

prepared to endorse the demand that Canada's rights in this connection should be acknowledged fully and immediately. The Herald expresses its conviction that in taking such a position Mr. Blake would not lack for backing, but would have the support of the entire commercial element and would be enthusiastically held by public opinion throughout the Dominion. Canada is evidently growing out of its colonial petticoats, and with pleasing rapidity at that.

HOW QUEBEC IS ROBBED.

For some years past this unfortunate province of Quebec has been earning a very enviable reputation for the loose and crooked manner in which its business, both municipal and provincial, has been transacted. Fidelity has come to be looked upon as one of the distinctive traits of its public men. Integrity and honesty seem to be at a terrible discount among them. Every day the people give some new evidence of gross abuse of office, some new cause to distrust their public officials. But it is seldom that their community is called upon to digest such a piece of flagrant corruption as that to which we alluded in our local columns of yesterday and which Le Nouvelleiste of Quebec has unearthed and given to the world.

The facts are these: The Lake St. John Railway Company wanted a subsidy of a-half million from the City of Quebec. The city council was at first unwilling to grant it. How to get around the members of the council was the next question. The mayor had a brother whose name is Charles Langelier. This gentleman soon made his availability and usefulness known to the Railroad Company. Charles was well greased, and he set about increasing his influence over the Aldermen and Councilors. The effect was surprising. The Corporation granted the subsidy of \$200,000 demanded by the Railroad Company, but outsiders do not know exactly how much of that half million remained with Charles and the Corporation; but it was a decent amount. The beauty of the whole transaction is the brazen-faced defence which Mr. Langelier makes of his conduct in the matter. He makes a clean breast of it, and holds that he had a perfect right to be paid for his services in bringing it about, and goes on to explain that a syndicate of corruptionists had been formed for the purpose, with Benj. Trudel, chief of Police, as treasurer. Charles thus shows how this syndicate manipulated the city. A sum of money, the amount of which never definitely learned, was placed in the hands of Chevalier Vincette, of Beauport, President of the Cercle Catholique, and remitted to Mr. Trudel when the by-law respecting the city's subscription had passed the council and been ratified by the taxpayers. Mr. Trudel subsequently got his money, called upon each of the members of the syndicate, of whom the majority were conservatives, for a subscription to reward the syndicate, and an account of his expenses and pretended expenses, and distributed the balance among the syndicate.

The only thing that seems to have given Charles any dissatisfaction throughout the whole infamous business was the fact that Mr. Trudel charged for pretended as well as actual expenses in holding the corruption in safe keeping. It is a peculiar coincidence that as soon as the spoils were divided among the syndicate, Trudel commenced the construction of five new houses to ornament the Quebec's principal thoroughfares.

Another charge of shameless corruption is in relation to the famous water works in the ancient capital. Poor Quebec is really getting skinned alive. The city was in need of improved water works. Tenders were advertised for. A contractor who was more ambitious and eager than the others to have his order accepted was Mr. Beemer. Matters were so fixed that the contractor was given an understanding that it would be worth his while to go into some preliminary expenditure. This hint was sufficient. The past lord and the close relationship of Mr. Charles Langelier to the Mayor left Mr. Beemer no alternative but to secure his services. This he did by the intervention of Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice Consul for France in this city. Mr. Perrault paid a visit to the city, saw Mr. Langelier, told him he was interested in Mr. Beemer obtaining the contract and offered to fully indemnify him for his services if he would use his influence that end. Mr. Langelier did use his influence as paid for, and Mr. Beemer got the contract.

Such dealings as these are robbery pure and simple and ought to be punished with a term years in the penitentiary like any other crime. It is a crying shame that public moneys can be thus plundered with the utmost impunity.

M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan: Ward Murphy \$10.00, O'Brien 10.00, Longman 10.00, Shughessy 5.00, Bernard 5.00, Leonard 5.00, J. Carran, Q.C., M.P. 5.00, J. McGarvey 10.00, J. Williams 10.00, Wright 5.00, J. O'Connor, Dunsmuir, Perth 10.00, J. Stafford 10.00, Bennett, North Osnlow, P.Q. 1.00, Fogarty, Montreal 25.00, J. J. McCarthy, Sorel, P.Q. 10.00.

