

FRENCH CABINET MAKING.

M. MELINE REGARDS HIS TASK AS HOPELESS.

It is Said M. Rouvier Will Be Called Upon To Form a Ministry—A Proposition To Go Outside Parliament Entirely.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—M. Meline, recognizing the impossibility of forming a cabinet on the basis of a concentration of the several Republican groups, has abandoned the attempt. It is expected President Carnot will appeal to M. Rouvier to form a ministry.

The Chamber of Deputies sat for a few minutes to-day and adjourned until to-morrow, rejecting a motion to adjourn until Thursday. M. de Lattre said he would introduce a motion in favor of forming a ministry outside of Parliament.

The Senate by a vote of 207 to 62 passed a bill providing that vice-officers, especially that of insulting public personages, shall be dealt with by the correctional police tribunals.

The Panama Canal Company.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Tribunal of Commerce, before which application was made to declare the Panama Canal Company bankrupt, has decided that it is a commercial company, thus respecting the company's idea that it is a civil concern—and that the tribunal has no jurisdiction.

Edison Electric Light Patents Upheld.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A decision was today handed down by the Appeal Court upholding the electric light patents of Edison and Swan against the Holland and Anglo-American Brush patents, thus reversing the decision of the lower court.

The British Seaman's Strike Subsidized. LONDON, Feb. 18.—The women's strike at various British ports is subsidizing. The men are freely signing articles at compromise rates.

MALTTREATED BY BURGLARS.

A Hamiltonian's Experience With Midnight Marauders—A Cockpit Raided.

HAMILTON, Feb. 18.—James Wishart, who keeps a machine shop, was aroused about 1 o'clock Sunday morning by two burglars, who dragged him out of his house, kicked him until he became unconscious and left him lying in the snow while they ransacked the house. They found no money and did not take anything else. Mr. Wishart, who is about 60 years old and lives alone in a lonely vicinity just outside the city limits in Lockstreet, is badly bruised and unable to leave his house.

Two constables raided a cockpit in a barn in Highnoon-street late Saturday night. The sports were warned by a signal from a sentinel and escaped, but the officers captured eleven birds, a keg of beer, a lot of glasses, two coats, five caps, a pair of scies and four lamps.

THE N. W. M. P.

Annual Report of Commissioner Hershmer—The Strength of the Force.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Sir John Macdonald laid on the table of the House this evening the annual report of Col. Hershmer, Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police. The Commissioner says that "there has been a most remarkable absence of crime in the Territory during the past year, and outside of arrests of criminals from the United States the force made no important captures."

The Commissioner speaks throughout his report in words of praise of the general efficiency and usefulness of the force.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 1 senior surgeon, 32 inspectors, 4 assistant surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 50 staff surgeons, 56 sergeants, 73 corporals, 780 constables, a total of 1011. There are 587 saddle horses, 257 team horses, 30 ponies, 5 mules, a total of 878. There are 9 police divisions and the Regina depot.

A Gripsack Full of Dynamite for Hayti. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Gen. Contreras, who has been at the Haytian consulate here for several months, has disappeared. It is said he shipped in disguise as a seaman on the Carondelet or Madrid, vessels which sailed ostensibly for San Domingo, but which are suspected of carrying cargoes of arms for Hayti. It is rumored that Contreras took along a gripsack full of dynamite and that he will blow up the vessel on which he sailed. Contreras has been engaged in many desperate enterprises. Minister Preston admits that Contreras had him good bye and admitted that he might be in the Madrid.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

Leading Features of the Grain and Produce Markets at Home and Abroad.

ONTARIO, Feb. 19.—At the St. Lawrence Market yesterday morning almost nothing was offered and there was no demand. Eggs were quoted at 20c., butter at 20c. for rolls and 18c. for tub, lard 30c., potatoes 50c. per bag, apples \$1.25 per barrel, goose 9c. per lb., turkeys 12c. per lb., ducks 70c. per pair, chickens 75c. per pair.

The receipts of hay and straw were very small, the demand poor and prices unchanged. Hay sold at \$20 and straw at \$10.

On the grain section of St. Lawrence Market, 200 bushels of wheat were sold at \$1.05 for white, \$1.06 to \$1.08 for red and spring, and 84c. to 85c. for goose; 500 bushels of barley sold at 48c. to 57c. Peas are worth 56c. to 63c., and oats 37c. to 38c.

