisfaction he has already given 150 persons here, is a guarantee of his ability. His stay is limited to one week, unless his services should be required for a further period.

The "St. Croix Courier" came to us last week enlarged, and in new dress of type. We believe the "Courier" is the largest weekly paper with the exception of the Carleton Sentinel, in the Province. An energetic proprietor backed by enterprising people, is sure to succeed; and the Courier has succeeded.

The interest allowed on deposits by the Bank of British North America, has been changed to 4 per cent.

A correspondent says "strong efforts are being made to swell the school registers in this district, preparatory to the inauguration of the new school law." He promises to furnish some facts which may be interesting to trustees, &c.

[From the "Scientific American,"]
Labor in England, and the International Working Men's Association.

Those who have believed the International Working Men's Association of small account in its influence upon industrial affairs throughout the world, may learn a useful lesson from the recent struggle between labor and capital in England, in which, at present writing, the former has every prospect of victory. There has been, in this country as well as in England, general blindness to the significance of this organization; its leaders have been stigmatized as wanting in sagacity, and its members as rabble. That it has brains to organize, and resources not to be ridiculed, has been proved on more than one occasion.

It is worse than useless to shut our eyes to facts which we shall ere long be called to face, and which must inevitably produce changes in the distribution and rewards of industry, scarcely to be imagined, much less predicted. The working classes of different nations throughout the civilized world have, by modern advances in civilization, been put into a kind of intercommunication that fifty years since would have been impossible. Steam travel, the telegraph, and cheap printing, have given them knowledge of each other's condition in all parts of the world. National and international exhibitions of the products of industry have familiarized them with national peculiarities of handicraft, and although the majority of them—especially in Europe—are still ignorant, there have sprung from their ranks those who have shown qualifications for leadership, and who have effected an association out of materials which, though perhaps the most heterogeneous ever yet known in any organization, yet hold together by a universal feeling of brotherhood, having almost the cementing force of a religion.

Already has one civil war been born of the struggle between this power and capital. Yet the Paris Commune was only one division of the International. To-day an army of workmen in England are, and have been for months, supported without work by contributions from subordinate branches of the International, in a struggle for a reduction of hours of labor without decrease of wages. As we have said, it seems now that their demands must ultimately be complied with.

A brief history of this movement may not be uninteresting in this connection.

About four months since, a demand was made by the workmen, in the workshops on the Tyne, for a reduction of one hour's labor per day without a corresponding reduction in their pay. The demand was refused; and, about the first of June, the workmen, numbering some ten thousand, struck. The Trades' Unions in England immediately contributed fifty cents per week to each striker. Next, the movement, was approved by the General Trades' Council, in London, and other trades' unions, and the allowance was doubled. Some of the strikers, having savings, refused assistance, and so the allowance has gradually been increased to two dollars per week for such as accept it.

A significant feature of this strike is the united attempt made by the prominent engineering firms in England to defeat it. These sided with the Tyne firms, and raised a large fund for the purpose of importing workmen from other parts of Europe. But in making this attempt, they came in contact with the International Working Men's Association, the General Council of which sent agents to Belgium and Denmark to warn workmen against yielding to the solicitations of the English manufacturers. Notwithstanding this, a large number of workmen were obtained from Belgium, and others were secured from the Government Arsenal in Denmark. There were also some Germans and Norwegians induced to go to England through the activity of the agents despatched to their respective nationalities.

But the influence of the International, coupled with the threats and remonstrances of the English workmen, soon overpowered that of the manufacturers, and all but the Norwegians have been sent back to their homes at the expense of the strikers. The Norwegians, numbering less than one hundred and fifty, held out, and still remain in England.

At times, there have been fears that the strike for reduction of hours would become general throughout England, and great efforts have been made on the part of the Tyne workmen to bring about such a movement. But, although they have

failed in this, the powerful union to which they belong, extending to both sides of the Atlantic, seems resolved not to let them be worsted in this contest.

We have thus the spectacle of united capital pitted against united labor, on a scale to test the relative strength of each. By those who make political economy a study, and who read carefully the signs of the times, this is seen to be one of many such contests yet to follow, some of them perhaps not bloodless, as this has yet been, but all of the gravest importance to the future welfare of society.

Prone as is the American public to refrain from recognizing and preparing for approaching emergencies, there are among us some, who see that the adjustment of the relations of capital to labor, will soon force itself upon public attention, in a manner which will admit of no temporizing. To such, the struggle now progressing in England possesses features of unusual interest; and its result will be looked upon, by the unions at least, as establishing a precedent for the future.

On the evening of September 28th, the officers of the recent eight hour demonstration in this city held a meeting, in which it was resolved to organize the building trades into a grand "Building League," and it was further announced that a great strike is arranged to take place next April, which will include the whole of the United States and Canada. How much of this is vain boast, intended to intimidate employers, and to secure present concessions, time will show; but that trouble is brewing is plain enough.

