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CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER

And With Burning the Body to Conceal the Crime.

A. A. DICKS OF BROCKTON UNDER ARREST

Thought to Have Lived By Defrauding Insurance Companies.

Four Fires In Which He Has Figured the Past Few Years—The Crime of Friday Night Said To Have Been Deliberately Planned—Insurance Men Doubt That the Body Is That of Dicks' Wife—The Body Does Not Correspond With the Description of Mrs. Dicks, Whose Life Was Insured For $19,000.

Arthur A. Dicks, upholsterer, aged 35 years, was last night arrested on the charge of murdering his wife, Mary Dicks, last Friday night. Dicks was taken in charge by Detective Verney at his new home, 1164 College-street, at about 8 o'clock, and locked up in No. 6 station.

The Crown believe that he deliberately murdered Mary Dicks for her insurance, and then set fire to his house to conceal his crime.

The facts of the case have been published hitherto, and are briefly these: At 1.30 o'clock on Saturday morning last the home of the Dicks' family, at 220 St. Helen's-avenue, was damaged by fire. Dicks escaped with his five children, and stated that his wife had started down the stairway with a lamp, had fallen and her rescue was impossible. In the morning the charred remains of a woman were discovered in the very midst of the hottest part of the blaze, with a shattered lamp some distance off.

The Large Insurance.

It subsequently transpired that Mrs. Dicks' life was insured for $19,000, distributed as follows: Sun $10,000, Covenant Mutual $5000, Home Circle $3000, Chosen Friends $1000, and that the prisoner was insured for $27,000, as follows: Sun $15,000, Covenant Mutual, $5000, Home Life $2000, Chosen Friends $2000, Home Circle $3000.

As Dicks was a man of small means and had exhausted his last dollar in paying premiums for one year, the existence of so much insurance was in itself a suspicious circumstance. These facts were brought out at the coroner's inquest, and The World made the additional discovery that on or about the time that all this insurance was put on, namely, January, 1894, $30,000 additional insurance was applied for by Mrs. Dicks in the Equitable Life and New York Life, and refused.

A premium of $184 was paid by Mrs. Dicks to the Sun Life on the afternoon immediately preceding her death. Mrs. Dicks also had made a will a week before, leaving her money to her children, with her husband as trustee of the funds.

Dicks Has a Record.

Added to these facts was the discovery yesterday made by Detective Verney, that the fire at 220 St. Helens-avenue was the result of deliberate incendiarism. Nor was this Dicks' only fire; four times has he been burned out under suspicious circumstances, each time securing goodly sums for property burned.

The Crown is acting on the theory that Dicks killed his wife immediately after the evening meal, as her stomach on examination is said to have been found full of food, recently eaten, indicative of a heavy meal of meat, potatoes, celery and pickles. As Dicks swore at the coroner's inquest that to his knowledge his wife ate nothing later than 7 o'clock, the story that she died at 1.30 a.m. will be one point in the investigation.

A Dark Mystery.

The darkest mystery in connection with the arrest and alleged crime is the fact that the chief means of identifying the body of Mrs. Dicks, a goitre on the neck, does not exist on the remains found, although that portion of the body is intact. All the clothing of the woman is missing. It may transpire that Mrs. Dicks is still alive and in hiding, and that some unknown woman has been done to death for purposes of fraud and robbery.

THE FIRE INCENDIARY.

A Five Gallon Can of Coal Oil Placed Where It Would Do Its Work.

Detective Verney was detailed to the case yesterday, and made a thorough inspection of the premises in which the tragedy took place. The furnace from which the fire is claimed to have originated was most closely examined, and a discovery made which led to Dicks' arrest a few hours after.

The furnace was found to be a "Novelty." In order to admit its erection in the shallow cellar it was necessary to sink it to the depth if 18 inches below the basement floor. Despite this precaution, the hot-air pipes, of which there were five, leading to different parts of the house, are quite close to the floor above. Though the night of the fire was a cold one, the dampers, in two of the three pipes yet intact, are turned to prevent the heat from entering the living apartments.

Tightly jammed in between one of these hot-air pipes and the floor immediately above was found a five-gallon coal oil can. Though the floor was burnt almost entirely away at this point, from the condition of this can and the position in which it was found it seemed almost impossible that it could have fallen from the shop above after the floor had been burned away.

It had evidently been placed there with malice aforethought.

The Fire Incendiary.

That the can had contained oil was perceptible from the streaks which indicated where it had escaped from the uncorked mouth, and ran, burning as it went, over the sides of the can, and the pipe upon which it lay. The can rested midway between where the pipe left the furnace and where it entered the register, and was turned with the mouth towards the furnace. The oil would escape from it and following the hot-air pipes lead the fire towards the register.