ON CHANGE.

On call at the Board of Trade buyers bid \$1.08 for No. 2 fall wheat. Sellers offered five cars of No. 2 spring wheat at \$1.07 at C. P. R. points, another car was offered on the C. P. R. at \$1.06; buyers bid \$1.06 on the track at Toronto. One car of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat was sold at \$1.29 to arrive, and more was offered at \$1.31. No. 1 frosted wheat was offered at \$1.02 on the track, with \$1 bid at Carleton Junction.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports: Floating cargoes—Wheat steady, corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer, corn steady. Mark Lane—Wheat steadier, corn a turn easier, flour quieter. English farmers' deliveries of wheat for the past week 50,341 qrs., average price 29s 6d was 29s 7d. French country markets firm. Liverpool—Spot—Wheat a turn dearer, corn firm.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool reports: Wheat quiet; demand poor, holders offer moderately. Corn steady, fair demand. Spring wheat, 7s 9d; red winter, 7s 7d; No. 1 Cal. 7s 10d; corn, 4s 1d; pork, 86s 3d; lard, 34s 6d; bacon, 31s to 33s; cheese, 57s 6d.

OSWEGO BARLEY MARKET.

Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 74c; No. 2 extra Canada held at 74c.

He Will Remove.

A marked paper to hand announces that the ministry of Rev. Allan McRossie (son of W. McRossie, Kingston), at Corona, N. Y., is shortly to close. In about six weeks, he leaves for a wider field of labor, having accepted the pastorate of a larger church. His departure is a matter of regret to the members of the Corona church. They have passed a flattering resolution, testifying to his untiring and faithful attention to all the interests of the church in which he has labored most successfully for the past two years.

To the Deaf.

A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE, to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal street, New York.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

A Quiet Day—To Amend the Game Laws—The \$600 Exemption.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—At the Legislature yesterday there was a marked decrease of petitions, and the half dozen or so that were presented were of an unimportant character. Two of these were from Kingston and Simcoe and related to the game laws. Mr. Lays presented a petition asking for an Assessment Act amendment exempting dwellings to the extent of \$600.

Among the bills introduced was one from the Attorney-General dealing with the act respecting appeals on prosecutions to enforce penalties under the Provincial Act. At present there is no appeal to the Appeal Court in these cases, and the new bill allows such an appeal to quash convictions, provided that the Attorney-General of the Province certifies that the decision involves some question on the construction of the British North America Act and that the same is of sufficient importance to justify the appeal.

The Attorney-General also introduced a bill to make further provisions respecting the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts. This measure makes some amendments to the acts respecting Muskoka and Parry Sound, regarding the District Court.

Mr. Balfour introduced a bill to amend the act respecting mortgages on real estate. This bill deals with loan companies and the contracts they make with borrowers. Under the present law the mortgagor is liable under all the rules and bylaws that a company may make subsequent to the execution of his particular mortgage. Unless the rules, bylaws and regulations are set forth in the body of the mortgage they should not be liable to any rules made subsequent to its execution. And it is against this that the bill provides.

The bill to amend the Registry Act, on motion of Mr. Wood, was read a second time. This bill is intended to provide an opportunity to register receipts at the registry office upon payment of a fee.

Mr. Haply introduced a bill to provide representation for the district of Nipissing in the Legislative Assembly. A deputation with this object in view waited on the Cabinet some time ago.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington) moved the second reading of a bill for the better protection of insectivorous and other birds.

Mr. Stewart's bill to amend the Municipal Act also received its second reading.

Mr. Balfour's bill to amend the Ontario Election Act was read a second time. It provides for telephone communication from Pelee Island to the mainland for election purposes.

Mr. Balfour became very eloquent over the hardships endured by those who acted as messengers in former elections. In the winter time communication with the island is difficult and dangerous.

Mr. Mowat suggested that the provisions contained in the bill might be extended to other localities.

Mr. Crofton created some amusement in the Chamber by the district of Nipissing by objecting that ballot papers could not be sent by telephone, the means of communication suggested in Mr. Balfour's bill. An explanation was furnished the Opposition member.

