Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

There would be fewer fractured limbs and similar accidents in winter if more people wore "Berry" Rubber Heels Manufactured solely by THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. of Toronto, Limited.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES——MONDAY MORNING MARCH 9 1903——EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

Municipal Phones Pay Cost of Inst... In Three Brief Years

Senate Reading Room 1Jan04 SENATE PO

World Man Investigates System in Operation at Fort William and Port Arthur.

SERVICE PRICE REDUCED HALF

Fort William, March 8.—(Special staff correspondence.)—One of the best practical illustrations of the utility of municipal ownership in Canada is to be found in the twin towns of Port Arthur and Fort William. Here a population of 10,000, separated by three miles, have reduced to an economical business basis the management of a number of very important public utilities. For years they have controlled absolutely the distribution of electric light, water and street car service. From an experiment of a number of the more daring business men, this problem has long since developed into a profitable investment. In addition to reducing the cost of these necessaries, the progressive business population explain that all the money for maintenance remains at home and the profits are divided among the people. The experimental stage has passed forever, and the officials display their ledgers with handsome balances on the right side of the account. In fact, municipal ownership of public franchises has grown here thru a process of expansion.

Why They Did It.

The previous success of the townspeople in this alluring field, and their desire to escape the odious burdens piled on them by the Bell Telephone Company, have impelled them to try their skill at this industry. They have now completed a telephone system that is a credit to a city of metropolitan proportions, achieved by a small outlay of capital and much work. The expense has been within the most conservative estimates, and the service has given even greater satisfaction than its most enthusiastic advocates claimed for it. On the whole, the citizens are very well pleased with their last acquisition in the municipal ownership line. It is now a recognized agency for profitable investment here. The few who were skeptically inclined is to the venture admit that they were mistaken. But there were very few. Each town's ratepayers voted separately on the bylaw submitted, carrying with it authority to invest money in the manner. There were fourteen votes against it at Port Arthur and seven in the negative at Fort William. As to municipal ownership of all public utilities, the towns are a unit. In fact, the atmosphere of the north shore seems to breed men with pronounced ideas of this kind. As a result, the investment of $21,000 is producing an annual revenue of $8240, and the rate is one-half that charged by the Bell.

Obstacles Overcome.

But it has not been all smooth sailing—this new telephone system. On the contrary, it has been a determined struggle with the Bell monopoly, and incidentally it may be mentioned that the citizens have been subjected to all kinds of petty annoyance from that source. Gradually these obstacles have been overcome. The inhabitants worked together as a whole. The each town organized and constructed separate systems, united at their adjoining limits with unrestricted communication, a joint committee of prominent men kept up a uniformity of ideas, and each profited by the experience of the other. Their success is the logical result of their determined effort. It would require chapters to recount the plans of the Bell to divert the attention of the promoters. But they wouldn't be switched off. About the only stage of the proceedings in which the people manifested any particular sloth was in submitting so long to the intolerable treatment of the monopoly. For a dozen years the two towns have been the jumping ground for all the useless instruments and material owned by the Bell in this end of Canada. Their protests were met by none too civil promises to improve conditions, but the real interesting thing is the manner in which the burden was discarded, and easily, too, after the mass meeting period was reached.

Just a Year Ago.

Early last spring, just a year ago, the agitation took a really dangerous turn for the Bell. At least, Special Agent Scott was sent in double-quick time to this section when it was reported that the two Boards of Trades were urging the Councils to submit a bylaw. J. J. Wells, president of the Board of Trade in Port William, voiced the sentiments of the business element, and Mayor Josiah Dyke and the entire Council showed where the officials stood here, while in Port Arthur the then Mayor, I. L. Matthews, had the solid support of the Council with the backing of such business representatives as Col. S. W. Ray, banker; the present Mayor, George Calvert, C. W. P. Cook and a host of others.