A curious coincidence is that the floor above the furnace was burned only directly over the pipe upon which the can lay. When the body was found by the firemen the head was within two feet of the register.

The fragments of the lamp which Mrs. Dicks is said to have been carrying when she fell were picked up half way up the stairway, and some distance from where the body lay.

A FIRE INSURANCE FIEND.

Suspicious Fires by Which Dicks Had Previously Benefited.

The fire in which Mrs. Dicks met her death is the fourth in which Dicks has been interested of late years. In 1889, while Dicks conducted business in Bathurst-street, his stables were mysteriously burned, and, though they contained very little of value, the insurance companies paid over $200 to Dicks.

Again, at Mimico, in 1893, fire visited him, this time destroying the house in which he lived, together with its contents. The Royal Insurance Company held a risk on his furniture for $750, and this amount they paid over.

Dicks' latest experience with fire, prior to that of Saturday last, was at Kew Beach, in April, 1894. The circumstances of this blaze occasioned suspicion in the minds of many of those most intimately acquainted with the full facts of the case. The house in which the fire occurred was the property of Mr. Josiah Barnett, 66 Gloucester-street, and was formerly occupied by the late Sir Adam Wilson. J. W. Bowden, Mr. Barrett's agent, was approached by Dicks in the latter part of March last and asked if he had on his list any quiet summer houses.

Mr. Bowden offered Dicks the choice of many. The two went over the list together, and on visiting the Beach, Dicks chose Mr. Barnett's house as being the most suitable. The reason he assigned for his choice was that the house was more isolated than were the others.

The price agreed upon was $400 for the season of three months, $50 to be paid down, the remainder before the expiration of the first month. When the matter was laid before Mr. Barnett he declined at first to accept it, as he entertained doubts concerning Dicks' ability to pay. In an interview on the matter which took place between Mr. Barnett and Dicks, the latter stated that his wife was in poor health, and he was desirous of spending the summer months in the quietest possible place. This was less than two months after Mrs. Dicks had placed $15,000 insurance upon her life and was pronounced by the physicians of the companies a good risk.

The $50 deposit was made April 7. The residence was elaborately furnished, much of the furniture having been the property of the late Sir Adam. Dicks said the mahogany equipments were not good enough for his tastes and requested Mr. Barnett to have them removed in order to make room for his own furniture. Mr. Barnett complied, and Dicks began to move his furniture in. He had had possession of the key but two days, when at 7 o'clock the evening of the second day a fire, originating in the attic completely consumed the residence and want furniture it contained.

Dicks immediately put in his claim to the Phoenix Company in which his goods were insured, for $1500. Of this amount he was allowed $917. When in conversation with Mr. Barnett a few days after the fire, Dicks attributed the origin of the fire to ghosts. He, himself, had been in the place a short time before the blaze was discovered.

IS IT MRS. DICKS' BODY?

Insurance Men Think Mrs. Dicks Still Lives—A Corpse Substituted.

The Crown has as yet no actual proof that the body which was burned was that of Mrs. Dicks. It is possible, as will be seen from the following circumstances that the body was that of another. Has some unknown woman been done to death?

Mr. A. H. Hoover, local manager of the Covenant Mutual Insurance Company of New York, took steps yesterday before Dicks' arrest was decided on to have a special investigation into the supposed death of Mrs. Mary Dicks in the fire at 220 St. Helen's-avenue, Saturday morning. His company consider they have valid reason for the suspicion that the body of the burned woman was not that of Mrs. Dicks at all, but a corpse substituted for the purpose of securing payment of the $19,000 insurance on Mrs. Dicks' life.

The Woman a Party to the Substitution.

Mr. Hoover, when interviewed, said "The fact that Mrs. Dicks was just as anxious as her husband to have the insurance placed on her life, and that she went with him and personally applied to the various companies without having been solicited in any way, leads us to believe that if there was any scheme on foot to defraud the companies she was a party to it.

"It is a remarkable fact also that the husband should have carried $27,000 on his own life, the premiums on his combined policies reaching an amount in excess of his income, which he swears was never more than $1000 per annum.

The Frequency of the Fraud.

"A number of cases have occurred of late in the United States of companies being defrauded by the substitution of a corpse to represent some living policyholder, and we are determined to sift this matter to the bottom. The fact that Dicks carried so much insurance on his life might also lead to the conclusion that they had conspired with outside parties to procure a body of either sex. In case a male was procured the husband was to disappear and the insurance to be collected on his life."

Cannot Identify the Corpse.

"The body of the dead woman is burned in such a way that it is impossible to identify it. The face and scalp and hair were burned, but the neck, which will play a most important part in the case, remains intact, although badly scorched.

