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"NOT GUILTY"---SO SAID ALL.

Reading Room Jan96
HOUSE COMMONS PO

The Jury In a Short Half Hour Turned the Hyamese Twins Loose.

BUT THE COLD HAND OF LAW STEPS IN.

The Men Immediately Re-arrested on Leaving the Prisoners' Dock on a Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud and to Murder Martha Wells Hyams.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SUMMARY

In Many Respects One of the Most Remarkable Discourses of its Kind Ever Heard in a Canadian Court—Mr. Justice Ferguson in an Address Lasting Nearly Three Hours, Practically Instructed the Jurors to Acquit the Little Fellows, and They Lost no Time in Arriving at a Verdict Accordingly—Scenes in and About the Court Room During the Last Day of the Sensational Trial and at the Time of the Reception of the Jury's Finding—Full Text of the Able Mr. Osler's Closing Remarks, as Well as the Last Charge of His Lordship.

Harry Place Hyams and Dallas Theodore Hyams were on Saturday found "Not guilty" of the charge of having on Jan. 16, 1893, killed and murdered William Chinnock Wells.

When the verdict had been formally recorded. His Lordship discharged both men, but they were at once re-arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies and murder Martha Wells Hyams.

The charge of His Lordship Mr. Justice Ferguson to the jury was in many respects the most remarkable ever delivered in a Canadian assize court. The address of Mr. Osler was concluded at 12.20, and a moment later the learned judge took up his task. During his address of two hours and forty minutes he expressed his opinions of the evidence with a force and clearness that left no doubt in the minds of either jurymen, counsel or spectators of his views on the whole case. "That is the way I look at it. You may see it in another light, and hold a different opinion," was a remark which frequently fell from His Lordship's lips.

How Mr. Osler Affected the Twins.

While Mr. Osler was reviewing on behalf of the Crown the evidence which he claimed pointed the finger of guilt at the prisoners, the accused men sat in the dock as motionless as statues and without a trace of color or life in their faces. As His Lordship's charge proceeded the faces of both men brightened with the hope that his words inspired within them, that the verdict of the jury could be none other than that of acquittal.

When Mr. Osler had stated to the court the grounds upon which he asked for a reserved case, the prisoners were conducted by their guards from the dock to their cells.

Has Mrs. Dallas Changed?

Mrs. Dallas Hyams had sat during the afternoon in the northwest corner of the grand jury box. As her husband passed her on the way to his cell from which he was to return to hear the verdict that to him meant life or death, she reached out her hand and grasping his gave it a feeble shake, but it was noticed that there was a complete absence of the display of affection which took place before the jury at the May trial. Mrs. Hyams at once retired and was not seen again in the court room.

The Jury Wanted to Ballot.

Exactly seven minutes after the jury had retired a loud knock was heard at the door through which they had passed into the jury room. A murmur ran through the court room that an agreement had been reached, and for the moment there was a bustle of excitement. Sheriff Mowat answered the call, which proved to be only a request for paper for use as ballots.

The Jury With Its Verdict.

The application of Mr. Osler for a new trial had been concluded, Mr. and Mrs. Wellman had taken leave of their friends in the court room and hurried away to catch the out-going train for their home in New York. A buzz of conversation ran through the court room until 4.35, when the rapping on the jury room door was again heard. As before it was answered by Sheriff Mowat, who, on receipt of the message, summoned His Lordship from his private room. Everyone knew that a verdict had been reached and a hurrying of feet and uneasy moving about of chairs was followed by a silence almost of death. Every sound was hushed and every eye was turned to the room through which the jury must enter. Slowly the men to whom the fate of the twins had been entrusted by their country filed into their places.

The Twins Looked Happy

The jurors looked satisfied. They walked with the quick, anxious step of men who had come to the end of a long and wearisome task.

High Constable Jones was calling the names of the jurymen when the prisoners emerged through the eastern door of the court room. The cheery look on their countenances told that they fully anticipated an acquittal at the hands of their fellow-countrymen. They walked with a step that was more elastic and steady than they have for many days.

The Tragic Moment.

When the fomalities of court procedure were passed Constable Jones put the question: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict."

William Frisby, who had been appointed foreman, rose from his chair and in a low, but distinct voice, answered: "We have."

A painful pause followed, the foreman evidently waiting for the clerk to ask another question. All eyes turned toward him and when he had realized that the court was waiting to hear the words, he said: "NOT GUILTY," and settled back into his chair, with a heavy sigh of relief.