At this time the Bell was charging in each town $30 for each business phone and $25 for a residence. Col. Ray, as chairman of a joint committee appointed by the two municipalities to investigate the conditions, filed a report indicating that municipal systems could be constructed of the most modern character and instruments supplied offices at $24 and residences at $12. The same report submitted figures carefully prepared, outlining a plan of action and showing just how the rates could be thus reduced, all the money kept at home, and a sinking fund created from the earnings to take care of the bonds. It was so simple that the people were amazed that they had so long submitted to the shameful treatment accorded them by the monopoly when they had the remedy within their grasp. The Mayors of both towns announced that they would simultaneously submit bylaws to the Council.

Same Old Weapon.

Mr. Scott of the Bell was ready with the company's old weapon, and the proposed rates of the new systems were at once announced as effective in Fort William and Port Arthur. And he handled the case with all the energy the situation demanded. A corps of Bell canvassers were placed in the field, the local papers were used freely, half page ads. being the rule, and vigorous methods introduced. The subscribers who had long ago been forced to use old instruments, years ago discarded in larger cities, were given the very latest appliances, repairs the people had been pleading for in vain were voluntarily made, and a first-class service was installed at half the prices previously prevailing. The canvassers were instructed to explain that the municipal 'phones would not be in for a year, if at all. A number of free 'phones were placed where they would do the most good, and other "favors" were distributed with a more or less lavish hand. But all these good things had come too late, and like the case of the Locust Hill farmers, the Bell Company had let the hostility of the people become too general to be purchased.

Two Big Forces.

In the meantime, two of the forces which had contributed so much to bring about the change—Editor T. E. Trautman of The Times-Journal and Editor F. B. Allen of The Chronicle—continued to print articles showing the practical advantage of the proposed system. The editors kept the situation always well before their readers. They announced the attractive propositions made by the Bell in their eleventh hour appeal, and pointed out the weakness of the old monopoly. Then the committees did some canvassing for the municipal companies. The Bell never had more than 117 instruments in use in Fort William and but 110 in Port Arthur. Even with the cut rates the number did not exceed these figures. For the municipal service Fort William at once promised 187 subscribers and Port Arthur 200. This was the best evidence of the popularity of the new idea, to say nothing of the determination to make the municipal system a success from the start.

Special Agent Scott played then the trump card which he had up his sleeve for the farmers of Locust Hill. The new system must fail, he assured the people, because no connection could be secured with the C. P. R. and the Canadian Northern. But they did not believe him, and if they imagined he knew what he was talking about these enthusiastic municipal ownership advocates, who are foolish enough to think they can manage their own affairs better than the corporations, would probably have refused to surrender. However, the exclusive contract is working all right up here, in spite of the fact that it has not prevented the Bell system being put out of business.

Historic May 14.

May 14, 1902, was the date set for the bylaws to be voted upon by the ratepayers in both towns. It was a mere formality—the voting—but there were some very vivid pyrotechnics on the eve of the election. "The Municipal Telephone Question" was the title of a quantity of hand-bills circulated the day before, signed by Frank H. Keefer, counsel for the Bell, in which he explained the defects of the proposed system. It contained a mass of figures by Mr. Scott, showing that "by Mayor Matthews' own figures" there would be an annual deficit of not less than $63,193, which would steadily increase until the system would become a fixed charge of such proportion that the town could no longer support it. This refer ed especially to the Port Arthur system. Within a few hours "The Town's Side of

Continued on Page 2.

COL. S. W. RAY,

Apostle of Municipal Telephone System, Port Arthur.

SYSTEM A SUCCESS.

The World sent a special correspondent to Fort William and Port Arthur to look into the municipal telephone system there, and discover the secret of the defeat of the Bell monopoly. This morning the results of this investigation are given below. The prime point that stamps the municipal system as a success is that the annual revenue from it exceeds one-third of the original cost of installation. The total revenue derived by the Bell for 200 'phones was $5500. The revenue to the two towns for 450 municipal 'phones is $8240. The cost of a Bell telephone to subscribers was, for office $30, for residence $25. The cost of a municipal 'phone is $24 and $12, respectively. The actual amount invested by the two towns in their municipal system is $21,000.

WAGES OF SEAMEN.

