

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN AND ITS VALUABLE RESULTS. American Correspondence London, Eng., Press. The origin, growth and final success of any enterprise are causes for the greatest public interest, whether relating to public institutions or private ventures. This western continent has been especially marked by examples of this nature, and we are glad to record one which is so prominent as to be of universal interest. Several years since Mr. H. H. Warner, residing in Rochester, N. Y., became aware that what he supposed was an iron constitution, was becoming rapidly undermined, and that something of a mysterious nature seemed to be sapping his vitality. At first the indications were slight, consisting principally of frequent headaches, dull pain in various parts of the body, unaccountable lassitude, and occasional nausea. He thought that perhaps these symptoms were the result of a cold and gave them but little attention, but they increased and finally became alarming. Consultation with two prominent physicians revealed the fact that he was suffering from an acute attack of kidney disease, and to say that he was alarmed would be only to partially express his feelings. Under the most careful attention of the physicians, however, he failed to improve and in fact grew worse constantly. His symptoms at this time were most serious. The slight troubles which he had first observed increased and finally became intense. What originally were simple pains became the greatest agony. Occasional headaches and a lack of energy eventually resulted in the pains and hours which only such troubles can bring. It was at this critical time that he heard of a tropical plant, which was reputed to be of great value in similar troubles. He had little faith in its power but resolved to try it, as nothing else seemed to in any way relieve him. He therefore ceased taking the medicine of the doctors, began the use of the article referred to and was aware in a very short space of time that it was greatly benefiting him. He continued its use faithfully and as a result became perfectly cured, has been one of the most active men in America ever since and is to-day a picture of perfect health.

Mr. Warner's experience caused him to thoroughly and most carefully investigate, and as a result he discovered that the majority of common diseases could be traced in their origin to disorders of the kidneys or liver. This was a revelation so startling in its nature that as a duty to humanity, Mr. Warner felt impelled to make known to the world the great means by which he had been saved. Up to that time kidney diseases had increased at the rate of 25 per cent. each year for the past half score of years, and were still largely on the increase. With the end in view above described, however, Mr. Warner began preparing and selling the remedy referred to, since which time the demand for it has been remarkable. In all the history of the world there is no instance on record where so great a demand has been known as that at present existing for Warner's Safe Cure for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs, and for sale in every drug store in the land. Were there call for this remedy a solid us one, mortality from kidney troubles would now be as great as ever, but statistics show that for the past few years there has been a marked decrease of deaths from this class of diseases, although the tendency toward kidney troubles is as great as ever throughout the entire United States. The theory, therefore, by which Mr. Warner advanced has been proven the correct one by reason of the decrease of mortality shown by government statistics.

Not long after presenting this medicine to the American public, Mr. Warner introduced it into England. Kidney and liver difficulties, as you know, are very prevalent over there, owing largely to the nature of the climate and influence of the atmosphere. The same results, however, which were noticeable in America were to be found in an equal degree in Europe. The remedy conquered the disease. Strange as it may seem, this great medicine which has become so popular in the United States has never been introduced into Canada, owing to the fact that the large amount of business coming from the demand prevented an extension of the field. We learn, however, Messrs. Warner & Co., have just established a Canadian house at Toronto, for the purpose of supplying the demand which has already sprung up, and our Canadian friends are to be congratulated on this fact. The financial and social standing of Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., in the United States is second to that of no house with whom we are acquainted. The well known public spirit and liberality of Mr. Warner in contributing to the wants of the South during the yellow fever epidemic; endorsing the celebrated Warner Astronomical Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., at an expense of nearly \$100,000, and encouraging the advancement of science by the generous expenditure of money in prizes for cometary and meteoric discoveries, are known to the leading patrons of science of this day. Success such as has been achieved by this house, and of so high an order, is wholly meritorious and deserved, and while it is phenomenal, it is none the less of the greatest value to the entire western continent.

EVENTS IN ROME.