"When Mrs Dicks applied for the various policies on her life a year ago last January, it was remarked that on the right side of her neck she had a goitre of some considerable size. In the medical examiner's report to the Equitable Life Insurance Company, this fact is dwelt on as the chief point for identification. Mrs. Dicks alluded to it in talking matters over with the agents, and though she kept it covered up the protruberance was much in evidence. It is a curious fact, however, that the post-mortem examination made by Drs. McConnell and Caven failed to reveal any sign of this goitre."

No Goitre to Be Found.

Dr. John McConnell said, when interviewed, "The neck we found to be intact, although the flesh was cooked. We devoted particular attention to the examination of the neck and searched for marks of strangulation. Not the slightest indication of a goitre was to be found and the condition of the neck was such that it could not have been burned away."

"Did you discover anything in the condition of the corpse to indicate that death had taken place for any considerable length of time before it was burned?" asked the reporter.

"No. The indications were that death had taken place very recently. The blood which oozed from the body was arterial and not venous, as it would have been in a case where the victim had died from natural causes. The stomach was much distended and completely full of recently masticated food, indicating that deceased had partaken of a hearty meal just previous to her death. This is a certain sign that death had been recent. The legs, arms and the flesh of the back were burned, but we found the various organs in a healthy condition. The ordinary tests applied to the lungs showed that she had not been strangled.

"You may say," added Dr. McConnell, "that I only delayed the issuance of a warrant for a coroner's inquest because I wished to make a careful investigation in compliance with my oath of office. I believe that Coroner Johnson had not taken this trouble when he issued the warrant."

The Covenant Mutual will probably act in co-operation with the other companies in securing an investigation as to whether the remains were really those of Mrs. Dicks. Detectives will be set at work to see if that lady is still alive. One thing the doctors are positive of is that the dead woman came to her death but a short time before being found. Yet another circumstance in connection with this matter is the fact that, although Dicks swore his wife wore no garment but her nightdress, not a stitch of her clothing has been found.

The prisoner will be arraigned this morning.

A STRANGE AGITATION.

Proof That There Is Nothing New Under the Sun.

Mr. Arthur Harvey, the well-known president of our leading financial institutions, in the March number of The Canadian Magazine, reproduces a scene from the politics of the old Roman Republic, which suggests interesting reflections on the current events of the present day. The number, which is for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, near King, is full of an interesting variety of articles, descriptions of thrilling adventures and fiction novel in treatment. The illustrations throughout are well suited to the subject matter.

Dr. Montague Re-Nominated.

Cayuga, Ont., March 6.—The Conservative convention for the constituencies of Haldimand and Monck met at the Court House to-day to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. J. C. Patterson, Arthur Boyle, M.P., and Hon. W. H. Montague. Dr. Montague, the present member, was nominated by Arthur Boyle, M.P., whose constituency of Monck is now wiped out. In accepting the nomination,

A. B. Ingram, M.P., Re-Nominated.

Aylmer, Ont., March 6.—The Liberal-Conservatives of East Elgin in convention renominated Mr. A. B. Ingram, the present member.

Back Broken.

The back of winter has been broken, we are now rushing on toward spring, don't fail to secure some of our all-cambric shirts, with collars and cuffs, separate at $1 each, White shirts, colored fronts and cuffs attached 50 cents each. Special prices in gloves during this month. Sword, 55 King-street east.

Can We?—Well Yes; and We Did.

Yesterday we were in receipt of a letter from Mr. Hunter, manager of the new Motel Quinte, Belleville, asking us if we could supply him with two live green turtles and 100 pounds of live lobsters, and we answered by wire, Yes, and we did. This order is for a banquet to be held on March 12, tendered to the Premier of Canada at the above hotel. Are you in it with the lobster trade? All the first families are partaking of our goods. Will you be out-to-night? Drop in and see us. We will arrange the balance. Chivrell, 96 King-street west.

Fashionable Sale.

The sale of linens and housefurnishings which took place at the rooms of Messrs. Dickson & Townsend yesterday afternoon was the attraction for a large number of ladies, who were well repaid for their attendance, as the goods were of the best class, and some excellent bargains were secured. To-day this firm will sell a small stock of worsteds and tweeds, of excellent quality, which should attract attention, after which the balance of linens and quilts will be offered.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

A Prosperous Company.

"A comparison of the business of the North American Life at the close of 1894, with what it was five years previous, shows an increase in payments to policyholders of 123 per cent., in cash income of 91 per cent., in assets of 143 per cent. and in surplus of 374 per cent. The assets amount to $1,987,446, the reserve fund to $1,564,020, and there is a net surplus of $338,216 for the extra security of policyholders."—Montreal Witness, Feb. 23, 1895. 246

Salada Ceylon Tea is delicious.

