4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

PRICE ONE CENT

40TH YEAR, NO. 448. LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1903. WHOLE NO. 16839.

MISS HUTCHINSON'S BRUTAL TREATMENT; BUFFALO POLICE SHARPLY CRITICISED

The American Press Unite in Denouncing the Despicable Methods Employed by Chief Cusack.

Young Woman Was Mentally and Physically Tortured.

POLICE USE "THIRD DEGREE"

Miss Hutchinson Tells How She Was Placed in a Cell and Subjected to the Grossest Examination.

The shameful treatment accorded Miss Marion Hutchinson, of this city, by the Buffalo police in conection with the Burdick murder, was yesterday the subject of very severe comment by the press of that city, and great indignation prevails throughout Buffalo at the brutal methods of the police investigation.

Buffalo, March 8. — The police department yesterday made its first positive move in its effort to solve the mystery surrounding the murder of Edwin L. Burdick, and apparently the attempt came to naught. Miss Marion Hutchinson, of No. 19 West Tupper street, was taken—she says, under arrest—to police headquarters, where she was detained over four hours in an effort to glean from her some clue to the mystery that has aroused the horror, and the interest as well, of the entire community.

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.

IN CELL WITH SPY.

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. The amount has not yet been fixed, but it was hinted that it would be for nothing less than $75,000. Miss Hutchinson's friends are very indignant, and say they will champion her cause.

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

Miss Hutchinson is prominent in musical circles, having been for several months a member of the choir of the First Baptist Church at North and North Pearl streets. Her father lives in London, Ont., but her mother and sister live with her in this city.

TAKEN FROM THE ITHACA.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning several officers, including Chief of Detectives Cusack, Capt. Kilroy and Specials Coughlin and Cornish of the tenth precinct, went to the Ithaca, a private hotel at No. 19 West Tupper street, between Main and Pearl streets, where Miss Hutchinson boards. She was summoned from the breakfast table and asked to accompany Mr. Cusack and Capt. Kilroy to the office of Supt. Bull. She was told, she says, that they had reason to think that she might know something that would lighten up the dark mystery of Edwin L. Burdick's death. A hack was at the curb and in this she was whirled off to police headquarters.

CHARGES SHAMEFUL TREATMENT.

The police say that Miss Hutchinson was treated with the utmost respect at police headquarters and that she was never at any time under arrest. They admit, that as a former employe of Mr. Burdick in his envelope factory in North Division street, she was questioned about some points on which she was supposed to be able to give some vital information. Miss Hutchinson tells a different story. She says that she was subjected to the greatest ignominy. She said to a reporter for the Courier:

"My treatment was of the harshest. I was taken upstairs, where I was turned over to a woman whom I was told was a police matron. She took me into a room by myself. There I was required to remove every stitch of clothing. The examination did not end there, but I cannot say more. This mortification over, I was thrust into a cell with a woman, whom I confidently believe to have been a police spy. She told me that she was from Scranton, Pa., and that she was detained on a charge of vagrancy. She endeavored to draw me out about the murder, but I was too much distressed about my own horrible situation to think about anything else. Thank God, it is over.

DIDN'T KNOW BURDICK.

"I told the police all I knew about Mr. Burdick, which is certainly little enough. It all amounts to this: that for three months I was in his employ as a clerk addressing envelopes for the Roller Mill Magazine, in which he was interested. I did not know him at all. He was very reserved and rarely spoke to me. Absolutely I had no relations with him outside the office. Why the police should so single me out is a mystery. It is more; it is a shame."

Miss Hutchinson says that her police inquisitors plied her with all sorts of interrogatories concerning her relations with and knowledge of Mr. Burdick. They wanted to know if he was attentive to her at the office or elsewhere; if he invited her to accompany him to places of amusement; if he made her presents of candy, flowers and things more substantial; if he took her riding in his automobile and a hundred other questions of similar tenor. It was in the midst of these that Miss Hutchinson avers that Chief of Police Cusack said in sorrowful tones:

CUSACK'S DIRECT CHARGE.

"I am sorry for you, you poor girl, that you were forced to do this awful deed."