CHURCH OF SS. LAURENCE AND DAMASUS. On the feast of Pope St. Damasus last week High Mass was celebrated in the interesting old Church of SS. Laurence and Damasus for the first time since it was closed for restoration in 1868. The celebration was Cardinal Bilio. The congregation was very large. The splendor of the decorations, the new frescoes by Grand and Fontana, of the martyrdoms of Pope St. Sixtus the Second, and of St. Laurence, and the monument to another and a later martyr, Pellegrino Bossi, Pope Pius IX.'s Minister, who was assassinated in November, 1848, on the staircase just opposite the door of the Basilica, attracted much attention. The ceremonies connected with the reopening of the Basilica began with the recognition of the relics, which were carried processionaly to the High Altar, and deposited in the place prepared for them. Subsequently the ceremony of consecrating the altar was performed. Cardinal Bilio officiated on both these occasions as well as on the 11th inst.

THE POPE AND THE CHILDREN. Eighteen hundred children were admitted to an audience by the Holy Father last week. They were the scholars of the schools established in Rome by the Society for Promoting Catholic Interests. Their teachers were in attendance with them; and there were also the infantine inmates of the asylum called Leo XIII., after the Pope, accompanied by the Sisters of Charity who have charge of it. After the children had sung to a pianoforte accompaniment a chorus of thanks to their august benefactor, his Holiness spent two hours in walking among them, speaking to numbers of them individually, and giving them his hand to kiss. At the conclusion of the audience, a silver medal was given to

each; and the Pope handed to Prince Rossini, President of the Society for Promoting Catholic Interests, who was present, with Prince Paolo Alberti and many members of the various committees, a purse containing 2,000 francs, to be spent in buying clothes for the poorer children among the scholars.

ROSEIA AND THE VATICAN. In reference to the presence of M. de Giers in Rome the Journal de St. Petersburg says:—The Agency Stefanie states that the stay of M. de Giers in the Italian capital has only coincided quite accidentally with the progress of the negotiations which have long been pending between the Russian Government and the Holy See. This note is intended as a reply to all sorts of conjectures which have emanated from Rome in connection with the visit of our Minister of Foreign Affairs. We warned our readers, on the departure of his Excellency, against the supposition that would be made, that we could not expect that our advice would be taken into consideration by all the world, and during the entire period of the absence of M. de Giers. It was perfectly natural that on finding himself at Rome, whether he was attracted, above all else, by the desire of obtaining eminent medical advice for one of his children, the Foreign Minister of a great power could not help paying his respects to their Italian Majesties, or to that other sovereign who has his historical residence in the same capital. There is every reason to admit that during the audience which he had with

HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, as well as in the visits exchanged with the Cardinal-Secretary of State, M. de Giers could not avoid touching upon the negotiations pending with the Vatican. But these negotiations, carried on for a considerable time, had already been brought to a conclusion; and surely, if we can state that the conversations between our Minister and the Vatican have confirmed the conciliatory dispositions that had already marked the discussion, it is also fair to add that his Excellency had no reason to interfere—and that, in short, his journey to the Italian capital had no connection whatever with the subject.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE HOLY SEE were entered into in order to arrive at an arrangement chiefly regarding the Church in Poland. Since the Polish revolution, the rights of the Polish and Russian Catholics had been considerably restricted; and during Count Ignatieff's tenure of the office of Home Minister, M. Mosoloff, then Director of the Department of Foreign Creeds, was despatched to Rome to conclude an arrangement in the matter. Certain Polish ecclesiastics who were exiled during the revolution were to be restored; the pastorals and sermons of the Church were to be free of the preliminary censorship; and in general more respect was to be shown for the liberty of Russian Catholics. THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE NICHOLAIVITCH, uncle of the Emperor of Russia, arrived in Rome with his son Constantine last week in strict incognito, and asked to be received in private audience by the Holy Father. The request was graciously acceded to, and on Sunday morning the Grand Duke had a private audience of the Holy Father which lasted three quarters of an hour. At its conclusion he presented his son and the members of his suite, and afterwards paid the customary visit of ceremony to Cardinal Jacobini.