The Insurance Companies' return was presented to the House yesterday by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary. It deals with those companies engaged in business under Ontario charters, the amount of fire insurance at risk at Dec. 31; policies in force in each year from 1881 to 1887, etc. The amount of fire insurance at risk in purely mutual companies during 1887 was \$80,897,185; policies, 63,686; total losses paid, \$154,283. Mixed mutual companies, amount of risks during 1887 was \$81,654,230; policies, 39,710; losses paid, \$188,987. Regarding joint stock companies, the amount of risks for 1887 was \$11,190,612; policies issued, 10,146; losses paid, \$61,793.

Mayor Biggin, Major Hamilton and Messrs. Alexander Smith, David Graham and James Compe composed a deputation that waited on the Government yesterday. They wish to utilize the water power of Lake Superior for the Electric Light, Waterworks and Water Power Co., and their object in meeting the Cabinet was to secure the right of way to cut a canal 60 chains long from the Lake to Sault Ste. Marie. This company entered into an agreement with the corporation of the Sae by which they are granted 5 per cent. on the bonds of the company.

TORONTO TOPICS.

A \$3000 Damage Suit Against the City—Fall of a Derrick.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—A writ for \$3000 damages for alleged false arrest has been served on the city at the instance of George Crane. The plaintiff was arrested on a charge of larceny, honorably acquitted, and hence the charge.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Ontario for 1888-9, will hold its annual meeting in Toronto, to-morrow and Thursday, in Victoria Hall.

Another chapter in the troubles of Druggist John O. Wood, 181 King-street west, because of his being implicated in the death of Lillie Charlton, consists of the fact that a bailiff has possession of the premises on a claim for rent.

E. Dack & Son, boot and shoe men, who keep a store on King-street, have had a little difficulty with eleven of their men, working on hand-sewed goods. The men claim they are asked to accept a reduction of 50 cents per pair on one class of boots and 45 cents per pair on another class, and on refusing to accept the alleged reduction, they were locked out.

The big 30 foot derrick employed in the western square of the St. Lawrence market to hoist the heavy iron pillars into position came down with a crash yesterday. A sleigh belonging to Chas. Duffey, stall 4, was in the road and was crushed into fragments. Many people had narrow escapes.

These license commissioners have been appointed: Prince Edward—E. Davis, Pictou; W. H. K. Allison, Pictou; M. Benson, Sophiasburg; Peel—Wm. Golding, Brampton; John D. Hickey, Cooksville; W. Clark, Caledon; Thunder Bay—D. McKellar, P. Williams; W. J. Clark, Port Arthur; G. A. P. Clavett, Pt. Arthur; Lennox East—J. McCann, Perth; the room and stand of S. Garrett, resigned.

Halliburton—W. Fielding, Minden; T. Howie, Barry's Green; E. R. Lo Roy, Cobocook; Lennox—Miles Fralick, Napawan; John Webster, Napawan; C. Huffman, Napawan; Middlesex East—J. W. Robson, Vaneck; A. Nicol, Wilton Grove; T. Redgrave, Robeca; Victoria West—W. Neagler, Patrick Curtain, Lindsay; Donald Jackson, Wauville; Dundas—John Sullivan, Mountain; Hugh Kerans, Winchester; John C. Munro, Grantly; Perth North—Jacob Kollman, Millbank; George McPherson, M. F. Goodwin, Stratford; Wentworth—E. Dickinson, North Grafton; A. Jarvis, Woodburn; C. Vassieckle, Jerseyville; Hamilton—J. W. Merton, John Proctor, Nelson Humphrey, Hamilton.

Simcoe West—Geo. Watson, Colingwood; A. B. McInyre, John Heid B. Ayner; Algoma—W. A. Quibell, Sault Ste. Marie; D. Jackson, Hesse Mines; A. Smith, S. Ste. Marie; Victoria East—W. Fielding, Minden; Thos. Howie, Barry's Green; E. B. LeRoy, Cobocook.

Halt—Jno. R. Barber, Georgetown; Samuel Dico, D. Campbell, Milton; Dufferin—Thomas Tull, George Dodds, D. S. Lemon, Orangeville; Oxford—S. E. Borland, Tilsonburg; in the room and stand of W. S. Ferguson, resigned.