This charge, says Miss Hutchinson, was made with dramatic effect, but failed of its purpose because of her own conscious innocence.

Shortly after Miss Hutchinson was spirited away from her home, her sister, Miss Florence L. Hutchinson, who was formerly connected with the Bryant Street Exchange of the Bell Telephone Company, but is now unemployed, hunted up Philip V. Fennelly and enlisted his services in behalf of her relative. Mr. Fennelly had a hard time locating Miss Hutchinson; in fact, he was unable to do so until after he secured a writ of habeas corpus. His first step was to apply to Supt. Bull and Assistant Superintendent Cusack, of the police department, and neither would give him any satisfaction, as he avers. Then he appealed to District Attorney Coatsworth, and the latter said that he knew nothing of the matter, referring him to the police.

Mr. Fennelly then threatened to get out a writ of habeas corpus.

"Go ahead and do it," the district attorney is reported by Mr. Fennelly to have replied.

GETS HABEAS CORPUS WRIT.

Mr. Fennelly lost no time in appealing to Justice Truman C. White in court chambers for a writ of habeas corpus and obtained it. Armed with this, he again went to Supt. Bull and demanded the privilege of seeing Miss Hutchinson.

"By what authority," demanded the superintendent.

"By virtue of this," was the reply of the lawyer as he showed the writ.

"When is it returnable?" asked the superintendent.

"Forthwith," was the response.

Supt. Bull remarked that he would see about it and after a little further conversation Mr. Fennelly returned to the City and County Hall. He had hardly reached the Delaware avenue entrance of that building when Miss Hutchinson and Special Coughlin of the tenth precinct came up the steps. They proceeded to the chambers of the justices of the supreme court, expecting to find Justice White, before whom the writ was returnable. By this time, however, Justice White, tired of waiting, had gone out to lunch, leaving word that he could be found at the Ellicott Club. Mr. Fennelly called him up there over the telephone.

Justice White answered and Mr. Fennelly said Miss Hutchinson was present in company with a detective. Mr. Fennelly was ready to argue for the release of his client. Justice White wanted to know if the police and district attorney were represented by counsel.

"There seems to be no opposition, your honor," replied Mr. Fennelly over the telephone.

Asking Justice White to hold the telephone for a moment Mr. Fennelly hurried across the room and had a short talk with Detective Coughlin. Then he took up the received of the 'phone again.

"I am told by the detective that the young woman is not under arrest, and that she may go away with me now," is what Mr. Fennelly said to Justice White.

"She is free," said Justice White.

Mr. Fennelly thanked Justice White for the issuance of the writ and then started to leave the office with the two Hutchinson sisters. When they reached the corridor, Miss Hutchinson discovered that she had lost one of her gloves. A search in the private office of Justice White did not locate it.

ON SISTER'S PETITION.

The writ of habeas corpus was issued on the petition of Florence L. Hutchinson, the sister. In making out the writ Mr. Fennelly charged that "Marion W. Hutchinson has been arrested, charged with the alleged murder of one Edwin L. Burdick, and she has been arrested under no mandate."

In legal phraseology Mr. Fennelly charged that the arrest was illegal and said:

"That said Marion W. Hutchinson has not committed said alleged offense and no warrant has been issued therefor."

After leaving the city and county hall, Mr. Fennelly and the Misses Hutchinson went to the lawyer's offices on the tenth floor of the D. S. Morgan building, where a short conference was held. Then the young women returned to their homes. Their mother was at the door waiting for them, and the greeting between Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Marion was pathetic. Both gave way to a torrent of tears. When a reporter for the Courier called later in the afternoon he was told that Miss Marion Hutchinson was prostrated by the excitement of the day and could not see anybody. However, after a few moments she appeared, and in a very straightforward way told of such of the incidents of the day as are here credited to her.

"OUTRAGE ON DECENCY."

Miss Hutchinson characterized the whole proceeding as an outrage upon decency and the rights of citizenship. She was for the most part conservative in her utterances, but evidently felt keenly her position.