For good value in letter and blank books try Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-st. 246

Ask your grocer for Salada Ceylon Tea.

A reduction in price of Gibbons' Toothache Gum to 10c, sold by all druggists.

Cabinet Photos.

Mr. J. Fraser Bryce, photographer, 107 King-street west, cabinet photos a specialty. Appointments if desired. 246

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1286

Arlington Hotel.

This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Insurance, economical and safe, is what we all need. Join the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society, 51 Yonge-street, and you will have your want supplied. 461

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather.

The Plantation Blend.

This is a combination of fine coffees, so blended as to yield a strong, rich flavored beverage, This coffee is one which Michie & Co. recommend, above all others, to those wanting a good medium-priced coffee. They are offering it at 37c lb. ed

Salada Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Good News for Invalids.

Nothing can surpass Almoxia Wine as a restorative when the vital forces are exhausted; it is highly recommended by the medical profession all over the world. Sold by all druggists and wine merchants.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts. Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

EWART REPLIES TO McCARTHY

ARGUMENT IN THE SCHOOL APPEAL CLOSES TO-DAY.

The Manitoba School Act of '94, Amending the Act of 1890, Not Disallowed—McCarthy Argues That Separate Schools Are Inefficient, and Claims Manitoba Was Justified in Wiping Them Out.

Ottawa, Ont., March 6.—At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, held in the Council Chamber after the public proceedings in the Railway Committee room had terminated, it was decided not to interfere with the Manitoba School Act of 1894. This was the last day upon which the measure could have been disallowed. The act in question amended the much debated statute of 1890, which, on July 30, 1892, was declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be intra vires of the Manitoba Legislature. Many petitions were sent in, asking for disallowance of last year's provincial statute, and these have been duly considered, but, inasmuch as the question of remedial legislation is now being argued before the Privy Council, and the act of 1890, which the statute of 1894 simply amends, was declared to be constitutional, it has not been deemed advisable to disallow the last named statute.

Sealers Ask $425,000 Loan.

The Government to-day received a telegram signed by the British Columbia members of the Commons on behalf of the sealers, urging that the Imperial Government be asked to advance by way of a loan the sum of $425,000, the amount agreed upon between Canada and the United States as the sum to which the sealers are entitled for seizure of their vessels by the United States from 1886 to 1890. This amount Congress refuses to pay, consequently under the arrangement made last summer a commission is to be appointed to assess the damages sustained, and sealers want this sum to be advanced until a final settlement is reached. The Government immediately cabled the request to England with a strong endorsation.

Only Four Lists to Come In.

Evidently the revising officers have done their work promptly, as only four lists have yet to be received in the whole of Canada.

Owing to the fact that the hearing of the Manitoba school appeal was not finished to-day, neither Sir C. H. Tupper nor Hon. John Haggart were able to go west to Dunnville to-night.

THE SCHOOL APPEAL.

McCarthy Concludes His Argument and Mr. Ewart Begins His Reply.

The Privy Council was engaged all day in listening to the argument in the Manitoba school appeals. Mr. McCarthy held the floor until about 3.30, and then Mr. Ewart rose to reply. He had not completed his argument when the hour of adjournment arrived. Replying to a question by Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Mr. McCarthy defined national schools as those common to all people of the country. If everybody in Canada professed the same religion national schools could also be denominational schools.

Sir C. H. Tupper: Are you in favor of exclusion of religion from all schools?

Mr. McCarthy: No, and the Manitoba Government does not want to drive religion entirely from the schools.

Mr. Dickey: It is, therefore, a question of degree.

Mr. McCarthy: The question is this, Ought the schools to be under the control of the state or church? The position sought by Manitoba was the same as that which existed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where the Public schools existed. It was not fanaticism which had led Manitoba to adopt the Act of 1890. The Liberal party of the Province, except Mr. Fisher, were unanimously in favor of that act, and Mr. Fisher must have been poisoned by his partner Ewart.

Mr. Angers: Is everybody poisoned who changes his views?

Mr. McCarthy: It depends on what the change is. Proceeding, he cited the platform of the Conservatives in 1892, in which the party declared in favor of a national system of schools if the act of 1890 were declared intra vires. Clearly, then both parties in Manitoba were a unit on the question.

Separate Schools Inefficient.