Lambton—W. E. M. Proctor, Archibald McLean, M. D., Sarnia; I. Trotter, Petrolia.

Ancaster Beaten by Seaforth.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 18.—A curling match was played here to-day for the jubilee medal between two rinks from Seaforth and two rinks from Ancaster, resulting in favor of Seaforth by 14 shots.

Caledonians Defeat Lindsay. LINDSAY, Feb. 18.—A curling match was played here to-day between the Caledonians of Toronto and Lindsay, resulting in a victory for the Caledonians by 17 shots.

Lewis Cass Statue Unveiled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The statue of Lewis Cass, presented by Michigan for a place in Statuary Hall at the Capitol, was unveiled to-day. The statue is of heroic size and cost \$10,000.

Two foot rule—rubbers for wet weather.

ONLY THREE SPEECHES.

ON SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S TREATY RESOLUTION.

The Debate Suddenly Terminates With a Division—The Resolution Defeated by 28 Majority.

That it has become a matter of extreme importance to the wellbeing of the people of this Dominion that the Government and Parliament of Canada should acquire the power of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign states. That an honorable address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will empower her representatives, the Government-General of Canada, acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to enter by an agent or representative of Canada into direct communication with any foreign state for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements tending to the advantage of Canada, subject to the prior consent or subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada signified by act.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—This is the notice which Sir Richard Cartwright placed on the paper on Feb. 13, and the debate thereon was begun in the House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The debate, which was expected to last for three or four days, came to a sudden end at 10:45 to-night by the House dividing after but three speeches had been made.

The speakers were Sir Richard, Mr. Foster and Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies was through at 10:30 and the Opposition members glanced across the floor to see who was going to reply. It was thought that Mr. Tupper would reply. There had been abundant evidence offered at present, critical periods in our relations with the United States why Canada should be her own physician.

This was the result of the division: YEAH. Aynot, Barron, Borden, Brien, Cassey, Chouinard, Davies, Doyon, Eisenhaeur, Fisher, Geoiffroy, Gray, James, Kirk, Lang, Laster, McInyre, Mills (Hull), Mitchell, Patterson (Britt) Perry, Rinfret, Roberson, Seiple, Somerville, Trow, Weldon (St. Jm) Wilson (Eg) YEAH.

Mr. Laurier asked in a quiet way that the debate be adjourned, but Sir John replied across the floor, "Call in the members." The whips then made for the various resorts about the building and drummed up all they could find.

The galleries were crowded at the afternoon and evening sessions and in them were several distinguished visitors. Lady Stanley was in the Speaker's Gallery for over two hours this afternoon and she listened to Sir Richard and the Minister of Finance with apparent interest. Lady Stanley was accompanied by her new daughter-in-law, Hon. Mrs. Edward Stanley, daughter of the Duke of Manchester, and Miss Lester. The party remained until the Speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock and then drove to Rideau Hall amidst a snowstorm. In the evening Lady Macdonald and a party of friends were present.

The reporters had a distinguished addition to their gallery in the afternoon, being no less a person than Goldwin Smith. The doctor was assigned a place in the Opposition side of the gallery and before the debate began he spoke freely to those around him about the members of the Canadian House and the Imperial House. He thinks that Sir Richard Cartwright is a more forcible and better debater than Mr. Blake.

Sir Richard said that seven years ago Mr. Blake had brought this same matter before Parliament, but during that interval many important events had occurred; many things which were then considered hypothetical had now become facts. It was now absolutely necessary that Canada should possess this treaty-making power. She should appoint her own agents to keep our Government well advised as to the feelings of other States towards us. It was quite impossible for the British Ambassador at Washington to attend to our wants, because he was of necessity quite ignorant of those wants. Canada was absolutely unsafe in trusting her affairs to any English ambassador or minister, no matter how sincere their intentions towards Canada might be.

Sir Richard then referred to the extreme danger that the Dominion stood in at the spring of 1887, when a war of non-intercourse was threatened between the United States and Canada, and two friendly countries. There was no way of avoiding such a catastrophe except the roundabout of the British Minister at Washington and then to London. He challenged the Government to deny the existence of the terrible trade dangers that the country stood in at that time, and yet we had not the power to do anything ourselves to avoid this. On that occasion Erastus Wiman, a Canadian living in the United States, advised us of those dangers and rendered very valuable services to this country.