THE ONTARIO BUDGET. Toronto, Jan. 11.—In his Budget speech, yesterday, Mr. Treasurer Wood showed his receipts for 1882 to have been \$2,880,061.31 with expenditures on revenue account of \$2,430,885.53. Added to this were the following expenditures on capital account:—New public buildings (Parliament buildings account), \$1,342,119; municipal loan fund surplus distribution, \$57,458.67; drainage debentures, \$37,519.47; aid to railways, \$254,448.82; land improvement fund, \$111,158.79; common school fund, payments to Quebec, \$25,000; stationery and office, \$1,323.34. The asset of the Province were:—Investments—Dominion 6 per cent bonds, \$500,000; marked value over par value, \$30,000; making a total of \$530,000; drainage 6 per cent debentures, invested 31st December, 1881, \$271,214.44; the drainage, 5 per cent debentures, invested 31st December, 1881, \$27,028; overdue interest on account of same, \$1,152; municipal rent charges for works completed, \$327,374; the total being \$626,768.44; giving a grand total of \$1,156,768.41. Adding to these trust funds \$2,801,047.37 and other items, which brought up the total to \$5,253,073.08. The liabilities were: Railway Aid Fund, Canada Atlantic Railway, \$17,160; surplus distribution to municipalities, balance due, \$11,222.15; Quebec share of Common school fund, proportion according to population, 1881, \$385,627.68; Land Improvement Fund, balance due municipalities for collections on lands sold between 14th day of June, 1863, and 8th day of March, 1861, as per award, \$1,626.39; total, \$427,436.19; leaving a surplus of \$4,825,636.89. He estimated the revenue of the Dominion for 1882 as \$1,116,874, specific annuity \$30,000, interest on special fund \$138,598, making a total of \$1,285,472. From Crown Lands will amount as follows:—From Crown Lands \$100,000, clergy lands \$20,000, Common School lands \$25,000, Grammar School lands \$5,000, roads and forests \$600,000, making a total of \$750,000. The public institution revenue is estimated as follows:—Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, \$33,000; London Lunatic Asylum, \$9,000; Kingston, \$5,000; Hamilton, \$5,000; Orillia, \$3,000; Penitentiary Reformatory, \$1,000; Mercer Reformatory, \$6,000; Deaf and Dumb Institute, \$5,000; Central Prison, \$55,000, making a total of \$115,000. Education, \$31,000; interest on investments, \$110,000; casual revenue, \$35,000; Home fund, \$93,000; Algonka taxes, \$3,000; law stamps, \$60,000; municipal loan fund, \$10,000, and other items, giving altogether a total of \$2,886,760. The expenditure he estimated at \$2,559,283, leaving a surplus of \$327,486.

BECAME SOUND AND WELL. HATCHER'S STATION, Ga., March 27, 1876. B. V. PIERCE, M.D., DEAR SIR.—My wife, who has been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly, THOMAS J. MATHVIN.

A school teacher lately asked a boy, "Which is the highest dignity of the church?" After looking up and down, north and east, south and west, the boy replied, "The westercock."

Send postal card, with name and address plainly written, to H. F. McNEALY, General Travelling Agent, 89, Paul, Minneapolis, or Manitoba B. R., 28 St. Front street, Toronto, Ont., for full particulars and sectional map of North Dakota Country. See advertisement.

THE RIDEAU HALL SCANDAL. THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND LADY MACDONALD DENIED. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says:—The viceregal party, with Colonel Tourtelotte and a guard, passed through this place this morning, remaining nearly a quarter of an hour. Though a few citizens, including the Mayor, were at the depot to extend greetings, the Marquis and Princess did not appear, not having arisen from slumber. In an interview with Colonel Tourtelotte on the subject of the reported trouble between Princess Louise and Lady Macdonald he stated that there was no foundation for the allegations, as he had learned from those who know, and that the report was undoubtedly originated by Sir John Macdonald's friends as political capital to assist the Canadian Premier to the Governor-Generalship at the end of the Marquis of Lorne's term this year. One of the attacks of the party was also seen, and he said that he expected to return to Canada during the latter part of this month, but he possessed no information as to the destination of the Marquis or Princess.