Their Freedom Was Brief.

The verdict was formally rendered and Mr. Johnston and Mr. Lount arose and asked for the discharge of the prisoners. On behalf of the Crown, Crown Attorney Dewart asked that the prisoners both be held on a charge of conspiracy to defraud insurance companies and murder Martha Wells Hyams, and also that Harry be held on a charge of forgery. The Sheriff informed His Lordship that he had not been requested by the Crown to hold the prisoners, and they were discharged. For two short seconds they breathed theair of freedom. They had taked four steps from the prisoners' dock and were shaking hands with their counsel, when Detective Alf Cuddy stepped forward and re-arrested them on the charge already named.

Back to Their Old Quarters.

The twins were escorted by Detective Cuddy and County Constable Burns to the awaiting cab and hurried away to the jail, where the last nine months of their lives have been spent.

HOW THE MORNING OPENED.

The Crowds Increased in Anticipation of the End.

The bright, frosty morning brought out hundreds of people desirous of hearing the balance of Mr. Osler's address, and the constables at all the doors had their hands full in keeping away the crowds who eagerly sought admission. More people endeavored to get into the court room Saturday than on any previous day of the trial, but unless they had an order from the Sheriff or else belonged to the same lodge as the doorkeeper, their efforts were in vian. Many of them, with "side-door" propensities, hied themselves to Court-street lane, thinking to get in by the back entrance, but there the doors were even more strongly guarded than in the front.

The Twins Arrive.

It was 9.15 when the hacks containing the prisoners and their escort drove to the rear of the Court House and the crowd eagerly tipped forward to get a glimpse of the faces of the men who are to know their fate in a few hours.

The twins alighted from the coupe with a firm, brisk step, but their appearance would suggest that they had passed a sleepless night. With a smiling nod of the head and a cheery "Good morning," Harry Hyams returned the greeting of The World's young man. The prisoners were quickly ushered through the crowd, and entered the court at the rear west door.

A steady stream of citizens, many of them ladies, continued to apply for admission, but the court was crowded long before 10 o'clock.

It was a mixed group that waited outside in the hope that some influential friend would arrive who could carry them past the constable on guard, but they were doomed to disappointment, and from remarks overheard will not mention the constables in their prayers for many moons.

They Made no Distinction.

Mr. J. W. St. John, M.L.A., Manager Smith of the Ferry Co.; John Gregg, foreman of the jury at the former trial; prominent lawyers and business men, many accompanied by ladies, had to submit to the inevitable, and turn their steps homeward. Many ladies came alone, but the men on the door were not ladies' men by any means, and no distinction was made.

Barristers Johnston, Horn and Murdoch entered the court at 9.45, and were curiously criticized as they passed.

Girls Fooled the Constables.

Judge Ferguson came along, accompanied by two ladies, five minutes afterwards. Here an amusing incident occurred. Two ladies had been refused admittance ten minutes before, and had been lingering longinly on the outskirts of the crowd. Noticing the judge approaching, the youngest of the two maids, a bewitching damsel, with brown eyes and drugstore hair, conceived a bright idea, which she expressed in a monotone to her companion. "Say, let's try and get in with the judge; they'll think we belong to his party." The World's young man watched with interest the development of the scheme, and was delighted to see it succeed. The two girls got in front of the judge, who pushed his way through the crowd, which had entirely forgotten any respect it may have had for the court, in their eager desire to obtain ingress themselves. Keeping close to His Lordship, the girls passed coolly through the narrow entrance. The doors were finally barred, and the crowd dispersed in bitter disappointment at their failure to see the twins or hear Mr. Osler's mighty marshalling of the facts with which the Crown seek to bring conviction to the prisoners.

Out On Adelaide-street.

All day there was an immense rush of people at the front entrance of the Court House, all clamoring for admittance, and the constables were constantly called upon to use harsh means to carry out the Sheriff's orders.

A Victoria-street barrister was the victim of rather hard usage. He was desirous of keeping an appointment with Barrister Hoskin in the Civil Assize Court, and explained his mission to the constable, who refused, however, to let him pass. The lawyer insisted and endeavored to get by, whereupon the constable called the assistance of several of his brethren, and the lawyer was forcibly ejected, after he had made a good fight against big odds. His apparel was damaged and he was slightly hurt, but his dignity suffered most, as the disturbance had provided a vast amount of amusement for the large number of ladies who were blocking the stairway.