"I do not," said Sir Richard, "approve of the treatment of the late British Ambassador at Washington, but what position does it place Canada in? By reason of this personal tiff the diplomatic relations of England and the United States had been entirely suspended for several months, and we had no way of treating the country that so much of our business interests were bound up with. Our greatest question of all—the fisheries—was still unsettled. No diplomat from England, no matter of how high a standing, could possibly understand our wants as well as one of ourselves.

"I have no doubt whatever that if the matter were properly and intelligently placed before the Imperial Government they would view it in a favorable light. If the Imperial Government said it was a power that they could not grant then it would be time to take another view of our position."

The true end of Confederation, the speaker maintained, was to pave the way for fuller rights and powers than we now possess. That treaty-making power was every man's right and the drop of Canadian blood in his veins viewed the matter. We were now responsible for the good government of the whole of the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to carry out this object in all that it implied was an argument in favor of his contention. Canada must be defended by Canadian arms and Canadian hearts. We could not look elsewhere for these protecting influences. We could not look for precedents in the matter, for they would avail us very little. Our position was entirely different from anything else in the world, and if our House of Commons had any function at all it was to build up a nation. That is what they were there for and that is what the people of Canada expected of them. If that were not so they were better without Confederation. This was a sentiment that was not alone confined to the Liberals.

Sir Richard then referred at length to the close relations between Canada and the United States, and he quoted figures showing that our trade with the people to the south of us was nine times as great as with the whole of the world, not including England and her colonies. The United States was our best customer for the products of our mines, for our produce and for national products. Therefore it was quite manifest that we should possess the power to treat with that country. The true policy of England was to invest Canada with the absolute control of North American affairs. It was quite a trick of the baser sort of American politicians to offer alliances to England over the shoulders of her colony Canada.

The power of treaty making would be a stepping stone to higher things. It would emancipate us from the baser yoke of alliances into which we have sunk. Our fisheries stretched for 3000 miles along the lines of one of the greatest powers on earth. We possessed power to do any amount of mischief but were powerless to do any good. Canadians were best able to deal with Canadian interests. Our policy should be of the most friendly nature with the United States. [Cheers from the Opposition.]

Hon. G. E. Foster replied to Sir Richard in a vigorous speech, which lasted about two hours. He said the Liberal party was possessed of strange freaks of versatility and evolution. No matter what they showed to the front or what their policy was it always ended in looking towards the United States. That country was their Mecca. It was a strange thing that the mover of the resolution asked for power to make a treaty with no country but the United States, and the mover of the resolution was, said the Minister of Finance, but another way of demanding Unre-

stricted reciprocity with that country. [Opposition cheers and cries of, "That's what we want!"]

Mr. Foster then entered into an exhaustive statement of the progress that Canada had made under her present constitution, which he said he offered as a set off to the assertions which Mr. Laurier had made throughout Ontario, that the country had not gone ahead since 1881. He spoke of her magnificent public works as an indication of her progress, also of her social and moral advances.

"The resolution," said Mr. Foster, "of Sir Richard was but a sudden growth developed by exigencies of the party in opposition." He asked what good the treaty making powers would be without the prestige of Great Britain and the moral force of Great Britain and the army and navy of Great Britain. Whenever the commercial interests of Canada had been involved the Mother Country had always invited the assistance and advice of our own representative. Canada had no right to complain of this.

Mr. Davies of Prince Edward Island spoke for about an hour. He said that all our dealings were attended with annoyances and delays that would be easily overcome did we possess this treaty-making power. Whenever the Liberals offered to do anything to build up the trade of the country they were met with the same old arguments by their opponents. They could not fight with original weapons.

A voice: "They still stick to their chestnuts."

Mr. Davies contended that the Liberals were the party that wanted to see Canada advanced to a state of greatness but their efforts and objects were always basely misrepresented by the Government's organs. There had been abundant evidence offered at present, critical periods in our relations with the United States why Canada should be her own physician.