Detroit, Mich., March 8.—The Wage Scale Committee of the Lumber Carriers' Association of the Lakes early today made a contract with the Lake Seamen's Union for the season of 1903. For look-outs, wheelmen and watchmen, the scale is the same as that adopted by the Lake Carriers and Seamen, but for ordinary seamen the scale adopted is $25 per month before Oct. 1, and $35 after that date.

WIRELESS ON ST. LAWRENCE.

Montreal, March 8.—An interesting test was made at McGill College yesterday in the presence of Hon. Messrs. Prefontaine and Sutherland, in pursuance of the idea to lay a cable along the St. Lawrence Channel and regulate the position of ships by Marconi instruments.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East. Geo. Edwards F.C.A., A. E. Edwards.

B.C. WANTS REPRESENTATION.

Victoria, B.C., March 7.—At a mass meeting held here to-night, a resolution was passed asking the Dominion government to give British Columbia representation on the British side of the Boundary Commission.

OUTBREAK IN CHINA FEARED

In a Few Months It is Expected That an Anti-European Plot Will Be Revealed.

READY FOR AN ATTACK ON PEKIN

Russia Also Making Military Preparations to Meet Impending Crisis.

London, March 8.—Information from many sources in China all tends to arouse grave forebodings of an impending revival of the anti-foreign revolt on a worse scale than the last Boxer uprising. The Chinese who are most friendly to foreigners believe that the cordiality displayed by the court to the legations is intended to lull suspicions, and that in a few months an anti-European plot will be revealed.

Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, the former Boxer leader, who is in Shensi; Prince Tuan and Yung Lu are working together and have apparently drawn up a regular plan under which these great ex-officials will direct the Boxer organization in an attack upon Pekin, seize the supreme power and place Tuan's son either upon the throne or in his old place as heir-presumptive. They will then order the extermination of the foreigners, pleading that they are overborne by a popular or rebellious movement.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Odessa, affirms the conviction of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office, that the alarmist view of the situation at Pekin is the correct view, and this is the secret of the large military preparations which the government at St. Petersburg is making.

The Catholic missionaries look to the immediate future with grave disquiet.

RIB PIERCED HEART.

Fatal Runaway Took Place Near Belleville Saturday.

Belleville, March 8.—A runaway accident happened yesterday afternoon, close to the Village of Foxboro, which resulted in the death of one person and serious, possibly fatal, injury to another. John Lithgow of Chatterton, accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Johnston of this city, was driving home after a visit to Belleville. Mr. Lithgow's team was a spirited one. While trying to pass another rig on the road the two conveyances collided, frightening Lithgow's horses, which started to run away. After going a short distance, the wagon struck a bad piece of road, and both the occupants were thrown out. Miss Johnston had five ribs broken in her fall, the splintered ribs penetrating her heart. She died in twenty minutes. Mr. Lithgow was also badly hurt. He was conveyed to his home and the doctors are not yet able to state whether he will succumb to his injuries or not. He is a well-known and prominent farmer, who has many friends in this county. Miss Johnston was a sister of School Inspector Johnston of this city. She was about fifty years of age.

DR. ALEXANDER DIES.

Dentist in Sault Ste. Marie Passes Away Suddenly.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 8.—Dr. Alexander, L.D.S., a man 23 years of age, died here very unexpectedly yesterday. He retired in apparent good health Friday evening and when his assistant went to call him Saturday morning found he was unconscious. Several medical men were immediately summoned, but despite their united efforts he gradually sank and died without regaining consciousness. About 2 p.m. Coroner McClury is investigating the cause. His jury will meet Monday at 3 p.m., after a post-mortem examination has been made. At present no particulars are obtainable.

RIOTERS KILL POLICEMAN.

Trouble Breaks Out Again in Waterbury Trolley Strike.

Waterbury, Conn., March 8.—Rioting has again broken out in this city, and, as a result, Policeman Paul Mendlesohn is lying dead at police headquarters, having been shot to death while riding on a car on North Main-street. The officer died while being attended by a physician in the police station. The motorman of the car was also injured by another bullet, and the conductor is missing.

Imported La Africana Cigars, reduced price 3 for 25c. Alive Bollard's new store 126 Yonge street.

PRICE WAS $275,000.