Miss Hutchinson is about 23 years old and is a very prepossessing blonde of good figure and fair face, who knows how to make the most of each. She would generally be termed stylish. She has a fine voice and is well known in local musical circles, having sung at a number of concerts. She is also a member of the First Baptist Church choir at North Pearl and North streets, one of the most fashionable sections of the city. She has lived in Buffalo about a year, having come here from London, Ont., where her father is health officer. She was accompanied

LAWYER PHILIP V. FENNELLY, Counsel Who Obtained the Quick Release of Marion Hutchinson from the Police, Also Counsel for Mrs. Seth T. Paine.

but her mother and sisters, Florence and Katharine. When they first came to Buffalo they made their home at the fashionable Cornell apartment house in Main street, near Summer street.

MOTHER AND SISTER PERSECUTED.

It was learner last night from an official in the police department, and afterwards confirmed by Philip V. Fennelly and the district attorney, that Miss Hutchinson was not the only member of her family to be brought in connection with the case. Her mother and sister were also visited by the police and yesterday morning, while the unfortunate young woman who had worked for the murdered man was at police headquarters building, her mother and sister were being taken to the third precinct in Pearl street. There they were confronted by Assistant Supt. Cusack, who questioned them at length about the whereabouts of Marion on the night that Burdick met his death.

They answered the questions convincingly, saying that Marion was asleep at the house in West Tupper street and that her sister slept with her.

The arrest of the Hutchinson woman caused great excitement early in the day. The blazing announcement in the afternoon papers that the authorities had taken the decisive step of making an arrest had an early tendency to bring about the relief that some real detective acumen had been secretly expended, and the results had been fruitful. But when in a short time it was learned that Justice White had granted a writ of habeas corpus and that the authorities had promptly freed the young woman and had soon afterwards strenuously claimed that she was not arrested, but merely "invited to come to police headquarters to see if she could throw any light on the mystery," there was a burst of indignation. It was freely stated that Miss Hutchinson's detention was an outrage, and that the fact that she was less well financially endowed than other men and women whose names had been more prominently mentioned was the only reason that the police dared place her in a cell and attempt to force her to talk.

MAY GO ON STAGE.

"My only experience on the stage," she said to a reporter for the Courier last night, "was a short one as a member of Jessie Alexander's company, if it may be so-called. Jessie Alexander is the leading elocutionist in Canada, and gives entertainments in towns all over the Dominion. I was a soprano singer in her company for a short time. That, in brief, is my entire stage experience. I have contemplated going on the stage and may do so later on."

[Buffalo Courier.]

That the police yesterday should have taken it upon themselves to detain in connection with the Burdick case an innocent young woman, and then, after subjecting her to the humiliation of the "third degree" examination and its consequential exposure of her private affairs, allowed her to go "exonerated" because no evidence existed against her, is a cause of regret to the entire community. Indeed, among conservative people, the regret increases to indignation. Of course, the police believed they had some reason for their action. The burden of complaint is that they did not fathom their reason sufficiently, before making the mistake. There was no necessity for exigent steps. The woman was not boarding a train for parts unknown. She was not cloaking herself with suspicious secrecy. The chief reason for casting the eye of suspicion upon her was that she had been an employe of the murdered man. Why was it then that the police were so hasty in taking Miss Marion Hutchinson into custody, when women higher in society and more prominently mentioned in the case have been spared the annoyance, not to say shame, of detention which in this instance, amounted, as far as her personal liberty was concerned, to arrest? Do the police discriminate between Elmwood avenue and West Tupper street residences? Has social standing anything to do with questions of haste in making arrests? The most unsatisfactory part of the proceeding was that after releasing Miss Hutchinson the police failed to give any plausible reason for her detention.

It is a source of gratification to note that District Attorney Coatsworth had nothing to do with the young woman's detention. He did not order or advise it. Throughout the course of the investigaion Mr. Coatsworth has acted with a cool head and no hasty steps have marked his action in the matter.

THE POLICE NOT DISCOURAGED.

Buffalo, March 9.—Not a particle cast down and not in the least bit discouraged represents the attitude of the police today toward the mystery of the murder of Edwin L. Burdick.