ATARRH—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is cured in from one to three applications, whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on request of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 303 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Canada.

UNAUTHENTIC RELICS.

LETTER FROM MGR. FABRE ON THE SUBJECT—THE REV. CURE OF LACHINE TELLS HIS FLOCK WHY THE BODIES OF CERTAIN SAINTS WERE REMOVED.

EPISCOPAL PALACE, MONTREAL, January 20th, 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST: His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in order to put a stop to all comments or false information that might occur concerning a delicate question, charges me to communicate to you what follows:—Some doubts having arisen at Rome concerning the authenticity of certain bodies of saints sent to different parts of the Catholic world since 1874, the vicar-general has requested the bishops to return the letters of authenticity which accompanied the relics. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has complied with this order, remitted to His Eminence the documents regarding the authenticity of a few bodies of saints brought into the diocese since 1874.

The result is that a letter received recently from His Eminence informed Mgr. the Bishop that these letters are forged, and consequently his Lordship has given orders to the interested parties to make the relics, the authenticity of which is suspected, disappear from the churches and chapels. I have the honor to remain Your most obedient servant, T. HAREL, P.T., CHANCELLOR.

THE RELICS AT LACHINE. The Rev. Father Piché, parish priest at Lachine, gives the following explanations regarding the relics which had found their way into his church. In 1871, when the Piedmontese army entered Rome with Victor Emmanuel at their head, several Roman Catholic churches were desecrated, the holy sanctuaries broken down and many bodies of martyrs were thrown out into the streets. These were taken possession of by Jewish dealers in second-hand goods, who immediately conveyed them to their shops, where they were secreted. The church authorities, however, were not long in discovering the hiding-places of the holy bodies, and at once set about reclaiming the treasured remains at any cost. The Jews, of course, made the best of their excellent chances and demanded exorbitant sums in payment for the bodies, which were readily forthcoming. Elated by their wonderful success, and fearful lest the supply should be exhausted before their grasping propensities had been satisfied, they hit upon a bold though hazardous scheme for meeting their ends. Knowing that the only way the authorities had of recognizing the bodies of saints was by means of the letters of authenticity, they continued with much trouble to substitute for the original bodies stolen from the cemeteries and appropriately dressed, to which they attached forged letters. Thus they coined immense sums of money with little fear of detection. The plan worked successfully for several years, but, finally, the fraud was discovered about two years ago. Naturally, great consternation ensued among the cardinals and other ecclesiastics when it was found that they had been duped so shamefully and that their people all over the world had for years been holding solemn communion with relics which they had supposed to be those of departed saints. An investigation was at once ordered to be instituted, and all the churches which had been made resting-places for bodies since 1874 were asked to send the letters accompanying their treasures to Rome for examination. Those which had come with the relics of St. Claudius and St. Juliana, the latter of which was also brought to Lachine and consigned to the sacred precincts of the convent, were returned to the Holy See along with the rest, and last week the intelligence was received from the Pope that the supposed remains of St. Claudius and St. Juliana had no authenticity whatever; and Father Piché was instructed to do away with them at once. The alleged relics of St. Claudius and St. Juliana were taken to Lachine from Rome in 1880. The consternation of the people on hearing the announcement from the Rev. curé's lips can be better imagined than described.

THE ANNUAL DINNER AT THE GREY NUNNERY, MONTREAL.