He then argued that Manitoba had good grounds for wiping out Separate schools, owing to the inefficiency of the teaching and inferiority of the education given. Ninety-one French schools were in existence when the law of 1890 was passed. Thirty-six of these, despite the antagonism of the priests, had been brought "under the Public School Act. With regard to the question whether these schools were Protestant, he pointed out that the law declared them to be non-sectarian. He disputed Mr. Ewart's facts and conclusions on this point. He filed copies of the religious exercises used in the schools previous to 1890 and since. Mr. McCarthy then entered into a careful comparison of the two sets of religious exercises. What objection could there be to the reading of historical portions of the Bible and the gospels as now provided for by the regulations, arranging for the reading of a few portions of the Bible that Archbishop Lynch had assented to in Ontario when he approved the Ross Bible?

Catholics Prefer Police Schools.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell: Was the Ross Bible to be read in separate schools?

Mr. McCarthy: No; it was to be read in the public schools which were attended by many Catholic pupils. He (Mr. McCarthy) claimed that Mr. Ewart was entirely wrong, therefore, in the statement that the schools were sectarian. The object of the Manitoba Government was not to promote strife or ill-will, but the very reverse. It was a fact that today more than one-half the Roman Catholic children of Ontario were attending the public schools, 37,466 children being registered in separate and 43,797 in public schools. This showed that even in Ontario the Catholics were not anxious for separate schools. In his, McCarthy's, own county the Catholics were strong enough to support separate schools, but preferred the public schools. He noted Mgr. Satolli's decision regarding Catholic children in the States attending public schools. It was established by practice and precept that Roman Catholic children could attend public schools and, therefore, to that extent the statement of grievances in the petition was unfounded.

Mr. McCarthy, proceeding with his argument after recess, pointed to the defeat of Mr. Fisher's resolution in the Manitoba Legislature last week as showing the strong feeling in favor of Public schools in the province. As for the rest of the Dominion, he would fearlessly assert that the general opinion of both political parties throughout the country was that in the matter of education there should be no Federal interference with provincial authorities, and further, the interference now proposed would be far more humiliating to Manitoba than would have been the disallowance of the act in the first place.

The history of the New Brunswick school case was next dealt with at length, to show the reluctance of Parliament to interefere with provincial autonomy. The late Mr. Mackenzie, then at the head of the Government, was on record as having declared that, while he regretted the imposition of undoubted grievances upon the Catholics of New Brunswick, he would not assent to its remedy by violation of the constitution.

"But," said Mr. McCarthy, addressing Sir Mackenzie Bowell, "you, sir, took even a more decided and proper stand. You were opposed to the passage of any resolution calculated to invoke interference, and declined to vote for any milk-and-water amendment, inviting interposition of Her Majesty's Government."

Thus disallowance, continued Mr. McCarthy, would be less humiliating than the proposed interference in this case, in which the council was asked to take the first step to secure the passage by the Federal Parliament of a purely local law, absolute and irrevocable as regards both Legislature and Parliament itself.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell: That is, this Parliament cannot repeal or amend its own act?

Interference Dangerous.

Mr. McCarthy: Not acts passed under this section (sub-section 8, section 22, Manitoba Act). Could anything, he went on, be imagined more calculated to create disturbance than the passage of a law here at Ottawa to interfere with education in Manitoba? Let this council not forget that Manitoba was driven once to the verge of rebellion by the disallowance of her railway policy, which Sir John Macdonald subsequently had to abandon. It could not be denied that the power rested with the Federal authority to pass remedial legislation, but for that matter the British Government had ample power to pass the tea tax act which led to the American revolution. It was therefore not a question of power in the present case but of wisdom and the propriety of its exercise. To accede to the request of the applicants would be to take the first step in creating a difficulty and danger that not the youngest member in council would probably live to see extinguished. And why was it sought to be raised? Because about 10,000 half-breeds years ago passed a law in Manitoba which 100,000 intelligent people sought to abolish to-day. The council had undoubtedly the right thus to interfere, so the Judicial Committee had decided, but the question, he argued, did not carry with it the obligation to do so. He would ask the council, therefore, not to deal with this question in the light in which it was viewed in Quebec, or some other province, but in the light of what would conduce to the prosperity and welfare of Manitoba.

Mr. McCarthy concluded with a reference to personal matters. He accused Mr. Ewart of unmanliness when in the course of his previous address he had spoken of "McCarthy and his Protestant Protective Association." Now, he never had anything to do with the P.P.A., he had never even belonged to the orange order, of which body the President of the Privy Council was a distinguished ornament.

Mr. Ewart's Reply.