This was the result of the division: YEAH. Baird, Bernier, Bowman, Cartwright (St. R), Charlton, Colquhoun, De S. Georges, Dessaint, Edwards, Fiset, Gauthier, Godbout, Holton, Landarkin, Laurier, Macleod (Hull), McInyre, McMillan (Hull), Neven, Platt, Ste Marie, Sutherland, Watson, Yeo—65.

YEAH. Baird, Bernier, Boyle, Cameron, Carpenter, Cimon, Cosgrain, Curran, Davis, Desjardins, Dickson, D. Kinson, Dupont, Ferguson (St. J. & G), Gordon, Haggart, Hudspeth, Kirkpatrick, Kirkpatrick, Longville (St. H), Macdonald (St. B), McCullis, McDonald (St. J), McDonald (Vic) McDougall (Pe), McKeen, McNeill, Mara, McMillan (Ann), Menzies, O'Brien, Putnam, Skinner, Small, Smith (Ont), Sproule, Taylor, Thorton, Thompson (St. J.), Tisdale, Tupper, Wallace, Weldon (Alb), White (Card), White (Ren), Wilson (Len), Wood (Brook), Wood (West)—94.

There were only 16 "pairs."

A set of Montreal and Ottawa capitalists have designs upon the Ottawa R. Co., the mighty tributary of the St. Lawrence, and Mr. Girouard has a bill before the House asking for the incorporation of the Montreal and Ottawa Boom Company, which apparently looks for extensive franchises along the great interprovincial stream.

A number of private bills were down on the order paper this afternoon for second readings and Sir Hector Langevin said he was satisfied to let them go before the various committees without discussion in the House. They could be talked about when they came back from the committees.

There were fourteen questions on the order paper this afternoon, many of them being of purely local interest. In answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Carling said that in estimating the population of the Dominion at 4,945,497 the number assigned to each province was: Ontario—2,194,736; Manitoba—172,000; Quebec—1,479,036; Brit. Columbia—131,300; Nova Scotia—483,217; P. E. Island—120,176; N. Brunswick—318,297; The Territories 10,000.

In answer to Mr. Lepine, the Minister of Inland Revenue said the Government were considering the advisability of making the license fee of cigar factories commensurate with their capacity. Mr. Lepine had put a notice on the paper Friday enquiring if the Government intended to reduce the license from \$75 to \$6.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill this afternoon to amend the Maritime law of Ontario. The Postmaster-General gives notice to-night that he will introduce his bill on Wednesday respecting the postal service.

Mr. Boyle will ask on Wednesday the value of our entire importations from the United States of green fruits, seeds, trees and other articles placed on the free list by the order-in-Council dated April 13, 1888, from such date until Feb. 1, 1889. What would the revenue have been had they not been made free?

The House adjourned at 10:50.

THE LAZARETTO.

Inspector Smith's Annual Report—Leprosy in Canada Disappearing.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Dr. Smith, inspector of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, N.S., in his annual report to the Minister of Agriculture says leprosy in Canada is fast disappearing. There are at present nineteen inmates, eight males and eleven females. Since his last annual report two new cases were admitted, one of which came from Carleton and the other from an adjoining parish. There were no deaths in the Lazaretto during the year. The general health of the inmates has been good.

A few weeks ago she made a thorough investigation of all cases of suspected leprosy in the adjoining parish of Carleton, but found only one infected person, and he will soon be admitted to the hospital. The case is an interesting one. The boy, now 14 years of age, was, when 3 years old, attended by a leprosy woman during the healing stage of a severe burn. Leprosy afterwards made its appearance and he is now in an advanced stage of the disease. His parents, brothers and sisters are free from it.

With this exception only two known cases, both residents of Tracadie, remain outside the Lazaretto. The whereabouts of the patient who escaped last year from the United States is now known and Dr. Smith is informed that the leper is about to return, being no longer able to earn a living.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Their Excellencies to Give a State Ball on March 4—Parliamentary Dinners.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Lord and Lady Stanley will give a state ball at Government House on March 4 and parliamentary dinners will be given by Their Excellencies on Feb. 25 and 27. A March 7 and 14. Their Excellencies will attend the skating carnival in the Rideau Rink on Feb. 27.

Madame Allan-Gye and Mr. Gye arrive at Rideau Hall to-morrow as guests of Lord and Lady Stanley.