Montreal, March 8.—The price paid for the Temple Building by Hon. George A. Cox was $275,000. It is understood that a new building will be erected in a year or two for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the National Trust and other companies in which Mr. Cox's interests predominate.

10c Principe de Gato Cigar reduced to 5c. Havana filler. Alive Bollard.

POWER RIGHTS BOUGHT.

Montreal, March 8.—The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company have purchased Mr. M. S. Davis' rights to generate power on the Soulanges Canal.

PATENTS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Head Office, King-street west, Toronto, and Montreal, Ottawa and Washington.

SUMMER AND WINTER.

On Sunday, on the Bay, were seen two iceboats, a canoe and men skating.

Try the Decanter at Thomas

If Not, Why Not?

You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight. Phone 2276. Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-Streets. 136

Did you ever try the 10 barrel?

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Medical lectures, Armories, 8 p.m.
Federated Council Building Trades, Richmond Hall, 8 p.m.
Canadian Club luncheon, McConkey's, 1 p.m.
Young Conservatives, Temple, 8 p.m.
University College Alumnae, 51 Greenville-street, 8 p.m.
Mass meeting, Tailors' Union, Richmond Hall, 2 p.m.

Spring Lamb to-day at Clancey's.

Common Sense—Common Honesty is Sozodont, ancient and honorable. Liquid cleanses the teeth. Powder polishes them.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

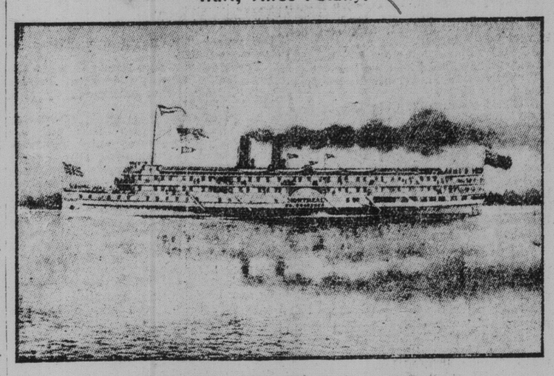
Mar. 8	At.	From.
Prinz E. Vic. L.	New York	Havana
Devonian	Liverpool	Boston
Etruria	Queenstown	New York
Tunisian	Halifax	Liverpool
Celtic	New York	Liverpool
Philadelphia	New York	Cherbourg
Bovic	Liverpool	New York

A TRIFLE LATE IN THE SEASON.

OLD MAN ONTARIO: Yes, Georgie here usually spends the winter clearin' paths for the Corporations, but he's a willin' worker and allus comes 'round 'bout this season o' the year or a little later and offers to clean my pathway.

Str. Montreal is Burned Onlookers Fall to Death

Disastrous Fire in Montreal Harbor—Crowd on Beams of Nearby Sheds Precipitated to Ground and Many Hurt, Three Fatally.



BURNED STEAMER MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 8.—(Special.)—The R. & O. Co.'s magnificent new steamer, Montreal, burned to the water's edge, at a loss of $400,000 to the Bertram Company, Toronto, with the certain loss of several lives, was the result of one of the greatest disasters by fire which have ever occurred in this city.

Between nine and ten last evening flames leaping hundreds of feet from the nearly finished steamer called thousands of citizens from their homes to witness the burning ship. The new steamer Montreal was by far the largest and finest ever built in Canada, and altho not quite completed, the contractors for the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. had already expended four hundred thousand dollars on it.

Had a Remarkable History.

An astonishing incident is that, altho never used in regular service, its history is even more remarkable than that of many that have been in use a quarter of a century. In the first place, a hundred feet longer than any steamer ever built in Canada, it was contended by many river experts that it would be an impossibility to bring her down thru the rapids from Toronto to Montreal. Built by the Bertram Shipbuilding Co. of Toronto, it was launched on Feb. 3 of last year. On being inspected by Senator L. J. Forget, the president of the company, and Mr. Gildersleeve, the general manager, and the leading directors, it was declared to be entirely satisfactory.

Ran the Rapids Safely.