On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock the annual dinner to the inmates of the Grey Nunnery at the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, took place. Monsignor Fabre presided. More than two hundred were present, among whom we noticed Rev. M. Colin, Superior of the Seminary; Rev. M. DeGuire, Director of the Montreal College; and Revs. Messrs. Tranchemontagne, Bonneau, Guibert, Brasseur and Bedard from the Seminary; the curé of St. Joseph, Rev. Mr. Leclerc, and Rev. Father Hata, Vicar. The Rev. Fathers Schmidt and Desjardins, S.J., accompanied by a number of scholars; Fathers Desjardins and Duchesne, Oblats; Father Daley from Nova Scotia, and Father Ouellet, Redemptorist. There were also present Mr. Latour, of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; Messrs. Belmaire, Davins, Hon. Mr. Desjardins and Dr. Jacques. The poor were nearly two hundred in number; there being one hundred children, twenty-one aged persons, and about twenty blind people. They were all assembled in one large hall, the blind being placed near the entrance, the old persons on one side of the table, and the children opposite. One of the children read an address to Monsignor Fabre, and His Lordship answered in the kindest and most encouraging terms. The poor were attended to by Monsignor Fabre and the priests and gentlemen above named, and the bishop gave his blessing to all present. The dinner was followed by the benediction of the Holy Sacrament in the chapel of the congregation, which was beautifully illuminated. We cannot but admire the great charity of the nuns who devote their lives to the relief of the poor's sufferings, who help them to support their miseries, and make them feel that they also, like all men, may sometimes meet with joy and happiness in the hard pathway of life.

REV. CURÉ PEPIN. We are informed that the Rev. Curé Pepin, of St. Antoine Abbé, is lying dangerously ill from an attack of inflammation of the brain. The rev. gentleman has been confined to his bed for the past few weeks.

THE LATE P. J. SMYTH'S FAMILY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Mr. Patrick James Smyth, the former member of Parliament for Tipperary, who died on Sunday evening, leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances. Although he had sat in Parliament for fourteen years, and had been an industrious lawyer and author nearly all his life, he was always a poor man. He was lately offered a small office under the Home Secretary. The salary was \$1,500 a year, and his acceptance involved detection from the Parnellite party, with which he had been affiliated ever since its organization. He knew that he would be called a renegade, but the burden of supporting his family made the salary an object to him, and he accepted the office. The Irish national papers to-day eulogize his past services to the cause, but deplore his backsliding.

AN IRISH SERMON.

Rev. W. J. McKeogh preaches in St. Mary's—Something about Ireland to-day—Home Rule in Five Years.

On Sunday evening Rev. W. J. McKeogh, P. P., Ballinahinch, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, preached in St. Mary's Church, Craig street, before a large congregation. The rev. gentleman, in the course of an eloquent sermon, took occasion to refer to the religious and political state of Ireland at the present day. There never was, he said, since King Henry first landed on the shores of Ireland, a time so full of hope and bright prospects for the future of the dear old land as at present. The agitation conducted by Mr. Parnell had done a grand work for good, and the farmers were now placed in such a position that they could live at home on their own lands without fear of persecution from the landlords. The Parnell agitation was one grand union of bishops, priests and people, and before the power of such a combination and justice and a healthy fellow-feeling must take their place. He knew he was addressing many of the descendants and relatives of Irish farmers, who were obliged to seek refuge from landlords' tyranny in the New World, and he was glad to be able to inform them that their friends in the old land were now in a good position. The rents had been reduced 20 per cent. by the land courts, but even this was only piecemeal justice, and he believed that next session Parliament would see further such needed improvement in the Land Act. Speaking of the great question of Home Rule for Ireland, and the never-despairing hope of every Irish heart to see Irishmen ruling Ireland from the old congress halls in College Green, the speaker expressed his firm conviction that before five years had passed away the English government of the Green Isle would, through this powerful and constitutional agitation, be compelled to grant a full measure of home government for Ireland and to place her on the same footing as the great Dominion of Canada, where paternal laws and internal government were causing the country to progress in prosperity and peace. The education question, too, in Ireland was gradually being settled in a manner satisfactory to the Catholic population of the country. The godless colleges and godless schools given by the English Government to a thoroughly religious and thoroughly Catholic people were turning out a failure, and the Government would have to supplant them with Catholic schools for Catholic people. The rev. gentleman expressed his great sense of joy to find that the Irish people of America had everywhere opportunities for practicing their faith and their holy religion, the love for which had gained for Ireland the pre-eminent title of the Island of Saints. Everywhere in America were beautiful churches raised to the honor of God, and good and zealous bishops and pastors, whose only object was the good of their flock and the salvation of their souls. It was well for the Irish people to be national; it was well for them to love the land that bore them; but what was all this if they were not true to their holy religion, true to its commands, true to the examples and teachings set them by St. Patrick and St. Bridget and the numerous other holy saints who adorned holy Ireland. The speaker regretted to find that in many cases in this country the children of Irish parents contracted mixed marriages—married Protestants and others outside the Church. He earnestly begged and exhorted and young Irishmen to discountenance all such marriages, which generally resulted in so much evil and so much unhappiness. In conclusion, he earnestly prayed that Irishmen and Irishwomen should give up intoxicating drink. He described drink as the fountain-head of all misfortunes. Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, had said that Ireland sober was Ireland free, and he would say that Irish America sober and the Irish people of the country would rise to a position of influence, which their intelligence and their energy entitled them to. The sermon was listened to with great attention and made a marked impression on the congregation. A collection was then taken up to help to pay off the debt on the Ballinahinch church, of which Father McKeogh is pastor. Rev. Curé Longergan officiated at Benediction.