Although ten days of investigation have failed to reveal the hiding place of the person who committed the murder in the den at 101 Ashland avenue, the police are continuing the work today with as much determination as ever.

"The situation is about the same today as it was a week ago today," said Supt. Bull.

"Smoking Out" Is New Plan in Third Degree

[Buffalo Courier.]

A subtle form of the third degree was practiced by the police yesterday morning in the examination of Marion W. Hutchinson. It was as cruel and heartless as many of those other unnameable things which are countenanced behind prison walls.

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.

Reason for this smoke is evident. 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.

A TIME OF PEACE IN THE COMMONS

Nationalists and Government on Best of Terms.

MAY MEAN LIBERAL TREATMENT

Thought in Some Quarters That England Will Give Ireland Some Form of Home Rule.

London, March 7.—Whether or not the Irish Nationalists and the Ministry really are in league, as many allege, it certainly is becoming increasingly common to find the Nationalists in the Ministers' division lobby.

This has given rise to all sorts of remarks. It is even said that Secretary Wyndham has convinced himself, as he is convincing the Cabinet, that it may go further than a generous land bill, and inaugurate a new Anglo-Irish era of good-will by such a measure of self-government as would be called home rule if it were proposed by the Liberals; in other words, some such provincial councils proposal as formed Mr. Chamberlain's alternative to Gladstonian home rule. Some Radicals even protest that home rule, when it does come, will probably come on the initiative of the party which controls the House of Lords, namely, the Tories. It would be a happy circumstance if the outcome could be an agreement of both great parties, as was the present English franchise. That is a possibility of near politics.

T. W. Russell, M. P. for South Tyrone, opened a debate on the Irish land question at the National Liberal Club on Friday night. Judge Adams, chairman of the Limerick quarter sessions, made the closing speech, and said that the empire had in the past trusted the fiery valor of Irishmen. The empire now had a King full of generosity and benevolence towards his Irish subjects, and Irishmen felt towards King Edward as they never felt towards any King since they held the crumbling wall of Limerick for King Shamus.

Nothing has transpired regarding the provisions of the land bill, and will not until Mr. George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, explains the bill in the House of Commons. Meantime the Nationalist members are lying low. The Daily Express takes the ground that, in view of recent hostile votes of Unionist members in the House of Commons the fate of the Government depends on the Irish, and that if the land bill is not satisfactory to the Nationalists the Government's position may be seriously imperiled.

THE FISHERMEN RESCUED

Now in Safety After a Perilous Voyage on the Ice.

Menominee, Mich., March 7.—There is rejoicing in Menekaunee, the little fishing hamlet, over the news that the eight fishers who were carried out into Green Bay by an ice floe are safe. The rescue was made by parties in sail sleighs and boats, who found the marooned men on Whaleback Reef, now merely a mass of ice. They had been floating around for days on the floe, which, in spite of the mild weather, had fortunately held together, and safely carried them to the spot that afforded them a chance to escape drowning. The men had camped upon the reef, and were in an exhausted condition from exposure and hunger, having been without cooked food from the time they broke away from shore.

Winnipeg Free Press: The funeral of the late Thomas McLaren took place one day last week from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Fogg, 322 Alexander avenue, to the C. P. R. depot, and from thence the remains were sent to his old home in St. Marys, Ont., for burial. His brother-in-law, Conductor Fogg, accompanied the body east. The deceased, besides his mother in St. Marys, leaves three brothers—John, of that town; R. A. McLaren, C. N. R. agent at Makinak, and Alexander, of St. Thomas, Ont.; two sisters—Mrs. Morris, of London, Ont., and Mrs. Fogg, of Winnipeg. Six of the deceased's friends acted as pall-bearers, and Rev. Joseph Hogg conducted the service.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Monday, March 9.

Sun rises..6:42 a.m. Moon rises...2:06 p.m.
Sun sets...6:15 p.m. Moon sets....3:51 a.m.

Tomorrow: Mild and Showery.

Toronto, March 8—8 p.m.

Rain has fallen locally today in Ontario and Quebec, and generally in the Maritime Provinces. The weather is cooler 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.