Mr. G. Baden-Powell, M.P., will also arrive at the Hall to-morrow.

"A Winter's Tale"—story of a blizzard,

SIXTEEN DEAD TAKEN OUT.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN CONNETTICUT'S CAPITAL.

It is Known That 16 Perished, 10 Were Injured and 19 are Still Missing—The Latest Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—Shortly before 5 o'clock this morning the entire city was shaken by a tremendous explosion, followed by an alarm of fire. The Park Central Hotel, a five-story brick building at the corner of High and Allen-streets, had practically disappeared and in its place was a huge pile of masonry, timbers and debris, from which issued steam and smoke. A portion of the tier of rooms at the rear of the main building remained standing but the partitions had been torn away and the rooms were opened to the air, the floors of many giving way and tumbling occupants and furniture upon the heap below. A few shrieks and moans were heard and then all was silent. The fire department responded promptly and the flames were quickly subdued, although it required several hours' work to thoroughly cool the ruins.

The servants occupied rooms in an annex at the rear. The explosion demolished the stair case, but the frightened employes were safely taken out by the aerial ladder, two or three excited ones, however, jumping and receiving slight injuries. Willing hands set about removing the immense mass of masonry.

The first person rescued was Geo. Gaines, the colored porter. He was badly injured and died soon afterwards. At 7 o'clock Superintendent Lawrence of the street department appeared with a large gang of laborers to aid in the search. Helen Lopez of New Britain and Jennie Decker of Unionville were soon rescued, comparatively uninjured. Jacob B. Turpin, colored bricker, was also taken out early. Rachel Cramer jumped from a window, breaking her leg. At 9 o'clock Harris Stuffle of Philadelphia, traveler for the Barnes Saxe and Lock Company, was liberated by raising the timbers holding him down. He was slightly injured. At 10:30 the dead body of Dwight H. Buell, jeweler of this city, was recovered. The body was not mangled, death having been caused by suffocation.

The crowd of spectators became so large as to greatly impede the work of rescue. The police were too few to cope with the crowd. Accordingly at 10 o'clock the fire bell was sounded calling out five companies of the First Regiment Connecticut National Guard. A cordon of guards soon surrounded the vicinity of the explosion, doing excellent service throughout the day and night. That portion of the city reminded one of war times. By noon telegrams of inquiry were pouring in from every part of the country and friends of those supposed to be in the ruins were arriving by every train with an immense crowd of curious people from surrounding towns.

The lower floor of the spacious woolen warehouse of H. C. Judd & Root was made a temporary hospital. Here Colonel Sperry, Medical Examiner Fuller and Assistant Wright, with other physicians, were in attendance, and here the bodies were taken as fast as recovered and an opportunity given for identification. Those not identified were taken in charge by the city and cared for in the old City Hall. The injured were sent to the hospital. The recovery of bodies was slow owing to the accumulation of debris, but at nearly regular intervals one or two bodies were found during the afternoon. When claimed by friends they were delivered to undertakers. The city provided caskets, etc. for the bodies not yet claimed.

As a rule the corpses bore but slight marks of the fire, death resulting either from suffocation or bruising. The extent of the calamity is not yet known. The register of the hotel has not been found, and young Perry, the night clerk, is buried in the ruins. But from the best estimates procured from the landlord and others it is probable there were not far from 50 people in the hotel proper. Of these perhaps five may have escaped uninjured, leaving 45 to be accounted for. Ten are in the hospital and taken up to 11 p.m. 16 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, leaving 19 missing.

Mr. Andrew F. Whiting, actuary of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company and wife, Rev. Dr. Lovelace Perrin, agent of the Memorial Hall Association, and wife and Edward Perry, the night clerk, are still in the ruins.

The cause of the disaster was undoubtedly the explosion of the boiler in the basement. This boiler of 16-horse power was built in 1882. It was inspected last August and was then pronounced all right. No engineer was on duty at the time of the explosion, the custom being for the night engineer to bank his fires at midnight and go to bed. He does not sleep in the hotel. The engineer, Alexander Thayer, was arrested this afternoon on an indictment charging manslaughter.

It is conjectured that Gaines, the dead colored porter, may have started the pumps throwing cold water into an overheated boiler.