The injured barrister has caused a letter to be sent to the Sheriff demanding that amends be made, and making charges against constables whom he names for exceeding their duty.

Several citizens complain bitterly of the high-handed manner in which they were treated by the specials, but, of course, allowance must be made for the crush and the stringent orders under which the men were laboring.

MR. OSLER CLOSES.

The Crown's Chief Counsel Shows the Twins but Little Mercy.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Mr. Osler resumed his argument for the Crown.

"You will remember," said he, "the prisoners owed Richard Lane somewhere between five and six hundred dollars at the date of the occurrence; it was running at interest of 5 per cent. per month. You should also recollect that the insurance on Wells' life was, to the knowledge of the prisoners, then soe $38,000, there being a $5000 accident policy which turned out afterwards to be of no value, bur which apparently was then thought to be good, because if you will remember the evidence of young Randolph Wright, Harry Hyams stated he expected to get compensation for the injury to his hand from the same company which carried the insurance on the life of the deceased.

"Then I should also point out that up to the 19th of April, the day after the $2500 cheque was drawn by Martha Wells, Richard Lane was paid by a cheque for $745. Dr. King was also a creditor at that time for some $250; evidently an account of long standing—the operations that he had performed upon the Prisoner, H. P., having been a year or more before that date. There is also evidence of their being extremely pressed for money, in the fact that the repairs Roberts did in December, for a small amount, he had a great difficulty in collecting for.

On That Fatal Morning.

"Now, what happened on the morning of the 16th? That, of course, gentlemen, is the all-important question. Did the prisoners keep the appointment they had made the night before with Wells? He was wanted early; he was wanted to meet the prisoner H. P. Hyams on some business. What business? Is it shown there was anything to be done in the warehouse? Is it shown by any customer or person offering furniture for sale that they were wanted? Is there anything suggested which would occasion their meeting on that morning in the warehouse? The occasion would be within the prisoners' knowledge; it is a matter they could suggest to their counsel; it is a matter that could be hunted out, but there is absolute silence with reference to it.

"Now, when we come to consider the events of that morning, you must bear in mind the prisoners are here surrounded by witnesses friendly to themselves. The story of Dr. King, the story of Fox, the story of Dr. Aikins, the story of Mrs. Pengally, the story of Richard Lane, are the stories of those who are in sympathy with the accused. We find Dr. King, we find Dr. Aikins at once, after the arrest in the office of the defendant solicitors; Fox also there. I don't say there was any harm in it; I don't say there was impropriety in it, or any harm in it; but I point it out as a difficulty in the Crown's way in getting at exactly what took place. The difference between examination in chief and cross-examination makes all the difference in the world. You listened to these witnesses being examined in chief. These were the witnesses that we had, to use my learned friend's expression, to feed from their former evidence; you listened to them being cross-examined and it was a constant assent to the propositions my learned friends made. Bear that in mind; it is a complete answer to the suggestions of my learned friend with my having refreshed their memory with evidence they gave before.

A Suggestive Conclusion.

"Now with these general remarks upon the class of testimony the Crown has to deal with, what is the first development we have? The first development is from Dr. King's testimony; and the importance of that development is that we find that dead body in the possession of these prisoners—killed by violence. And if you find two men in a room and the body there of a third, fresh killed by violence, what presumption arises? Have they to show it was accident? Have the Crown to show it was designed? If there is an apparent and reasonable accident to account for it, then the onus is upon the Crown to show design; but if there is nothing reasonable; if there is nothing probabe; then they have to account for that dead body lying there, and to account for the violence that has brought about the death. Are the prisoners in that plight? It is manifest, it is clear that unless a reasonable accident is suggested, is shown to be probable, they must answer for that death. The body is yet warm when Dr. King comes; so warm that he feels anxiously for the pulse. Now, Dr. King puts his visit between 9 and 10 o'clock; I will treat of time as a whole afterwards.

"The next to come—that is, after Dr. King had gone—is Fox. These are the two witnesses first seeing the body and describing the circumstances. The next is Humphrey, and the next is Humphrey's assistant, and then Atkink. Fox tells his story in a believable sort of way; but there is one matter of extreme improbability with reference to his story; and that is the having told it at the saloon where he got a drink and the people coming over. It is a very curious thing that neither Crown nor defence have been able to put into the box any single visitor of that kind on the premises. If any parties were allowed in that building beyond those named there is no record or trace of them; none of them seemed to come forward. Is not Fox there mistaken? Is not his visit to the saloon later on? It would appear almost impossible that there could have been these visitors, for we find when Miss Lattimer comes the doors are locked; we find that care was taken in that way and we find that the news of the occurrence did not spread; did not even reach White's office, adjacent to 11 King-street, till about a quarter to one.