Mr. Ewart in reply first dealt with the personal matter introduced by Mr. McCarthy. He accepted his learned friend's disclaimer of any connection with the P.P.A. He had not intended to imply that he was connected with it. What he had said was "McCarthy and the P.P.A.," not "McCarthy and his P.P.A." Mr. Ewart referred sarcastically to John O'Donoghue's statements. In giving them to the council Mr. O'Donoghue had forgotten to produce his credentials. He (Ewart) would supply the omission; and he read from The Winnipeg Tribune the resolution passed by the Roman Catholics of St. Mary's, Winnipeg, denunciatory of O'Donoghue and his unauthorised mission to Ottawa. He pointed out that O'Donoghue's opinion of the inefficiency of the Separate schools was based upon his estimate of the ignorance of the French half-breeds.

Mr. Ewart held that if even 25 per cent. of these people could read and write it was a high tribute to the persevarance of the Catholic fathers, who, in order to instil a little education into those people, had to follow them about the country, for until very recently they led nomadic lives. Unlike the Scotch halfbreeds, who were the descendants of educated men, who taught their children, the French halfbreeds were the offspring of the roving voyageur and uncouth trapper.

No Grievance. Although a Remedy.

Dealing with Mr. McCarthy's appeal to the council not to exercise the power of remedy, Mr. Ewart said that such a plea was in contravention of the elementary principles of law. For 25 years Mr. McCarthy, M.P., had been practising before the courts, in which the maxim was that there was no grievance without a remedy. All that was required of them in these courts was to establish a grievance, and the power of court to grant a remedy, and remedy would be forthcoming. Mr. McCarthy asked them to act did not carry with it the obligation to do so. He read the opinions of counsel on that point: "The worship of what is called local autonomy which some gentlemen have become addicted to, is fraught, I venture to say, with great evil to this Dominion. Our allegiance is due to the Dominion of Canada. The separation into provinces, the right of local self-government which we possess, is not to make us less citizens of the Dominion, is not to make us of statute labor payable in certaini less anxious for the promotion of the welfare of the Dominion, and it is not argument to say that because a certain piece of legislation is within the power of a local Parliament, therefore that legislation is not to be disturbed. By the same Act of Parliament by which power is conferred upon a local Legislature the duty and power, because where there is power there is a corresponding duty, are cast upon the Governor-in-Council to revise and review acts of legislative bodies. The council, Mr. Ewart added somewhat triumphantly, would probably be surprised to learn that these sentiments were uttered by D'Alton McCarthy himself. He had delivered them in the House of Commons in March, 1889. Next Mr. Ewart dealt with the statement that the petition of right produced on Monday showing that the Manitoba bill of rights made no provision for separate schools was not a valid document, inasmuch, as Mr. McCarthy put it, as it had not been dragged out until during the school dispute in 1890. Mr. Ewart produced evidence that a copy of that bill of rights had been fyled in the Department of Justice as long ago as 1874 in connection with the trial of Lepine.

Argument will be concluded to-day.

Fined $150 for Assault

Thomas Maloney of Thurso village was charged yesterday before Recorder Champagne in Hull, with assault. On New Year's day a party of Sunday school pupils from Rockland was driving in busses through Thurso. Many of the children carried small flags, and Maloney and his brother ran after the busses snatched the flags away and tore them up. Maloney's brother, Patrick, was arrested and afterwards fined heavily for the offence, but Thomas jthe present defendant, cleared off and his whereabouts were unknown until quite recently he was found located at Deseronto, when he was arrested. Maloney, in his plea for clemency, said he mistook the pupils for a crowd of Orangemen, but this only seemed to make the case worse in the opinion of the recorder, for a fine of $150 and costs was imposed. The fine was paid.

Wilfrid has to jump from one log to another in the tall race.

THE NEW SEASON.

And the New Styles in Headgear As Seen At Dineens'.

The coming of spring cannot be long delayed, and it is well that citizens should attire themselves properly. To do this without a stylish hat is impossible, and to think of buying a new hat without seeing the new styles at Dineens' is folly.

The finest headgear in the world is at Dineens'. Remember that, when you want a hat.

Dineens' stock is the largest in Canada. The new spring hats of all the prominent English and American manufacturers are there in full variety. The firm can fit any head with a hat in any of the new styles.

In furs Messrs. W. & D. Dineen have still many bargains. The greater part of the stock, of course, disappeared during the sacrifice sale, and some has been packed away, but in several lines there are still some choice garments. These will be sold for "next to nothing" to purchasers who call early.

Dineens'—King and Yonge-streets.

'Salada" is the King of all Teas

But what have you done? If you are not a policyholder in the Mutual Life we can scarcely congratulate you. Possibly you may be one of that small number beyond the reach of want or the mutations of time. If you are, you should be congratulated, but if you are in the hurly-burly of life, taking the chances of what a month or a year may bring forth, you are foolish not to avail yourself of the protection offered by The Mutual Life. You can protect your business and your family, and the protection is immediate.