FLORAL INCENSE. The fragrance of fresh flowers is greenable and pleasant to even the most fastidious; and in the genuine MUSA'S & LARMA'S FLORIDA Water we have the floral fragrance in all its refreshing purity and strength. Delicate persons and invalids are greatly soothed and benefited by its use.

A LAWYER-TURNED-PRIEST. One of the most distinguished magistrates in France, M. Connelly, ex-counselor-at-law at the Court of Cassation, and dean of the Catholic University, has just become a priest, and recently preached his sermon. Such an acquisition to the clergy of France is most important in the present crisis, and the eminent jurisconsult will, no doubt, by his learning and eloquence, be enabled to avert many dangers threatening religious liberty in the Republic. M. Connelly, allied by marriage to one of the noblest families in France, was left a widower a few years since. In the first years after the Revolution in 1830, he was a young student at the College of Abbe Heffroy at Boulogne Sur Mer, and being of Irish origin he was always faithful to the land of his ancestors. He preached more than once at the annual dinner in Paris on the 17th of March, and his eloquent speeches on those occasions were published in the Irish papers. In the late famine he contributed generously to the fund, and used his high influence, as a member of the executive committee, in obtaining assistance for the sufferers. The love of Ireland which he displayed as a magistrate will not be lessened by becoming a priest.

DESPITE NOT SMALL THINGS. That slight cough you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may land you in the grave. Avoid this by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

TERRIBLE BOLLER EXPLOSION. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 9.—By a boiler explosion at the blast furnace of the Bethlehem Iron Company this afternoon, four men and a woman were killed and several others seriously injured. Ten boilers were located over the engine house at an elevation of 35 feet. Two of the largest exploded with terrific force, wrecking the interior of the engine house, and demolishing nearly half the pattern shop adjoining. One of the boilers was carried through the ventilators, broke through the roof of the old mill and fell to the ground. Only three boilers were left in position. The explosion caused great excitement. It was feared that the loss of life would be much greater. The engine house was filled with debris. After an hour's search the bodies of Geo. Grady and Jesse Bright, engineers, were discovered. They had been repairing the machinery connected with the boiler. Samuel McCandless, boiler-tender, was scalded to death. An unrecognized man was also taken from the ruins. The wife of a puddler, named Graf, who brought her husband's dinner, passed through the engine-house, was killed. William Burch and B. O'Connell, pattern makers, were badly injured. The search continues, as it is reported that one or two employees are missing. The boiler thrown through the roof of the old mill was hurled 300 feet, and fell among a hundred workmen. The damage to the machinery is great. Last week the boilers were cleaned, inspected and pronounced safe. They have been used ten or fifteen years. The authorities are unable to account for the explosion.

From numerous cases of Dyspepsia and Constipation, cured by the use of Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphates, after every other known remedy had been used in vain, its efficacy in restoring the functions of Digestion and Evacuation is manifest.

BRITISH TRADE WITH MEXICO. LONDON, Jan. 9.—The mission of the English Consul at Havana, Mr. Lionel Carden, to Mexico, nominally to inquire into the possibility of developing British trade in that Republic, excites some curiosity here. The Daily News claims the credit of the idea for Sir Charles Dilke, and says that his object was to find a new market for English cotton fabrics. The first aim of Mr. Carden will be, of course, to try and restore the regular diplomatic intercourse with Mexico which has been interrupted since 1847. It is argued that if France can forgive Mexico, England ought to be able to do so. In commercial circles the demand for such a renewal of friendly relations with Mexico is strong and practically unanimous. English trade with that country having declined, whereas, with every other part of the American Continent, it has increased largely. The Daily News, no doubt expressing the views of Sir Charles Dilke, maintains that Mexico is jealous of the influence which the United States are acquiring and is therefore anxious to encourage the investment of English capital as a counterpoise to that American influence, Mexico, it says, now feeling that at any moment the United States can pour troops into its capital. All this, naturally enough serves to rekindle the interest in Mexican speculation, and you will probably soon see all sorts of projects in the field for developing Mexican resources and for cutting out commercially the United States. So far as questions of trade are concerned, Sir Charles Dilke seems determined to give a new reading to the doctrine of manifest destiny.