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and safe, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 48 ft

CHINESE GORDON'S MISSION.

LORD WOLSELEY'S ERRORS. LONDON, Jan. 20.—A special cable despatch says:—One year ago yesterday Chinese Gordon started for Khartoum. He was given full powers and was the first man sent out of England carrying the full powers of the State. He went to take possession of Khartoum. He agreed to "smash" the Mahdi and was instructed to re-ascend the Nile in the entire Soudan region. He departed as if upon a triumphal tour. He took no legions along. He was armed "with a cane." He reached Khartoum without hindrance. Then he issued a Christian proclamation. He has been there ever since fighting night and day for his life. England has been several months trying to rescue him, and the end of the year witnesses the greatest living English general at the head of the flower of the empire's army engaged in the most costly and hazardous march of the present generation in the effort to rescue alive from Khartoum the Christian gentleman who took the town with a stick. But Lord Gen. Wolseley is not yet at the Soudan capital. Every one of the British newspapers is taunting the Government with the very small progress made by the expedition, and with the present disgraceful position of the entire Egyptian question. The opinion gains ground that the Government will find it absolutely impossible to abandon Khartoum after Gordon's relief. The old and abandoned suggestion that it be placed under the jurisdiction of the Mudir of Dongola is being revived. Gen. Gordon himself originally proposed this, but the idea was abandoned because of the belief entertained by the majority of the Cabinet that the Mudir was a secret ally of El Mahdi and engaged in a conspiracy to secure the capital for the prophet. But the Mudir of Dongola since the start of Gen. Wolseley's expedition has over and over proved himself the most valuable ally England has in Upper Egypt, and perhaps the only real friend of any consequence she has along the Upper Nile.

It is learned upon trustworthy authority that despite of Wolseley's attempt to avoid criticism upon his management of the Khartoum expedition he really deserves serious censure. The sufferings of the troops in the terrible desert march to Gakdul are described as horrible, and it is declared that these sufferings are almost entirely attributable to the extremely bad management of the water supply. A large number of the troops are said to have been kept in a state of semi-indebtedness half the time from thirst. This was owing to the waste of the water carried, and this was caused by the poor quality of the skins composing the water tanks and the defective way in which they were put together. Plenty of water around was found at stated places, but it was impossible to reach it in most instances because of some such criminal negligence on the part of some commissary as that, for instance, of leaving the waterable pumps behind, which was done at Kertel. These pumps were useful in the Abyssinian campaign, and are indispensable in hurried desert marches where the water is far below the surface and the wells must be driven.

BUYING A CONTRACT.

THE FAMOUS QUEBEC AQUEDUCT.

A Quebec Paper Makes Some Astonishing Revelations—An Editor, a Vice-Consul and a Mayor's Brother Mixed up in the Matter.