* * *

Now is a good time to do it. Hope is a delightful prerogative, but the possibilities are that you will not be any richer next Christmas than you are now, unless you make an investment at this time. Your estate will advance in value to that extent, and your peace of mind will increase tenfold.

Ask an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to show you the continuous investment policy, or write for particulars to Henry K. Merritt, Manager, 31, 32, 33 Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

"Salada" Tea is sold in lead packets only.

Berlin Wants More Sprudel.

Randall & Roos, wholesale grocers and wine merchants of Berlin, Ont., ordered yesterday from Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street, another carload of the celebrated Mount Clemens Sprudel Water, to be shipped them direct from the spring. Randall & Roos state that the people of Waterloo County will not drink any other mineral water but Sprudel.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

The Fire Enquiry.

There will be a thorough investigation into the causes of the recent big fires. This is only right, for few citizens would be satisfied without an enquiry.

There has been a thorough investigation into the merits of East Kent Ale, as compared with other brands, and as a result this celebrated brand has been pronounced absolutely the best ale in Canada.

Prof. Heys says: "East Kent Ale is perfectly pure."

There are other good ales, but East Kent is the best.

Fresh From Rotten Row.

It is with pleasure we chronicle the advent into Toronto of the latest aspirant for public favor, the Trilby scarf. This is Buckingham's latest creation, and the popular price, 50c, which Quinn is selling it at, will doubtless accord it a brilliant reception.

How to cure a cough—use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. Take no imitations.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch whisky, as supplied to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. 246

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King st

Clearing the Bonds.

To make room in their bonds for their spring importations, Michie & Co. are offering special value for a few weeks in Burgundies, clarets, etc. For example, a fine claret, bottled in Bordeaux, is offered at from $3.50 per case of quarts at 5 1-2 King-street west.

ST. THOMAS MURDER TRIAL

TRUE BILLS RETURNED AGAINST BOTH PRISONERS.

The Trial Commences This Afternoon—Hendershott and Welter Plead Not Guilty and Announce That They Are Ready for Trial—90 Witnesses for the Prosecution, 60 for the Defence.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 6.—The trial of John Hendershott and William D. Welter on the charge of murdering W. H. Hendershott will commence before Chief Justice Meredith at 1.30 to-morrow. When the prisoners were committed by the magistrate Welter was charged with the murder and John Hendershott with being an accomplice before the fact. In the indictment presented to the grand jury the prisoners were charged jointly with murder. At 4 p.m. the grand jury returned a true bill for murder against both of the accused. The prisoners were at once arraigned, pleaded not guilty and said they were ready for trial.

The prisoners, notwithstanding the confidence of their counsel, evidently realize the gravity of their position. Both were very pale and gazed around the court room in an anxious manner. Their voices trembled when pronouncing the plea of not guilty, and the nervous strain under which Hendershott was suffering was shown by the quivering of the muscles of his face and the nervous manner in which he grasped the railing of the dock.

Chief Provincial Detective Murray has worked up an unusually strong case against the prisoners. No less than 90 witnesses have been subpoenaed. The defence has about 60.

At Grand's Repository.

The special sale at Grand's Repository last Tuesday was a grand success. Sixty horses in all were sold. Good prices were obtained for 41 horses. The grey road horse "Chatham" was sold to Mr. W. H. Graham, and goes to London, Eng. The cob "Perfection" was bought by J. K. Fairbairn, city, who afterwards sold him to Mr. R. Millichamp at a handsome profit. The Shetland pony, "Dot," and outfit, sold to Mr. Heman Shepherd, Brockville. An English buyer purchased a carload of fine draught horses. Mr. Blaikie of St. Catharines bought a beautiful pair of blacks. Mr. W. Clark, contractor, city, bought a fine express horse equal to anything in the city. Col. Sweny bought "Aristocrat," a fine, heavyweight hunter, which will no doubt be heard from during the coming season. A number of cheap horses were sold at low prices. Altogether, Messrs. Silver & Smith are to be congratulated on the success of their first special sale this season. They have rented Mr. R. Bond's palace boarding stables, Sheppard-street, for the use of parties wishing to ship horses to the horse show or hold at private sale, and, judging from the activity about the repository, there is no doubt the coming season will be one of the best the old stable ever saw.

For coughs of any kind use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. It cures. Refuse imitations.

Light Snow or Sleet.

Lowest and highest temperatures yesterday: Calgary, 20—40; Battleford, 10 below—30; Winnipeg, 2—12; Parry Sound, 4—28; Toronto, 10—32; Kingston, 8—30; Montreal, 8—26; Quebec, zero—20; Halifax, 12—28.

PROBS.—South to west winds; fair and milder; light snow or sleet in northern portion.