Who Changed the Body?

"Now, there is great discrepancy as to the position of the body in the cellar. Some put the feet to the east, others to the south-east, and others to the south, but all place it with the head towards the weight shaft. Is there any indication of manipulation and change by the prisoners between the visits of Dr. King and Fox? The descriptions as to the sides of the weight do not agree and the weight is standing in a totally different place; when Fox saw the body there were mitts on the hands and spectacles on the face, but these were not there when King came. Who made the change? Were they arranging for the inevitable visitor, the coroner? If there is no other conclusion, give full weight to it. Just think what there must be in the mind of a man who, in charge of a dead body, dresses it up. There can be only one meaning to it."

The blood on the clothes of Dallas and Harry was also referred to by Mr. Osler, who said that in all fairness to the prisoners it must be said that this was compatible with the theory of accident. The wounds on the face were dealt with and the attention of the jury drawn to the utter failure by the defence to account for the glass in the wound over the right eye. Great stress was laid upon the evidence showing the existence of the wound over the the left eye.

Re the Medical Testimony.

"The defence say," said Mr. Osler, "That we did not ask the medical experts about it. We did ask the medical men about it and their evidence shows that if that wound was due to violence, it was not inflicted by the weight."

The jurymen were reminded that the medical evidence for the defence did not clear the prisoners of the charge of murder. All the doctors agreed that there must have been two blows. The boy beyond doubt was unconscious when he received the crushing blow. Upon this one great central fact al lagree. Dr. Cameron says that upon the assumption that the men were innocent, the theory of the defence was a possibility and not a probability. "When it was reduced to a possiblity you must look at the light of what went before and what followed after, and then see if you can take that possibility in.

The Jury Should Experiment Also.

"The theory of Prof. Baker was upon the assumption that the first blow engaged the head and carried it down before it. The evidence for the defence says that no such blow was ever given, and therefore Prof. Baker's evidence shows the theory of the defence to be impossible.. If the weight was in the position in which Preston says it was, there was no need for Wells to look up the shaft at all. All that was necessary was to let the weight down, and put the hook in its proper place.

"Prof. Baker, in illustrating how the head would fall when struck as described by Mr. Johnston, used a watch chain. In referring to this Mr. Osler asked the jurymen to take a watch chain to the jury room, tie a lead pencil in it to represent the rigidity of the back bone, and see if they could induce it to fall perpendicular as suggested.

"Is it possible," said the counsel, "that by an accident, almost a miracle, should take place just at a happy time for these prisoners, or are they the designing suggestions of men with their lives at stake? You must read the mechanical and medical expert in the light of what preceded and followed the death."

Time Cuts but Little Figure.

In speaking of the knock-down blow, Mr. Osler asked if a blow from an ax, engaging with the internal angular process would not cause the fracture found there, and break in the malar bone. All say there was a knock-down blow, and the method of it is immaterial. The question of time was not important, as in this case a man mould be alive in one minute and dead the next. The time between life and death could be counted in seconds. The sounds heard by McCarthy might be expected when the skilful murderer was at work. "I would expect," said Mr. Osler, "to find the skilful murderer going upstairs to drop the weight and the cage so as to make a noise."

The contradictions in the defence on the question of time were pointed out by Mr. Osler, who said that if Nell, Collins and Jessiman were right, Barber Westcott was wrong, and if Westcott was right the others were wrong. Opposed to all this was the only statement that Dallas is known to have ever made, that he went to write a letter to his wife; he threw off his coat, heard the weight fall, and rushing downstairs, he fainted over the body of the prostrate boy.

Dallas Conflicting Stories.