Monday, March 9—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Moderate to fresh easterly winds; fine and mild.

Tuesday—Fair to cloudy and mild; local showers by evening.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	0	—22	Clear
Winnipeg	36	34	Cloudy
Parry Sound	26	22	Clear
Toronto	36	32	Clear
Ottawa	34	30	Fair
Montreal	32	30	Clear
Quebec	32	28	Clear
Father Point	30	28	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather is decidedly cold in the Northwest Territories, but there is no present indication that the cold will spread eastward.

Local temperatures: Saturday—Highest, 52°; lowest, 22.5°. Sunday—Highest, 52°; lowest, 35°.

STEAMBOAT AFIRE NEAR MONTREAL

Dock Shed Fell Under Crowd Watching the Flames

AND TWO PERSONS ARE KILLED

Over Half a Hundred Persons Were Very Severely Injured, Some of Them Fatally, It Is Feared.

Montreal, March 9.—The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's finest steamer, the Montreal, which was lying in the custom house dock, was burned to the water's edge Saturday night. The fire started shortly before 9, and when the firemen arrived the vessel was a mass of flames. The firemen could do little, and it gradually burned itself out.

During the fire a shed of the Allan Line on the top of which was a large number of people, gave way, and many were thrown into the shed on top of a big crowd in the shed. A panic followed, and two people were crushed to death and many injured. Two dead bodies were taken to the morgue and there were over 30 injured people removed to the hospitals.

The steamer was valued at $350,000, and was fully covered by insurance.

Montreal, March 8.—One man killed and several severely if not fatally hurt and over 50 suffering minor injuries are the victims of the Allan shed disaster of last night while watching the steamer Montreal burning. A portion of the Allen Line shed supported by light framework offered a point of vantage to view the fire, and hundreds climbed up the rafters on the shed, while others crowded beneath. The weight was too much for the frail structure. Suddenly there was a crash and down came the supports, carrying the debris and hundreds of people with it. There was an indescribable crush and panic, and dozens of people were taken out badly crushed and injured and removed with all possible speed to the hospitals. Nicholas Giounne, aged 40, was taken to the general hospital with a fractured skull and died shortly after arriving.

THEY LIMIT HIS WIVES

The Ameer of Afghanistan Makes Radical Reforms.

London, March 9.—Mail advices from Cabul say the Ameer of Afghanistan has divorced all but four of his wives. The women are allowed to re-marry at their pleasure, and the Ameer has promised life-long support to those who do not marry again. He also has decreed by beat of drum that none of his subjects shall hereafter have more than four wives, and that all in excess of this number must be divorced. The Ameer also is suppressing evil-doers with an iron hand. In a recent proclamation he ordered that anyone convicted of taunting another on account of his religion shall be blown from cannon's mouth. This punishment already has been inflicted. Robbers are placed in cages, which are hung prominently in the thoroughfares as a warning to others. Another proclamation, evidently aimed against those who attempt to corner grain, decrees that everyone possessing grain in excess of what is absolutely necessary for the support of his family for four months shall sell it. If he fails to do so his whole supply will be taken by force.

LORD LOVAT'S TIMIDITY

Was a Lion in Africa, But Broke Down in a Speech.

London, March 9.—An interesting feature of this week's army debate in the House of Lords was the collapse of Lord Lovat, who, on rising to make his maiden speech, said: "My Lords, I venture to think this army corps system, by producing a definite scheme"—and then sat down, unable to utter another word. His failure in the House of Lords was such a contrast to Lord Lovat's gallant work in the South African war, when he raised and commanded a corps of scouts and won the Distinguished Service Order, that it has produced much good-natured comment. His lordship's lost contribution to the debate is regretted, as his practical experience would, according to general opinion, have illumined an otherwise useless discussion. One writer points out that Lord Lovat can console himself with the reflection that only a short time ago the Duke of Devonshire rose from his seat in the House of Lords, looked slowly round, intending to speak, and then sat down without uttering a word.

The plant of the Ontaro Asphalt Block Company, above Walkerville, is about completed. The company expects to begin the manufacture of bricks in May.