The Nouvelleiste, of Quebec, has unearthed a grave scandal in connection with the Beemer contract for the construction of the now famous aqueduct in the ancient capital. Our contemporary affirms and holds itself ready to prove that the contract was obtained by flagrant corruption of the most venal character. It charges that Mr. Charles Langelier, the brother of Francois Langelier, mayor of Quebec, sold himself body and bones, as Seneca's pigs only know how to sell themselves, to Mr. Beemer, in the aqueduct affair, for a fixed sum which was to be paid to him by Mr. C. O. Perrault, the vice-consul of France, as soon as the city council of Quebec, presided over by Langelier's brother would award the contract to Mr. Beemer. Both Mr. Perrault and Charles Langelier are charged with having signed their names to this bill of sale. After making this specific charge against these gentlemen, the Nouvelleiste introduces a journalist on the scene, and accuses Mr. Ernest Pacaud, editor of L'Eclaireur, whom it calls the "Little Archangel of Purity," with having received and pocketed \$2,000, as a portion of the above corrupt bargain at the residence of Mr. Durocher, in Montreal, in the month of May, 1883. Mr. Pacaud is, moreover, charged with having sold his paper to Mr. Beemer, and with playing a conspicuous part in the whole rotten transaction. The plan to be divided among these gentlemen was altogether \$15,000, payable in instalments at certain epochs and on certain conditions. The document upon which our contemporary bases its charges has fallen into its hands, and in its Saturday's issue it publishes a verbatim copy of the letter. A perusal of this precious document will suffice to show that the scandal is not without a bottom.

With reference to the contract to be given on the 15th May, 1883, of the Quebec water supply: We, the undersigned, agree to the following: Upon the award of the said contract to Mr. Beemer, contractor of Montreal, Mr. C. O. Perrault, of Montreal, binds himself to pay over to Mr. Charles Langelier, of Quebec, advocate, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in the following manner, viz.: Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) within two weeks after said contract is signed and acknowledged by all parties interested, the balance, viz.: Thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000) to be paid to said Chas. Langelier on a pro rata scale, as the work progresses and out of sum received upon duly approved estimates. It is specially stipulated that this sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) will cover Mr. Langelier's services and all other contingencies from beginning of contract to its completion, including all extras which may be decided upon. (Signed) C. O. PERRAULT. (Signed) CHARLES LANGELIER. Quebec, May 10th, 1883. Made in duplicate a copy remaining with Mr. C. O. Perrault and another with C. Langelier.

A CLERICAL FRAUD.

A PRETENDED METHODIST MINISTER CHEATING THE LONDONERS. LONDON, Jan. 10.—A man, pretending to be a late minister of the Bible Christian church, has been getting money here on false pretences. He gave his name as Robinson, said he came from near Napanee, in the Bay of Quinte district, and was sadly in need of money. Early last week he called on Rev. Mr. Carson and asked for a loan of \$4. He said he had urgent business in a neighboring town, but would be back on Wednesday or Thursday and return the money. Mr. Carson accommodated him. He subsequently called on other clergymen and was successful in obtaining small sums from Revs. D. McDonald and Rev. Messrs. J. Vanwyck and D. P. Fletcher. So far as is known he secured \$10 altogether. When he called on Rev. Mr. Stewart on Saturday he gave strong evidence of having been seeking to drown his troubles in the flowing bowl, and his visit was unsuccessful. The man is undoubtedly a fraud. He is of medium height, cleanly shaven, with fresh complexion and brown hair and wears a light colored overcoat.

BAZAAR IN AID OF HOLY CROSS CHURCH AT KEMPTVILLE.