FROM HAMILTON.—A gentleman writes: "I have suffered for over four years with night jobbing and general weakness, caused by abuse. I had tried all the advertised medicines and a number of eminent doctors, and found no relief or benefit. I have used twelve boxes of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, and am entirely restored." See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGeale.

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THE NEW WAVE HOLOCAUST. A veritable death trap—Heartrending scenes—From fifty to sixty lives sacrificed—Estimated loss half a million dollars. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—New Hall House, is a six story building. The fire was discovered at 4 a. m., and in less than half an hour the whole building, long designated as a death trap, was enveloped in flames. Scenes of the utmost terror prevailed. The inmates jumped by dozens from the upper stories, covering the stone sidewalks with their lifeless bodies. The shrieks of the unfortunates filled the air in a heartrending manner. The people below were unable to reach any aid and a number of the terrified guests and employees of the hotel appeared in the late famine he contributed generously to the fund, and used his high influence, as a member of the executive committee, in obtaining assistance for the sufferers. The love of Ireland which he displayed as a magistrate will not be lessened by becoming a priest.

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THE LOSERS AND INSURANCE. The stores and offices on the ground floor were destroyed. They were the offices of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, H. J. Baumgartner, sign painting shop, and Goetz, barber shop; Durick & Arncliffe, job printers; Manufacturers' Bank, Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, insurance agencies of Charles Crain, G. Hewitt, Hibbard & Co., Montgomery & Co., B. Well, West & Meyers and L. Wheeler, offices of J. Watson, agent Canada Southern Railway office; Nelson's coal yard and office, Merchants' Dispatch Line. A number of whole sale and other establishments on Water street were damaged by fire and the falling walls of the building. Among them were W. Carter, banker; Good-year Rubber Co., Louis Schadeeg & Co., wholesale wine; James Morgan, dry goods; Zimmerman Bros., clothing; Wm. Candee, cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, carried the cash box containing the money and papers amounting to \$600,000 out of the flames. The insurance agencies and general offices on the first floor scarcely saved any papers. The insurance on the hotel is \$125,000. The loss will reach \$500,000. Telegraphic communication was interrupted for traffic was cut off about fifty wires are down. A comparatively few of the guests on the hotel register were burned.

THE VICTIMS. The exact loss of life is not determinable, but will reach from fifty to sixty; from twenty to thirty are wounded. So far there are twenty-three bodies in the morgue and nine more in places near the ruins. Identification is slow. Among those known to have been in the hotel are O. W. Briggs, Grand Rapids, Mich.; N. Miller, Ripon; Geo. Young, Chicago; J. A. Manning, Chicago; W. D. Lewis, Chicago; B. N. Baker, New York; J. V. Mahoney, Rock Island Ill.; W. J. Hill, Syracuse N. Y.; A. B. Hendy, New Haven; A. J. Case, New York; P. Hobler, Chicago; S. J. Craig, Des Moines; Charles A. Handy, Milwaukee; The Tom Thump party; Orange Williams; J. A. Prince and wife, Sheboygan Falls; John C. Clark, Wausau; Howell, of Chicago & Howell, Meadford; Ben Tice, Antisdel, proprietor; Benjamin Mason teacher, Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—During the fire at Milwaukee the severe cold hampered the firemen and caused them great suffering. Three steamers went from Chicago in response to a call from the Mayor. The train went to Milwaukee, 90 miles, in little over an hour. It is reported that the Minnie Palmer troupe, which was at the Newhall House, are lost, but this is not confirmed.