Then came the important question: Was it possible to bring the boat down to Montreal under her own steam, and with temporary boilers, or would it be necessary to send her down in halves? She was brought safely over the rapids, however, and taken down to Sorel, but on account of labor troubles the Montreal was brought up to the city late in the fall and has been at the custom house docks all winter, and would no doubt have been completed early this season.

Fate destined, however, otherwise, for all that is left of her is a ruined hull.

Loss $350,000, Insured.

Altho the fire department was early on the spot it soon became evident that the steamer was doomed. The president of the company, Hon. L. J. Forget, made a statement to-night to the effect that the value of the boat was $350,000, covered by insurance, but as the boat had not been turned over to the company, the direct loss, if any, will fall upon the builders.

A Later Report.

A later report issued shows that the Richelieu and Ontario Company had paid $325,000 to the Bertrams on account of the steamer, and had received against the insurance, policies amounting to £80,000. Mr. Bertram will be here on Monday.

How Accident Occurred.

The loss of life, however, was in connection with a terrible fall of sheds near at hand. At the Allan wharf the shed frame remained up, but the iron sides and the roof had been removed for the winter.

Strain Was Too Great.

People anxious for a good view of the great blazing steamer thronged the wharf, and hundreds climbed on the rafters. Suddenly there was an awful crack and the great structure collapsed. The heavy rafters crushed down upon the crowd below. Many jumped, or were forced over on the ice; others were crushed under the weight of the falling beams.

An Awful Sight.

There was a momentary panic, and then the work of getting out the injured was rapidly proceeded with. Police patrol wagons, salvage wagons and cabs were hurriedly pressed into service to augment the ambulances, and soon a hurried procession of carriages filled with wounded was wending its way to the hospitals, while people on foot aided in carrying torn and bleeding men and boys to taverns and other temporary places of refuge in the vicinity; hundreds who simply received cuts on hands and faces, but were able to get about, had their injuries dressed as well as possible near the scene of trouble, and were assisted to their homes. The hospitals all had their hands full, and several of the victims are so badly hurt that their lives are despaired of.

One Dead, Others Dying.

An Italian named Gillean is dead, while George St. German, 27 years old, a painter by trade, and Emile Sauve, aged 32, who worked with Peck, Benny & Co., will probably die before morning.

Long List of Injured.

Amongst the seriously but not fatally injured are:

J. Couture, St. Paul-street, arm and head hurt.

Joseph Guenette, 266 Montcalm-street, leg fractured.

D. Alexander, 40 St. Paul-street, head wounded.

Russell Brown, son of Dr. Brown, Sherbrooke-street, head badly cut.

Constable Schuquet, 23 Cathcart-street, leg fractured in falling from a

Continued on Page 2.

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE PART

Charge Made That the U.B.R.E. is Trying to Involve Other Unions.

ONE HUNDRED MEN IN C.P.R. STRIKE

But Sympathetic Strikers Go Out in the City of Vancouver—Company's Side of Case.

Vancouver, B.C., March 8.—(C.P.R. despatch.)—Trouble has arisen here among the labor unions thru the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes (U.B.R.E.), which grants membership to all classes of railway employes. Several members who also belong to other orders have been ordered by the U.B.R.E. to break their agreements with the railway company, and go out on strike, altho it is well-known that those who comply are liable to be expelled from the larger and more stable orders that look upon the U.B.R.E. as a scab organization.

While only about 100 Canadian Pacific employes have gone out on strike, some other classes of labor in Vancouver have struck in sympathy, causing considerable inconvenience to the public.

The cause of the strike was the suspension of an employe for certain irregularities pending investigation, whose reinstatement is demanded by the U.B.R.E. It has also developed that information of a confidential character regarding the company's affairs has been divulged to the union by some of the clerks who are members of that organization—a condition that, of course, could not be tolerated.

An attempt was made by the Orders of Locomotive Engineers, Conductors, etc., to act as mediators, but their offer has been declined by the U.B.R.E. The suggestion is now made that the government investigate the labor situation in British Columbia.

MORE CONFESSIONS.

Mr. Willison Says Liberals "Scientifically Assess" All Contractors.