The Kemptville bazaar held for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the Church of the Holy Cross, was successfully terminated on the 8th inst., and the sum of \$2,500 was realized. The esteemed pastor, Rev. Michael McDonald, presided, and by his energetic and generous aid, and by his energetic contribution, contributed greatly to the result attained. The occasion will be happily remembered by those engaged in the good work, occurring as it did at the festive season when friends and relatives residing beyond the parish had assembled around the family board to enjoy the holidays and was the means of prolonging their stay. The drawing for prizes in the Grand Lottery took place on the closing night and was conducted under the supervision of Father McDonald, Jas. Corley, the revee, and other prominent gentlemen. A list of the winning numbers is given for the benefit of those holding tickets or numbers. A concert was given by the ladies and gentlemen of the parish on the 7th and proved a pleasing attraction. This is the second bazaar that has been held to collect funds for the object stated, and the reverend pastor is very hopeful that the time is not far distant when he can begin to erect a larger and more commodious church on the site of the present edifice, an undertaking that has the cordial sympathy of his parishioners. The drawing of prizes took place on Thursday evening, January 8th. The winning numbers are:

3873	5719	10095	8890
10686	6090	10729	9841
5553	10355	3569	10342
8776	10162	10106	9639
9569	3934	8528	2051
10165	5795	8398	1300
9190	3071	5694	1306
7492	8531	10871	11005
10243	5487	7197	3506
7794			

ANOTHER VOYAGEUR DROWNED.

A letter has been received by Mr. J. J. Allard, of Ottawa, from his son with the Nile expedition, conveying intelligence of the death by drowning of Wm. Doyle, of Ottawa, one of the voyageurs. While ascending a rapid the boat which Doyle was steering was tossed about violently and he was thrown out into a whirlpool, out of the depths of which he never rose.

Richard Worthington, publisher, New York, has assigned; liabilities \$300,000; nominal assets \$400,000.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

Seventeen Patients Burned to Death at Naukakee—The State's Criminal Neglect—No Appliances for Extinguishing Fire or Saving Life.

KANLALKE, Ill., January 17.—The south infirmary of the Illinois eastern hospital for insane was burned this morning at 4.25. The fire originated in the furnace room and had obtained a strong headway before it was discovered. The floors and stairways being of southern pine burned rapidly. The building was occupied by forty-five patients, six attendants and one night watchman. Seventeen bodies have already been recovered, burned beyond recognition. All of the patients were injured and curable. The bedridden ones were rescued first and those who were able to help themselves did not realize the danger in time and were the ones who perished. The attendants lost all their personal effects and many narrowly escaped with their lives, one having to be carried together to escape from a window. There were no facilities for putting out the fire, the state not having made an appropriation for the purpose. The building, which was new and cost \$16,000, is a total loss. It was a two-story stone and brick structure, with 45 insane inmates, 23 on the first floor and 22 on the second. Attendants Brown, Rose and the latter's wife were sleeping on the second floor. Attendants Reid and Williams and fireman Labeuge slept on the first floor. The building was heated by hot air furnaces.

IT WAS 12 BELOW ZERO when the watchman discovered smoke issuing from the floor immediately above the furnaces. He at once awoke the attendants. The smoke was drawn through the hot air flues and along the halls and stairways to all parts of the building. The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building, in the absence of a fire alarm and for want of facilities to quench the flames, were found to be in vain. Attendant Reid began dragging and carrying out the patients, many of whom, clad in their night clothes only, rushed from the bitter cold air back into the building, led, at the risk of his own life, struggling until twenty-one of the twenty-three patients were secured, when he became exhausted, and was carried away. The second floor attendant, Rose, and his wife, heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway just before it fell. The attendant Brown, sleeping on the same floor, was awakened by the smoke and attempted to save a patient in an adjoining room, but failed, and sliding down by the aid of a sheet from his window, jumped to the ground. Superintendent Dewey reached the scene, and with ladders climbed to the second story window and was able to rescue some patients. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts being made to save them, and were only rescued by being dragged from the flames and held from returning. A marvelous escape was that of an inmate who fell with the second floor, striking the burning debris above the furnace and bounding to the ground unharmed. The remains taken from the ruins are burned to fragments, and can only be identified by the locations in which they were found.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST

was held this afternoon. Superintendent Dewey testified that he had asked the legislature two years ago to protect the detached wards from fire, and that \$1,000 was allowed which was insufficient. There was only four inches between the outside and ten inches between the inside of the furnace and the pine joints of the floor. He attributed the great loss of life to the fact that the patients were almost all suffocated by the smoke before they could be reached, and the inability or unwillingness of the insane patients to try and help themselves. The remains, with one exception, were represented by simply a handful of charred ashes. The entire remains of ten victims were spread on a table two feet square. Friends are arriving in search of the lost ones. The scenes on their arrival and viewing the charred remains are heartrending. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the State from parties asking as to the safety of their friends among the 1,500 inmates of the hospital. The coroner's jury are investigating as to whether the furnaces were defective. The fact that there is