THE DEATH ROLL. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—So far as known the following are dead: Allen Johnson, Commission Merchant Milwaukee and wife; Kitty Bailey, Mary Burns, servants; W. A. Hall, Miller Laporte; Ben Van Roser, fireman, struck by a falling telegraph pole; Lizzie Kelly, Maggie Owens, Estie, Annie and Beatie Brown, Kate Strachan, Maggie Sullivan, August Gies, Mary McLade, all servants; Theo. E. Van Horn, Abbott, N. Y.; J. J. Hough, Marcellus; D. G. Powers, Mrs. John Burke, Mary Anderson, Mary Miller, Mary McMahon, Mary Conroy, servants.

THE MISSING. The following are missing: W. T. Durand, insurance agent; George G. Smith, passenger agent Lake Shore; Mrs L. W. Brown; Miss O'hallis, dressmaker; Walter and Wm. Gilleland.

THE INJURED. The seriously injured are: Orange Williams, residence unknown; L. W. Brown, train master, Northwestern Road; T. B. Elliott, Fatally.—W. R. Eussenbach, General western passenger agent, Michigan Central Railway; Ross Burns, Mary Owens, Nannie McLughlin, Kitty Connors, Daylestown, servants.

It may safely be said that sixty persons are dead and thirty seriously injured. The Mayor has called a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to organize a salvage corps to search the ruins. About a week ago the Secretary of the Local Board of Underwriters was asked to make the rate on building, so that local agencies might take risks. The risks were refused.

The Thomb Thump party and Madison Co. are all safe as far as learned. Mr. John Gilbert, of the Minnie Palmer troupe, married only two days ago, was burned to death in sight of the multitude. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—The following guests are known to have been saved, or only slightly hurt:—Edward Pollock, Lunaster, Wis.; Rowell Sanford, Meadford, Wis.; Carl Briggs, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John Clark, Wausau; J. Duval, agent Great Western Dispatch & South Shore Line; George Lee, Northwestern Travelling Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; J. W. Maxwell, Cincinnati; K. Kohn, N. Y.; N. Weber, Laporte; James Wardrobe, N. Y.

under control. The firemen made superhuman efforts. Eleven water girls were brought safely across the street ladders stretched over the alley from the 6th story of the hotel to the roof of the adjoining brick building. The jamming cloth did little service. About a dozen water-pumps attempted to jump but rebounded from the telegraph wires, a perfect mass of which surrounded the two fronts of the building. The appeals for aid were piteous, but little could be done. Shortly before the New Hall House alarm, a part of the Department were called to a small fire three miles distant, and before the Department was in working order the hotel was one blazing pile.