The News, edited by John S. Willison, late editor of The Globe, is continuing its series of political confessions. Mr. Willison certainly knows all about the things he writes of, and with each confession he becomes more outspoken. This last confession of his is printed in italic type thruout. The first confession was to the effect that the public franchise corporations got whatever they wanted at Toronto and Ottawa, where the Liberals were in power; the second confession was that Liberal ministers were in the corporation director business because they were insufficiently paid; and, therefore—and this last one is that government contractors are regularly assessed for party purposes, and that the Liberals are now doing this more "scientifically" than ever before. So far, the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. Willison's successor in The Globe chair, has ignored Mr. Willison's confessions. The World would not be surprised if the confessions that are to come will be a little more pungent—indeed, the italic type begins to point that way. Here is the last confession just as it was printed in The News; all The World asks of the reader is to remember that it is written by a man who was editor of The Globe for many years, in the closest relations with all the prominent Liberals, and the biographer and panegyrist of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Editorial—The News, March 6:

Contracts and Assessments.

There is perhaps nothing in our system of party government more contemptible than the methods adopted to subvert the contract system to partisan ends. We are proceeding upon the assumption that contracts for public works and supplies for the public departments are got by tender or by purchase in the open market. As a matter of fact, nothing of the kind obtains. When supplies have to be purchased, or contracts to be let, forms of tender are sent out to Liberal firms in the districts concerned. Conservatives are seldom invited to tender. They stand hardly any chance of getting contracts. The Liberal firm tendering at the lowest figure may get the work, but even this is not certain. The management of the system for party purposes has become a positive science. Where there is danger of protest and exposure thru neglect of particular contractors or manufacturers, it is quietly arranged that future orders shall be so placed as to quiet dissatisfaction. In fact, in many cases the abuses of the system are tolerated in the expectation that in the final adjustment there will be something like an equal distribution of orders and contracts. The public business is conducted as tho it were the private concern of a set of politicians, and the public money spent to the aggrandizement of the Liberal party.

Much worse than this deliberate abuse of the contract system is the regular assessment of contractors and manufacturers doing business with the public departments for political contributions. It is the settled policy that contracts shall carry assessments, that orders shall be tolled for the party treasury; that concessions shall yield revenue to the politicians. The political agents are insatiate; their victims rebellious, but subservient. Any open revolt would "hurt the party" and perhaps bring peremptory exclusion from the patronage list. Opponents of the dominant party, of course, have no rights in the premises. Any whisper that they should have an equal chance to compete for contracts, or that supplies should be purchased only according to price and quality, is characterized as the pharisaical whining of weaklings and hardly distinguishable from deliberate treason to the party.

It is not pretended that this system originated with the Liberal party, or that the proceeds of these assessments go into private pockets. The object is to provide campaign funds, and it means in the last analysis that the people are taxed to meet the election expenses of the party in office. The system seems to undergo constant development, and was never more scientifically or more energetically worked than at present. If some strong man in parliament will devote himself to the exposure and reform of this gigantic evil he can hardly fail to riddle the whole bad system to pieces, and enormously improve the character of Canadian politics.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH. Noted for its mellowness.

BRITISH M.P. DEAD.

London, March 7.—Henry Currie Leigh-Bennett, M.P., died to-day at Windlesham, Surrey, following an operation for appendicitis. He was born in 1852.

A fine line of 25c pipes, and something new in cigars at 10c straight. Temple Cigar Store, R. H. Cuthbert, prop.

Tortured Four Hours By Buffalo Officers Was Miss Hutchinson

MISS MARION HUTCHINSON.

London Girl Detained by Police in Buffalo.

Canadian Girl, Tho Entirely Innocent of Burdick Murder, Cruelly Treated by Police.