NO GENERAL FIRE ALARM

between the various buildings of the hospital or any system of waterworks to protect life and property accounts in a great measure for the very large loss of life. H. W. Belden, aged 50, of Gatesburg, Ind., one of the victims, and the only one whose remains resemble those of a human being, was a prominent man in his business. He was on the second floor, was an invalid and was unable to help himself. Superintendent Dewey, aided by an attendant, placed a ladder to his window and ascending it broke the glass with his hands, but being unable to break the sash descended for an implement with which to break it. Meanwhile, Belden's shrieks for help were loud and agonizing, but as Dewey re-ascended his cries died away. Smoke and flames poured from the windows, so that no help could be given him. Dewey, hearing calls for help from another window, hurried to the rescue, and though a man of light build dragged a 180 pound patient through the window and bore him safely to the ground.

THE ONLY CHANCE

for obtaining water was from the small wash stand faucets, not even fire buckets or barrels being on hand. Night Watchman Goff registered a report of his calls every half-hour. The register showed that he visited the furnace room at 3.40 and found it all right. At 4.10 he discovered the fire. The floor immediately over the furnaces had frequently been noticed by attendants sleeping there to be uncomfortably hot. The alarm of fire was sounded in the city, but Naukakee has no fire department and the hospital is half a mile away, so no aid reached the scene. The furnaces in other recently completed hospital detached wards are built in the same style and at the same distance from the pine timbers as in the building burned.

KANLALKE, ILL., JANUARY 19.

The bodies of five other victims of the hospital fire were recovered to-day. They were, Alfred Runyard, aged 60, of Winnebago; C. M. Tyler, aged 45, of Sheldon; C. Stots, of Chicago, aged 65; John Nathan, of Chicago, aged 42; Orlando Ellis, of Pontiac, aged 47. The remains of Runyard and Stots would each fill a collar box. The inquest is progressing.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

FORT WAYNE, JANUARY 19.—The railroad brakemen's strike terminated last evening. The railroad company is permitted to run down-head, freight trains, on condition that the strikers who choose to work shall be reinstated and not be discharged for participating in the strike. The chairman of the strikers' committee says the strike was given up because the members of organized lodges of conductors and engineers, who had urged the brakemen to strike, and who gave them a promise of moral and financial support, had failed to do so.

TWO PLUCKY WOMEN.

WHO TOOK MATTERS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND CAME OUT AHEAD. Cooley's (Norwich, Conn.) Weekly.

"If there were any gentlemen in this car, exclaimed a natty little woman with black eyes and of lady-like appearance, in a street car the other day, 'they would not allow this brute of a drunkard to annoy me. I'd like to be his wife for half an hour, I'd dress him down!'"

Covered by her justifiable anger, the genteel, well-dressed debutante went out upon the platform. The little lady quickly sprang to the door, braved herself against it, and cried out: "Now come in if you can!" And did not come in!

The habit of independence should be cultivated whenever possible, and exercised whenever necessary for the maintenance of personal rights. It requires a deal of pluck for a woman to do this, but it pays every time. We were forcibly impressed with this fact by a conversation had last week with Mrs. S. A. Clark of East Granby, Conn. Many a man, pursued by a revengeful foe, will appreciate what she says. For over ten years on every possible occasion, and chiefly when she was least on her guard, a mysterious enemy made covert assaults upon her.