Tom Thomb got out at the front entrance. His wife was taken down by a fire escape. Sympathy and assistance has been tendered by the Board of Trade of Chicago. The hotel was built in 1857. The total cost, including furnishing, being \$277,000. Wm. Cramer, of the Keeney Wisconsin, was saved through the heroic efforts of Onarlie Gressler a Sentinel type. Clerk Tice, who had a narrow escape, says 110 boarders and 90 employees were in the hotel. So far 56 are unaccounted for. Hall, a fireman, was crushed under a large heavy cornice, but was quickly gotten out from the red hot plate of iron, seriously, though not fatally, hurt. The morgue was a hideous sight. The two small blers were soon filled with bodies, tightly packed, and then the bodies of girls, women and men were laid promiscuously on the stone flags. Allen Johnson and wife were forced to jump from the third floor. The blanket held to catch them was too weak, and their backs were injured terribly; both died. Edward Pollock, on being awakened, gathered his clothes, swung from the balcony on the fourth floor to that beneath, and, with a dozen others, by means of knotted bed clothes, reached the ground.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The fire engines sent from Chicago to aid at Milwaukee, fire, when 25 miles out were ordered back. LATEST REPORT. The fire started apparently on the third floor of the doomed building, over the side entrance on Michigan street, and before the department got the steam fairly in position, the flames enveloped the whole southeast corner of the building, and with lightning rapidity were carried to the northern wing. Some blundering individuals, seeing the reflection on the sky, turned an alarm from box 31, corner East Water and Division streets, causing the loss of the work of one steamer for ten minutes, just when the fire was at its worst and every window in the huge building lined with shrieking humanity. A vast crowd had gathered, but few had self-possession and resolution enough to lend a helping hand. Many lives might have been saved if immediate attempts at systematic rescue had been made. The halls of the hotel were a scene of the wildest confusion, and men, women and children rushed up and down through the dense suffocating smoke, avoiding the blinding flames and roaring blazes, and in their frantic efforts, rushing by the stairway and windows leading to the fire escapes and stumbling over bodies lying unconscious. A man stood on the cornice of the fifth story twenty minutes not daring to leap. Finally, he became bewildered by the smoke and slid off his perch to the canvas below. The few who held it could not give it the necessary resistance, and the body was battered to a lifeless mass. All the while hundreds of people were looking on, and nobody responding to the demands of the officers. Everybody seemed spellbound by the terrible spectacle. Above the last unfortunate sat a man crouched upon a window sill, gazing like one absent-minded in the fiery abyss, motionless, but from time to time sending up a heart-rending shriek. The flames encroached upon him, singed his hair and loked his night clothes. With a despairing look he tumbled back into the fire. About a dozen jumped from the Michigan street front. Each leap meant death or shattered limbs, and not less than four unfortunates at one time lay upon the icy sidewalk clad only in their night clothes, the blood and brains oozing from their wounds, through which the bones protruded. The scene in the alley west of the burning building was sickening. Early as 6 o'clock the bodies of seven unfortunate girls were stretched upon the snow with broken limbs, writhing with agony, until death ended their sufferings. Several bodies were cut deep into by the telegraph wires. It is feared the estimate of fifty lives lost is far too low, and that fully double that number were burned or smothered to death in the blazing pyre. Had it not been for the thick coat of snow on the roofs, many buildings north of the hotel would have been a mass of smouldering ruins, as the cloud of burning sparks was carried in that direction. In three quarters of an hour after the discovery of the fire the building was a total loss. Benj. Van Hlag, a fireman, crushed by a falling wall, is dead. There is loud

TALK OF INCENDIARISM. In which the Chief of the Fire Department concurs, as well as the police who were first on the ground. No tangible ground can be found, however, for such belief. Antisdel says the night watchman saw the fire first, but before he could do anything the flames shot up the elevator, burning on every floor. A number of the rescued guests say the fire started in the basement and went through the elevator to all parts before the alarm could be given. It is stated on good authority that there was no fire in the rear portion of the building, where there was a wide pair of stairs, by means of which all those quartered in the upper floors could have made escape. However, the smoke was dense, and those who were not suffocated lost their presence of mind. It is reported that there were 350 guests in the house. If this is true the horrors that will be revealed by the removal of the debris will be dreadful to contemplate. Sixteen bodies of the twenty-five bodies found have been identified, including that of T. E. Ryan, an elderly capitalist, of Albany, N. Y.

Among the missing are Prof. Mason and wife, of the German-American Academy; Captain Geo P. Voss, U. S. Civil Engineer, in charge of the river and harbor improvements, Milwaukee; L. A. Brown, Philadelphia; Mrs L. W. Brown, wife of the Train Master of the Chicago and Northwestern B. R.; H. Foley, electrician, Milwaukee; A. B. O'Leary, electrician, Agent Sewing Machine Co.; J. P. Kellogg, commission man.

The ruins are so vast that it will be impossible to begin the search for several days. The telegraph wires having proved a serious obstruction to the firemen, the citizens have petitioned the authorities to compel the companies to put them under ground.

Among the injured were Liza's Ingen, waiter, badly burned about the face; E. P. Hoff, cut on the hand; Tios, clerk, seriously burned, while awaiting the guests; L. Brown, train master of the North Western B. R., seriously hurt by jumping from third story window; Kittle Billey, Minneapolis, chambermaid, cut about head and face; O. B. Elliott, ride

broken, lungs badly burned; B. W. Busen Kirk, travelling agent, of Michigan Road jumped from the third floor striking with feet, legs and arms badly bruised, will recover; B. Martin, commercial traveller, badly hurt; D. Cohen, travelling man, seriously injured; Ohas. Franos, commercial man, not seriously; Miss Annally's sewing girl, had cut on head, lured, burned; Mary Burns, servant, badly burned, and cut; John Gilbert, actor, badly hurt by jumping from third story; will recover; Mrs. Baker, of Tom Thomb Company, badly injured; Schmidt, Chicago, escaped through the boiler room, face and hands badly burned; E. Barnham, Chicago, escaped with burns; W. T. Durand, reported lost, is unhurt.