SUBJECTED TO "THIRD DEGREE"

Buffalo, March 8.—Police impotency or inability to cope with a mystery in which the participants move in social circles higher than those in which the authorities alone know how to work has brought the startling Burdick murder case to a halt. A most outrageous proceeding on the part of the authorities was the arrest and detention on Saturday of Miss Marion Hutchinson, a handsome and accomplished young Canadian girl, who had been employed in Burdick's office. The blunder has caused universal condemnation. The girl satisfied the officers that she was innocent after hours in the sweat box, where the "third degree" was resorted to. Her friends took summary legal proceedings to procure her release, and then the police had the nerve to assert that the girl had not been under arrest, altho she had been placed in a cell with a woman detective, had been accused in a sympathetic way of murder, and had been subjected to various ruses which are part of the third degree, such as having to hear bogus telephone messages to "hold her" and being forced to sit in a small room where a lot of officers smoked strong cigars, filling the place with smoke to cause her brain to reel, to make her dizzy and thus to help force some expression from her lips which might be construed into an admission of guilt. This cruel and heartless treatment has caused a strong feeling against the police, and most people share Miss Hutchinson's view that the whole proceeding was an outrage on decency and the rights of citizenship.

Charged with Murder.

Miss Hutchinson says that Assistant Supt. Cusack flatly charged her with the murder of Mr. Burdick.

"I am sorry for you, poor girl, that you were forced to do this awful deed," she charges Mr. Cusack with saying.

For two hours Miss Hutchinson was subjected to the severest of cross-examinations at the hands of Supt. Bull, Chief of Detectives Cusack and District Attorney Coatsworth. Seemingly there was nothing that would warrant the officials in holding Miss Hutchinson, for shortly after noon she was released. However, this was not done until Philip V. Fennelly, attorney for Miss Hutchinson, had applied to Justice Truman C. White of the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus commanding Supt. Bull to produce her before him. This writ was secured only after District Attorney Coatsworth and Assistant Abbott had been appealed to in vain for relief. When the writ was served upon Supt. Bull he did not resist it, saying that it was unnecessary and that Miss Hutchinson was free to go, not having been under arrest at any time.

Miss Hutchinson, on the contrary, says she was locked in a cell for two hours. Her company was a female police spy. In addition to all this she says she was stripped of every inch of clothing and subjected to a mortifying search for some evidence that would convict her of the murder. Her attorney, Philip V. Fennelly, threatens to sue those responsible for her detention at police headquarters for heavy damages.

Detectives who refused to be quoted said that Miss Hutchinson might be again summoned to police headquarters if certain expected developments materialize.

Reputations Shattered.

Burdick's dead and blood-stained body was found in the den of his pretty Ashland-avenue home nine days ago. Since that time a number of reputations have been shattered—innocent men and women have been suspected; women of immaculate private character have been hauled to police stations and asked to tell of their connections with the murdered man.

District Attorney Coatsworth has taken sudden divorce from the police department, stating last night that his province was simply to "weigh the evidence and statements which the police brought to him."

The announcement that Mr. Coatsworth had taken that stand and had condemned the actions of the police in arresting Marion Hutchinson yesterday morning aroused a wave of excitement for that arrest, taken in connection with the inability of the police to discover a real clue, has caused a feeling of civic indignation.

There was but one new "clue" during the day. It was learned that a blonde woman of regal beauty had made a purchase at a drug store on the night of the murder and had then ordered her hackdriver to take her to Ashland-avenue and Summer-street.

The police are looking for her. She's safe.

Issues Mrs. Paine's Statement.

Mr. Fennelly, counsel also for Mrs. Paine, issued to-night a public statement, in which he ridicules the efforts of the police to fasten blame upon that woman.

The only points of interest which he mentions seriously are the ending in Mrs. Paine's cellar of an old and rusted stove lifter, which showed no signs of having been used for a criminal purpose, and his emphatic reiteration of a statement already widely published that Mrs. Paine is not the mysterious Jane Doe named in Mrs. Burdick's counter divorce suit against her husband.

DRAGGED FROM HER BED.

Miss Hutchinson Taken Into Custody and House Searched.

Miss Hutchinson was in bed when five detectives arrived at her house, at No. 19 West Tupper-street. She was told that Superintendent Bull wished to see her concerning the Burdick murder, and without uttering a word of expostulation, except at being aroused before her regular time for arising, she dressed and told the officers she would accompany them.

As she left her room two detectives entered, locking the door after them. For nearly half an hour they ransacked drawers, rummaged thru boxes and trunks and scrutinized photographs which hung on the walls of Miss Hutch-

Continued on Page 8.