An open foe she says, she could meet; but an ambushed enemy was horribly exasperating. She called to her aid the wisest and most discreet friends she had. She expended all the money she could spare to detect and disarm him. But she could not succeed and was worried to distraction. A daughter residing in Iowa, was sent for to comfort her in her anxiety. When she learned what her mother had said, she with true Western pluck, told her she must take courage, do as she told her, and she would triumph over her foe. For ten long years she had been annoyed, and at last, she, headache, irritability, spinal weakness, hot head, cold hands and feet told her that the effect was getting fatal. Her health and spirits finally broke down under the strain, and in 1875 she suffered unutterable tortures for several months from inflammation of the bladder. In 1878, renal hemorrhage and gravel, with frequent attacks of chills and fever, overcame her. Her suffering she says surpassed description. Finally her stomach refused all solid food, and for a month she lived on a teaspoonful of milk three times a day. No rest or recreation ensued. Sleep was impossible. Walking was out of the question, and in despair she took her husband expecting to die. She tried every reputable school of physicians, who agreed that she had a combination of desperate diseases common to woman in middle life. While treating one of the others grew worse. Six weeks from the time she took her daughter's advice and dismissed her expensive and useless professional attendants, she resumed her place at the table and from that day to this has been in sound and satisfactory health, which she attributes entirely to the use of Warner's safe cure. All her ailments were caused by inaction of the kidneys and a poisoned state of the blood produced by that inaction. This was her secret enemy.

"If I were rich," she exclaimed to the reporter, "I would give that preparation to every suffering woman, for I am certain from my own bitter experience, that renal disorders and poisoned blood are the source of the many constitutional complaints to which women are subject."

Mrs. Clark is a very estimable lady, who is to be congratulated on having so successfully routed an enemy which for so many years impudently and pitilessly pursued her. If other ladies would take the same course they would not be subject to these secret foes.

SCOTCH NEWS.

EDINBURGH WATER SUPPLY.—The fortnightly statement of the Edinburgh and District Water Trust shows that on the 23rd inst. there were in the different reservoirs altogether 1,992,280 gallons of water, being an increase of 373,502,000 gallons on the quantity a fortnight ago. The average delivery per day was 14,203,000 gallons—equal to 41.77 gallons per head of the population supplied.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the Aberdeen Free Public Library a copy of each of Her Majesty's works.—"Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands from 1848 to 1851," and "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands from 1852 to 1882." Both volumes, which are sent through Sir H. F. Ponsbury, the Queen's Secretary, bear Her Majesty's autograph.

A VALUABLE SEAM OF COAL STRUCK IN FIFE.—Sinking operations have been recently going on at the Lindsay Pit, belonging to the Fife Coal Company, with a view to reach the lowest or best seam in Fifeshire—the "Dunfermline split." The operations have been prosecuted most successfully, and the coal has just been struck at the depth of 130 fathoms. The seam is five feet in thickness, and was found to be superior in quality to anything hitherto wrought by the company. The field under lease to the company is about 1000 acres in extent, and contains an aggregate thickness of 39 feet of workable seams of coal.

The crofter agitation, both on the islands and on the mainland, is apparently as active as ever. The Sheriff of Argyll is about to visit Fife for the purpose of making investigation into an alleged outbreak of lawlessness in that island. From Benbulbin another case of seizure of grazings is reported; and Sir Reginald and Lady Gordon Cathcart, in a letter addressed to their tenantry on those islands, comment strongly on the injustice shown by the crofters and express their all the benefits that have been conferred upon them since the estates came into Lady Cathcart's possession. While promising to continue kindly and indulgent treatment towards the needy and struggling among their tenants, Sir Reginald and Lady Cathcart intimate to them that the consequences of persistence in their lawless proceedings would be the employment of force to compel them to do their duty. In Sutherlandshire the memoranda sent by the Duke, in reply to the petitions presented to him by his crofters for more land, is being discussed, and dissatisfaction and disappointment expressed at its terms. At Leika meeting was held on Friday night at which the memorandum was discussed in a strong language, and a committee was appointed to draw up a reply in which their dissatisfaction with the proprietor's offers should be clearly expressed.

The Winnipeg Commercial says collections are improving and the circulation of money in the province is on the increase.