Ask your grocer for Salada Ceylon Teas

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, the leading sculptors, have best designs and most complete facilities for turning out best work in monuments, etc., in the Dominion. Showrooms, 524 Yonge-street; works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

Beaumont Jarvis, Architect and Superintendent, Traders Bk. Bldg., Toronto. Phone 2474

Fish Story

Haddock & cod, 4 1-2c; white fish & salmon, 6c; finan haddie, 6c; black bass, 8c; pickerel, 5c, pike, 4c; perch, 3c. John Miller & Co., 77-81 Queen west. 246

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

GOVERNMENT DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST OPPOSITION CRITICISM.

The P.P.A. Leader Denounces the Attack on His Party—Bills to Amend Division Courts Act and Registry Act—Cost of Maintaining Ontario and Michigan Public Asylums.

The oratory which characterized the further debate on the budget yesterday was of a better type than any that has preceded it this session. At times the discussion was most interesting. For the Government Messrs. Gibson and Ross made excellent speeches, and Mr. St. John, in a maiden effort, eclipsed himself in behalf of the Opposition.

Mr. Thomas Gibson of Huron set the ball rolling, viewing things from the ministerial side. He started out with a little amusement at Mr. Howland's expense, characterizing the speech of that gentleman on Tuesday as a chapter on constitutional law. He admitted the member for South Toronto's contention that it was the duty of the Opposition to criticize the acts of the administration, but, at the same time, he argued that the critics should be fair and honest and not make misstatements. With another touch of humor, Mr. Gibson congratulated Mr. Marter upon being elevated to the position of leader of the Opposition, and expressed the hope that he would hold that dignified position as long as his predecessor did.

He then proceeded to reply to Mr. Marter's argument that the expenditure for civil government had increased 50 per cent. since the Sandfield-Macdonald regime, an increase far out of proportion to the increase in the population. Mr. Marter had put the figure in 1871 at $114,000; but he had omitted to state that in accordance with a solemn promise by the Sandfield-Macdonald Government the salaries of employes had been increased to $183,000. Since that time also the Bureau of Industries, the License Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Insurance and the Bureau of Mines had been added, with the sanction of, and in some instances, at the request of the Opposition. All these additions amounted to about $41,000. Deducting, therefore, these departments from the estimates of the present year, it would be found that the increase in the expenditure for civil government had only been 11 per cent., as compared with an increase in the population of 30 per cent.

Adverting to Mr. Marter's assertion that the Government were living on the capital of the province, Mr. Gibson said that in the matter of selling Crown Lands, the Ontario Government had simply followed the policy of the Dominion Government. As to the timber resources, they would not be exhausted in our day, but he was at one with Mr. Howland in regard to experimenting whether some means could not be devised whereby the timber resources of the country would be husbanded or increased.

Dr. Meacham followed with a speech from the Opposition desks, criticizing the method of the Government in doctoring the accounts so as to make it appear that there was a surplus when there was not. He urged that nearly all the items mentioned by the Treasurer as constituting a surplus were properly assets of the province, and he asserted that if any private business concern prepared such a statement as the Government prepared it would be considered as fraud.

The Provincial Secretary.

Hon. J. M. Gibson then took the floor, and for half an hour defended the expenditures of the Government on account of public institutions, taking each item in detail. He granted Mr. Haycock's request for a comparison between the cost of maintaining public asylums in the State of Michigan and in Ontario, and if his figures are correct, the leaders of the Patrons was completely answered. Mr. Gibson stated that the cost of maintenance in Ontario asylums is $127.22 per patient, the cost in Michigan being $214.91. The Ontario Government, he contended, had practised economy, whilst striving after efficiency in the conduct of these institutions; his only fear was that they had been too economical.

A Fighting New Member.

Mr. St. John made his maiden speech after recess. The member for West York was a surprise to his friends, and his answers to Messrs. Ross and Hardy, who heckled him considerably, showed the Ministers that they were dealing with no novice in the art of debate. His speech was a clear and able criticism of the Government. He commenced by urging that, in view of the fact that we have been living for some time through a world-wide financial crisis, it was the duty of the Government to be very careful and economical in the expenditure of public moneys. But, unfortunately, the affairs of this province were not conducted on the principles that governed private corporations. Constituencies to be purchased by dairy farms, electors to be corrupted by promises of public works here, and the expenditure of public moneys there, all detracted from the true principles of business.

Continuing, Mr. St. John pointed out that although the cost of living and the cost of labor had greatly decreased during the last few years, the amount paid in salaries under the head of civil government had increased from $170,345 in 1889 to $177,727 in 1894. Why had there not been a decrease in the cost of government proportionate to the general decrease? To the baneful influence of centralization of power Mr. St.