SMOKING OUT.

Buffalo, March 8.—A subtle form of the third degree was practised by the police yesterday morning in the examination of Marion W. Hutchinson. It was cruel and heartless. When Miss Hutchinson, after being searched and held in a prison cell, was brought into Supt. Bull's office, her lungs were assailed with tobacco smoke. A dozen cigars in the mouths of a dozen detectives, who surrounded her, were puffed continuously until the room was so full of the foul fumes that even a hardened smoker would be compelled to cough. It was designed to make Miss Hutchinson sick, to cause her brain to reel, to make her dizzy and thus to help to force some expression from her lips which might be construed into an admission of guilt.

SANKEY IS BLIND.

New York, March 8.—Dr. Kalish, speaking of Ira D. Sankey's eyesight, says he is already blind in the left eye, and the right eye is scarcely yielding to treatment.

One Continuous Line of Them.

Every day now brings more new spring hats for men to Dineen's big show rooms—to fill to overflowing their new stock. Every one of these fashions was personally selected by Dineen's representatives in New York and London; and, as usual, they show the true eye of a good judge of good taste. The show rooms contain a full line of silks, Derbys and Alpines. Dunlap's spring hats, for which Dineen is sole Canadian agent, are also on sale.

FINE.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 8.—(8 p.m.)—Rain has fallen locally to-day in Ontario and Quebec and generally in the Maritime Provinces. The weather is colder in the Northwest Territories, but there is no present indication of the cold spreading eastward.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 32—40; Calgary, zero—2; Qu'Appelle, 2 below—18; Prince Albert, 16 below—8; Port Arthur, 14—30; Parry Sound, 32—40; Toronto, 36—42; Ottawa, 34—42; Montreal, 28—42; Quebec, 34—40; Halifax, 24—44.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Winds mostly easterly; fine; not much change in temperature.

Ottawa, Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Fine; not much change in temperature.

Gulf—Cloudy to fair; not much change in temperature.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh, variable winds; unsettled, with showers; continued mild.

Lake Superior—Easterly winds; fair to cloudy; snow or rain during the night or on Tuesday.

Manitoba—Some light local snowfalls, turning colder, more especially at night.

Smoke Alive Bollard's Perfection Cool Mixture. 10c sample packages. 128 Yonge street.

Monuments.

The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street. Tel. 4249. Terminal Yonge-street car route.

Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL—SMALLPEICE—On Saturday, March 7, 1903, at 156 Dunn-avenue, the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smallpeice, to Beverley Greig Marshall of New York.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—In Denver, Colorado, on Thursday morning, March 5th, Charles M. Campbell, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Campbell of Toronto, formerly of Milton, Ont.

Funeral on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. W. J. McMaster, 192 Ossington-avenue, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

CREAN—On Thursday, March 5th, 1903, Frances, beloved wife of Gordon C. Crean, and daughter of James Fraser, Esq., "Menlo Grove," Walker-avenue, Toronto.

Funeral from the above address on Monday at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

GIRVIN—At 685 Markham-street, on Sunday, March 8, 1903, John Gerald, only son of George F. Girvin, aged 1 year and 8 days.

Funeral Tuesday, 10th inst., from the above address, at 9 o'clock a.m., to St. Michael's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

HODGSON—At his residence, 425 Carlton-street, on March 7th, Wm. D. Hodgson, in his 57th year.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 10th instant, to the R.C. Church, Pickering, thence to the R.C. Cemetery.

KINNEAR—At her father's residence, 192 Crawford-street, on Saturday, March 7th, Lily Barr Kinnear, aged 23 years.

Funeral at 2.30 p.m. Monday, March 9.

MENTON—On Sunday, March 8th, Agnes Frances Menton, youngest daughter of Wm. Menton.

Funeral from her late residence, 16 D'Arcy-street, to St. Michael's Cemetery, Tuesday, at 9 a.m.

POMEROY—At Detroit, March 7th, Mrs. Mary W. Pomeroy, mother of Mrs. A. Hart Smith of Toronto.