Farmer Eames, of Beverly, left $90,000, of which $30,000 was to next of kin, the rest to charitable purposes. Rev. Thos. Geoghegan is one of the executors. The estate is now in the courts.

WABASH EMPLOYES REPLY TO COMPANY'S INJUNCTION

File a Denial of the Charges Made—Say the Union Has Not Conspired to Force Men to Join the Organization—Wabash Not Confined to Union Men.

St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—The answer to the Wabash Railroad injunction was filed in the United States district court this morning.

The answer, as filed, is a joint or several answer of all the defendants named in the bill of complaint and against which the injunction issued. It is a specific denial that the Wabash Railway was ever a union or brotherhood road, employing exclusively union or Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the organizations involved in this proceedings, ever made any demand or attempt to compel the Wabash Railway to place any restrictions upon its employes as to their connection with any brotherhood or union.

The answer stated that the several employes engaged in the train service of the Wabash Railway Company frequently have presented their grievances for adjustment and settlements and that the officers have persistently refused to discuss such grievances or make any reasonable permanent rules or regulations, governing the service of their respective employes, and that this continued vacillating policy on the part of company finally culminated in presenting the grievances and complaints to the several boards of adjustment and grievance committees of two labor organizations, known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The defendants deny that the organizations have unlawfully or maliciously conspired; deny that they have attempted to compel the unionization of Wabash employes or that any attempt has been made to prevent the Wabash from dealing directly with its employes.

Many letters passed between President Ramsey and the committee having the adjustment of grievances in charge. Copies of these letters were filed as an exhibit.

COX TO THE RESCUE

He Buys Office Building in Montreal for the Methodists.

Montreal, March 9.—Senator George A. Cox, in his personal interest Saturday concluded arrangements for the purchase of the Temple building, situated in St. James street, next to the Canada Life building.

The building was owned by the trustees of St. James' Methodist Church, and was heavily mortgaged by the Standard Assurance Company. Had it not been for the action of Senator Cox the sale of the building would have been forced by the Standard Assurance after May, or taken in by them at a very low figure. By the action of Senator Cox the trustees get a good figure for the building, and will be able to use it in relieving the heavy debt on the new St. James' Methodist Church. While the building and site is assessed at $350,000, the price paid was a little over $225,000.

ELEVEN WERE CREMATED

Fatal Fires in West Virginia and at Dawson City.

Seattle, Wash., March 9.—A special from Dawson says: Five persons were burned to death in the Aurora roadhouse on Hunker Creek at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Charles Bernsie, who owned the house, his wife and two children and Thomas Baird, who was in charge of one of the Government roadhouses, were burned to a crisp. Neighbors who saw the burning building were unable to enter on account of the smoke. The Bernsie family came from Portland, Ore. Baird was from Ontario.

Cumberland, Md., March 9.—Six persons were burned to death and one was fatally injured as the result of a fire yesterday morning in a small hotel at Leiter, a mining town near Elkins, W. Va.

FED BEARS WITH MEN

Horrible Crime Unearthed by the Arrest of Gypsies.

Stole Children of the Villages and Gave Them to the Animals.

Budapest, March 9.—Despatches from Malaczka, near the Austrian frontier, report the sacrifice of seven or more human lives to keep up a gypsy tribe's menagerie. Two wood cutters, noticing that a gypsy tribe with eight dancing bears entered the forest where they worked, fled for safety. One climbed into the branches of a tree and concealed himself, but the other was caught by the gypsies, who immediately removed the bears' muzzles and allowed them to tear the man to pieces.

When the body was devoured the brutes were muzzled anew, and the gypsies made them do a dance, in which the bears engaged with apparent gusto. Then the party took to the road again, and the wood cutter slid from the tree and ran to the nearest village, where he gave the alarm. A detachment of horse gendarmes happening to be stopping at the inn, took up the pursuit, and caught the gypsies within an hour.

While the men were held, one of the bears was shot, and portions of human flesh, bone and hair were found in his stomach. The gendarmes then killed the other seven bears, and made the same horrible discovery. Thereupon several of the gypsies were taken back over the route they had traveled, and it was found that six children were missing in as many Hungarian villages through which they had passed.