The question of a new route from England to her Indian dependencies is being seriously canvassed in the mother country, and the project of a railway line to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf is to come before a Select Committee of Parliament. The project is not a new one, but its necessity is being more and more felt, and the feasibility and advantages of the different routes proposed are being actively canvassed. It has been shown that the proposed line would shorten the distance from England to India 1000 miles, and reduce the time one week. So direct, too, is the route, that a line drawn from London to Bombay passes through the very country designed to be traversed. As regards the actual route to be taken, that through the valley of the Euphrates is the only one yet surveyed through its entire length, and as a through route only, it would be as good as any other.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—The following is the comparative statement of traffic receipts for the month ending 30th day of September:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Passengers,	\$7,857.18	9,324.86	11,657.86
Freight,	7,716.10	9,744.54	14,471.57
Mails & Sundries,	1,023.02	857.71	801.00
Total	\$16,596.30	19,921.11	26,930.43

SUMMARY.

—In 1857 the Canadian propeller "Oliver Cromwell," with a cargo of produce from Chicago, collided with a schooner and sunk in the Mackinac Straits; the loss was estimated at \$32,600. On Friday week the Boston Wrecking Company brought her to the surface in apparently good condition, and with her machinery intact.

A serious fire occurred at Sussex on Wednesday evening last, by which the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Vereker was entirely destroyed. The clergyman and his housekeeper barely saved their lives,—the latter having to leave the house without even saving her clothing. House and furniture are partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

There are now under construction for the British Government, at the various public and private dock yards, twenty one ships, which may be classed as under:—One iron screw casement with wood; two turret ships, armour plated; three double screw armour plated turret ships; one screw frigate, sheathed with wood; one iron clad ram, three screw corvettes, one screw frigate, five composite gunboats and four double screw composite gun vessels.

A Salt Lake despatch says there is no excitement whatever and there is none anticipated. Brigham Young remains at his residence without personal guards. He is better, and says he will certainly be able to appear before the court in a few days. He reiterates his entire submission to the law as far as his arrest and trial go.

A commercial traveller from Boston recently went to Duren & Son's bookstore to leave an order for Mathews' Express, but got hold of the wrong book, and wrote in the volume wherein messages are left for Undertaker Lowney's house.—Please call at the Bangor House for me and my baggage at six o'clock. Signing his name thereto. He did not discover his mistake until Garvey asked if he intended suicide.—[Bangor Whig.]

Not the Real Cholera.

The London "Times" is of the opinion that the cholera, which has caused so much speculation and no little alarm, is not the real Asiatic malady. It originated, not on the Ganges, but in Russia, where it has been more or less prevalent for the last six years, and has even raged more violently than during the present season. It is not a travelling pestilence, but a contagious malady. This is rendered apparent by the impossibility of tracing that well-defined and rapid advance which has heretofore characterized the true Asiatic cholera. In reality, during the critical season of the last six weeks it can hardly be said to have "advanced," though it has certainly been spreading from centre to circumference. It has never bodily reached Berlin, still less Paris and with the approach of winter its sphere may by possibility be contracted once more. If this

is encouraging in one aspect it is not in another, because where the disease comes it is apt to stay. Besides, the disorder is not yet at all understood. Under any treatment or no treatment, a certain number of patients die, and a certain number recover, the proportion for the most part being uniform. Some preventive means seem to be effectual. It is doubtful if the disease ever crosses the Atlantic, though no precautions against it should be neglected.

ARRIVED.

On the 5th inst., in All Saints Church, St. Andrews, by the Rev. Francis Partridge, a minister of the Gospel, a marriage was solemnized between Miss Mary, daughter of M. J. C. Andrews of Ministers Island, St. Andrews, and Mr. Robert Law, of June, second daughter of the late Simon Dawson.

On the 4th inst., after a short illness, aged 19, Addie, adopted daughter of Mr. G. Houston.

At Douglastown, Miramichi, on the 30th ult., Samuel Adams, Esq. aged 56 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland.

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Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 6, schr. Albert, Maloney, Boston, Hides and oil, R. Ross.

7, brig Florence, Waycott, Picton, coal, Railway.

Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen cargo, J. B. Bradford and others.

Daisy, Bannan, Portland, mize, to order, 9, Odessa, Morchie, Boston, ballast.

11, Nettie, Andrews, Boston, sundries, master, R. Ross.

Harriet, Sheehan, Boston, brick & oil, R. Ross.

Susie Prescott, Glass, Philadelphia, hard coal, Robinson & Glenn.

Sydney, Oct. 7, arrd.—brig Rachel, Carlow.

Boston, Oct. 5, arrd.—brig Maguadavic, Hilton, Greenock.

W. Fletcher, M. D.,

DENTIST.

May be found at BRAIDFORD'S HOTEL for ONE WEEK only.

Patients visited at their homes if desired.

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