"Dallas never claimed he was at the barber shop or at White's," Mr. Osler said, "but when pleading women asked to know how it happened he tells them, 'I was there; I heard it fall; I went down; the weight was on him; I fainted.' They want you to believe this. Is that an answer to it? Does not it stamp the evidence that the defence have brought as to the time and movements of the prisoners with more than doubt? Before we analyze what should be done with these witnesses let us see just what the statements made by the prisoners were; let us take the hook. To Dr. King H. P. Hyams stated that deceased had been struck by the weight and they had got the weight off the head. The accident occurred apparently when H. P. Hyams was there; according to Dr. King, the weight had come down the shaft, and they had taken it off. He says they had explained to him the hoist was out of order, and that the weight had been caught, and fell and struck him on the head; he attempted to get him out from under the weight; can't say whether he said 'me' or 'my brother' or 'we'; only three were present; Dallas said 'Thank God, you have come'; H. P. said at my office he did not think he was dead; whether 'we' or 'I' was used is vague; might have used either. Humphrey remembers H. P. Hyams telling him the weight had fallen from the shaft and struck Wells, and that it had come off the hook and struck him when he was looking up the shaft. H. P. Hyams heard the weight fall"

Harry Also as a Versatilist

Mr. Osler read the different statements made by Harry Hyams as to the discovery and how the accident occurred, and it was pointed out that in none of these did Harry Hyams deny being there when the accident occurred.

"Just consider these statements, which are of the utmost importance in this case. Are they consistent with the evidence the defence set up? Are they consistent with an alibi set up? Are they consistent with the absence of the prisoners? To three witnesses H. P. Hyams said he was there. Wherever Dallas speaks of it he says he was there Both were there and heard the crash; Dallas at one time fixing the weight and it drops; Dallas at another time writing in the office, and heard the crash; H. P. Hyams at another time in the office, and runs out after hearing the crash and meets Dallas on the stairs. By these things you test and determine between guilt and innocence. Were they there? Both have said they were. Did they hear the crash? Did it happen when both were there? Both have said so. Then what possible weight can you give to the evidence of those brought here to suggest that they were not? Can you waive for a moment McCarthy's evidence as to time? My learned friend says I cross-examined McCarthy unduly, but I cross-examined him with a knowledge of what these men had said, and with a knowledge that was inconsistent with McCarthy's story. If it was the weight he heard fall, then was it the weight Dallas or H. P. Hyams said they heard fall? Was it the weight they or either of them started?

McCarthy is Touched Up.

"McCarthy's evidence, as I said last night, may be all true, excepting the putting on or the putting back of the clock. Was he fairly tested on these matters? How does he show up in the witness-box? The man who had had a good situation for a long time and a man who is apparently going down hill ever since until this summer he is taking short engagements on steamboats running out of Buffalo—a trip on one, a fortnight on another. I cannot show what character a man has got except by cross-examination, and I can't put men in the box to say what McCarthy's character is. I can't put men in the box to say they knew his character or to say they would not believe his statements on oath. But the treacherous witness is the witness on the borderland; the witness who hears a suggestion of the story wanted; who is willing to swear to exact time, when, according to the ordinary memory of man, he could not and ought not to do so, and I fairly tested such men by trying their record. I asked McCarthy questions about his business, but he could not tell me. Now if a man's memory does not help him to remember the strong points, how are you to believe a man who says at that moment I stood with three eggs in each hand.

"I submit to you upon the statements of the prisoners, McCarthy is excluded; I submit to you upon his cross-examination, he is excluded. It is impossible that he should so remember.

Gardipy's Magnificent Memory.

"Take Gardipy as another. He was gone as a witness for the defence when he said he took out his watch, and it was 8.35 when Harry sat down in that chair that morning. He was gone as a witness for the defence when he said he took out his watch and it was 5 minutes to 9 o'clock when he left. There was nothing to identify H. P. Hyams with that death till two years after; there was nothing to make Gardipy remember that fact as he gives it. He might just as well say he timed every customer he shaved, and he could pick out men for years and years and say he knows.

"How can Rammage swear to the time? Rammage swears apparently to what Horn suggested at the first interview; he asks him to come back; Horn makes his suggestions and statements, and when the second interview takes place the accommodating memory of Mr. Rammage had spanned the trouble and come to the exact time.

Dr. Aikins Was Remiss.

"Dr. Aikins," Mr. Osler submitted, "was manifestly trying to justify himself for not holding an inquest. He should have thought that the doctor would have taken a different course, having regard to the fact that he was not in possession of the full facts. The evidence of the Prestons was not believable, because it was not consistent. At one court he fails to mention several matters which after he gets more light, and has a better understanding of what was wanted, are perfectly clear in his memory. Then came the tests of the Wednesday following, when according to the evidence the office was locked. They said that Crone was there; why was Crone not called? Wouldn't he say what friend White has said?