One of the gypsies was persuaded to turn state's evidence, and confessed that the children had been abducted to serve as food for the bears, which the band was unable to keep alive otherwise. It is feared that such has been the practice of the gypsies for a long period, which would explain the many cases of absolute disappearance of children.

The Austrian Government lately put the institution of dancing bears on the index, and kills all such animals found on Austrian soil. The Hungarian Government will now frame a law to the same effect. The whole gypsy band—20 men—will die on the gallows.

MR. WADE'S APPOINTMENT

Will Assist in Preparing Alaskan Boundary Question.

Winnipeg, March 9.—Mr. Fred C. Wade, K. C., of this city, has received notice of his appointment as one of the Candian counsel engaged in the preparation of Canada's case for the Alaska boundary commission. Mr. Wade left here today en route to Ottawa, Washington and London. He was for several years crown prosecutor and legal representative of the Canadian Government at Dawson, and has a most intimate knowledge of the Alaskan and Yukon territory in dispute between the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Shooting With Intent.

Ottawa, March 9. — In the county police court, Wilfrid Noll was committed for trial on a charge of shooting at Albert Laroque with intent to murder. The motive is said to be a difference over a woman Laroque is living with.

T. W. Scott, formerly principal of the Lucan public school, but more recently one of Blyth's most progressive merchants, has been appointed manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Blyth.

A POSTMASTER ARRESTED

Some Strange Incidents of the Poison Candy Case.

Letters of Chifferton Throw Light on a Recent Robbery.

Ottawa, March 9. Sensational developments may spring from the poisoned chocolate case, which has of late been exciting much speculation in Rat Portage. The sweetmeats were received by George Chifferton, a miner from New Brunswick. Not caring much for candy himself, he partook very sparingly, and passed the box around among his mates. All who partook of the chocolates were taken ill and the symptoms were those of poisoning. Chifferton fell under suspicion, and search of his effects led to the discovery of letters from Dalhousie, N. B. These letters threw light on a robbery of $500 which occurred last August in the postoffice of the little New Brunswick seaside resort. On that occasion Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and Detective Chamberlain, of the secret service, investigated the robbery, but although they were convinced that the thief must have been someone thoroughly familiar with the postoffice, they were unable to bring the crime home. The correspondence found on Chifferton, however, seemed to point to the guilty party, and the arrest of J. A. Johnson, the postmaster at Dalhousie, on suspicion of being implicated, was resolved upon. Yesterday Col. Sherwood was advised that the arrest had been carried out. The letters which led to this unexpected turn of events were found by Inspector Greer, who handed them to Mr. John R. Cartwright, deputy attorney-general, by whom they were transferred to the commissioner of Dominion police.

TRADE WITH COLONIES

Development of American Trade Is Jealously Watched.

London, March 9.—The development of American trade in the British colonies is watched jealously yet by many people in this country. Complaints are raised that the Americans have of late monopolized the markets of Malta for flour and oil, to the disadvantage of British trade. Formerly these articles reached Malta from London, Liverpool and Hull, but the cheaper prices quoted from New York have ousted British goods. This result is attributed to the direct service inaugurated last year by the Deutsche, Levant and Hamburg-American Lines.

O. A. C. Third Course Extension.

Toronto, March 9.—It has been decided to extend the third year course at the O. A. C., Guelph, to include nature study for two months.

Printers Ask for Increase.

Ottawa, Ont., March 9.—The Printers' Union on Saturday night decided to ask for a raise of wages, not only at the Government Printing Bureau, but from all publishers, the new scale to to into effect June 1. The demands are to raise hand setters from $12 50 to $15 a week, day machine operators from $15 to $16 50, and night operators from $18 to $20 a week.

Bold Hold Up Men.

Detroit, Mich., March 9.—Three masked highwaymen boarded a Detroit United Railway car in Delray Saturday night, and stole a gold watch from Motormen Fred Follette. Conductor Gillman Mara beat the men off with a brake iron, and did not lose anything, though one of the highway men fired three shots at him. There was only one passenger on the car, an old man, who was not disturbed.