The following are among the dead:—John Curtin, servant, Madison; Walter Scott, an employee of the Wisconsin Central Road; Mary Anderson, laundry girl, Daylestown; Walter Gilleland, Milwaukee, ball boy; Wm. Gilleland, Milwaukee, elevator boy. Forty-five persons are now known to be dead or missing.

THE PROPRIETOR'S URN. John Antisdel, proprietor of the New Hall House, is a raving maniac, running up and down the street crying "Oh my God, who set that fire?" THE NIGHT WATCHMAN'S STORY. Wm. McCoskie, night watchman of the hotel, states that he made his rounds on the night of the fire as usual. The bar-room was open until 2 a. m., and Geo. Schaller, proprietor, was there three-quarters of an hour after. About half past three the watchman took a note to the top floor by the elevator. The watchman looked around the hall and got into the elevator to go down, when he noticed a little smoke. He immediately started down to see where it came from, and by the time he reached the office floor, the smoke was so dense that he could go no further in the elevator. Throwing open the door he started for the stairs, shouting to the night clerk that there was a fire below. When he reached the bottom of the elevator shaft the smoke was stifling. He called to the engineer in the engine-room to rouse the servants, and then rushed back to awaken the people, for he knew there was no chance to stop the fire alone. By the time he reached the first floor above the office and rapped at Cramer's door, the heat cracked the glass doors to the elevator, and in a moment the flames poured out. In the meantime he rushed into the back building, and aroused as many of the lodgers of that portion as he could. Afterwards he rendered what help he could saving people from the elevator. There was nothing around the elevator that could burn so quickly. It might have caught in some shops in the basement that run back to the bottom of the elevator, but on the bottom floor of the hotel part there was nothing that could possibly burn that way or have been smoldering throughout the night. John Gilbert's condition is more favorable, although consciousness has not recovered. Among the lost is Capt. Voss, U. S. Engineer Corps, and five railroad men, killed. L. K. Smith, Kansas City, employed on the St. Paul Road; Walter Scott, Danbury, also of the St. Paul Road; Dan Martelle and R. Howe, Wisconsin Central, and George O. Smith, Local Agent, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. A. J. Oasse and Emil Fish, New York; J. W. Roberts, Troy, N. Y.; and E. Erickson, Palmyra, who were in the hotel at the time of the fire, escaped.

This evening pieces of fish was found under the servants' quarters, but in such a state that the doctors were unable to determine whether it was a human trunk or not.

There were 110 guests and 67 employees in the building. Twenty so far have been identified among the dead, 48 are missing and 77 known to be saved, 147 unaccounted for, who are supposed to be in the ruins.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER—THE DOZENS FOR 1882.

The total amount of merchandise entered for consumption at the Port of Montreal for the month ending December 31st, 1882, is as follows:—

Durable goods, \$1,628,326  
Cotton and woolen, except American, 55,783  
Iron and steel, 204,612  
Cottons, 201,486  
Flour and meal, 43,390  
Grain, 33,881  
Books, pamphlets, &c., 33,320

There was a considerable falling off during the month of December as compared with the corresponding month in 1881 (the only month, except August, where this occurs, all the other months of 1882 are considerably larger than they were in 1881, so the following table will show:—

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1882 Amount Duty Entered Collected, 1881 Amount Duty Entered Collected. Rows for January, Feb., March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

FOR OBOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS and Cholera Infantum, as well as all Summer Complaints of a milder nature, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer acts with Wonderful rapidity, and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Outward Intimities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air, and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is unimpaired while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer; instead of permitting it to fall into the poor and watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations.

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