"When the evidence of McMillan came up for consideration, the piece from which the projection was alleged to have been sawn off, and the portion of the floor taken from the warehouse, were used as object lessons before the jury, and from which suggestions were thrown out to the jury on the probability of the weight catching. Is it not all evidence of despair?" asked Mr. Osler.

Aylesworth is Upheld.

"I have in my mind the abuse of Mr. Aylesworth by Mr. Lount. Well, now, how did his evidence strike you? Was it that of an honest man, telling the truth or a man whom you should not believe. It occurred to me my learned friend put in seven hours' cross-examination of Aylesworth and he came out just where he started. It is for you to say. But does the Crown's case depend upon Aylesworth's evidence to any great extent? Exclude it and what is gone. Does not his story fit in with everything else? Was there any occasion for the strong language of my learned friend? Was Aylesworth there that morning? There is evidence to show he was not. Why was he not there? Because he was sent on an errand. There was an agreement to give Wells $2500 in five years.

"Mrs. Aylesworth swears distinctly to this, but she was not abused or contradicted; now, the point I see in that is this, that he tells how it occurred to him; the test of an honest man. He says, no, I can't remember; I won't say Harry Hyams was present then. Is it not one of the best proofs Aylesworth's story is true?"

Harry as a Conspirator.

The events that foolwed the death were revived in detail. "H. P. Hyams got a certain portion of the money, but the time comes when Martha Wells learns that their is something wrong. She flees from him; she is afraid to remain longer in his presence, because of his influence over her. He can get no more money and he must find out her hiding place. He leads her friends to believe that he is in receipt of a monthly allowance. He is given her address; he finds the girl, and pleads and argues with her for 24 hours. There is to be no mistake this time. The wedding must take place on the following Tuesday, and then follows the absorption of the rest of the money.

Mr. Osler's Last Remarks.

In conclusion Mr. Osler said: "I have done what I could to present these facts to you on the part of the Crown; we have done all that could be done to bring light on this transaction; the defence, as was their right, hedged themselves behind all the technical rules of the present law. It was their right. Our criminal law has been built up from age to age, and the prisoners are hedged in by technical rules made by judges at times when every excuse was made to let the prisoners off because the punishment was greater than the crime than when men were hanged for larceny and minor offences; rules—merciful rules—were built to protect men, when judges were more merciful than the law, and these rules remain. Aids to the defence; aids they are entitled to; limits of the Crown's right which must be observed. But with all these difficulties, what has the Crown done? Have they brought this home to these prisoners? The Crown has done all

Continued on page two.

COMRADES IN THE BETTING CRUSADE.

MESSRS. DUMOULIN and PATTESON, together:

Oh! We'll jump on it together!
We're down on it. You bet.

HOLMES MUST HANG.

The Application For a New Trial Refused.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED UPON HIM

The Date of Execution Not Yet Decided.

Holmes Hears the Terrible Message Without Showing Any Emotion—Returned to Prison and a Death Watch Placed Over Him—Now There is Talk of Appealing the Case to the Supreme Court.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for having caused the death in this city of Benjamin F. Pitezel, was this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, refused a new trial and sentenced to be hanged. The opinion denying the accused a new trial was delivered by Judge Arnold, it having been concurred in by Judges Thayer, Wilson and Arnold, who heard the application for a new trial. Judge Arnold then pronounced the death sentence.

Holmes, who had been brought into court to hear the opinion, was not affected by the adverse decision, and when Judge Arnold, in deliberate tones, sentenced him to be "hanged by the neck until dead," the air of apparent indifference which was so manifest throughout the celebrated trial, was not deviated from by the alleged multi-murderer.

Holmes was then returned to the county prison, and a death watch was placed over him. The date of the execution will be fixed by Governor Hastings.

The opinion covers 37 typewritten pages, and Judge Arnold occupied an hour in its delivery Every phase of the noted case was gone into and the 15 points raised by the defence in the application for a new trial were disposed of seriatim.

It is believed that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Crystal Theatre Next Week.

Manager Young of the Eden Musee will present to his patrons the coming week a positive novelty in the way of a female barber's contest, which comes direct from Huber's Museum, New York city. The contest will be taken part in by six handsome young lady barbers, who will be pleased to attend to the wants of any Musee patron who may call upon them. A large space will be set apart in the lecture hall, which will be arranged to represent an elaborate barber shop, where the ladies can be seen constantly during the hours the house is open. Prof. Geo. Rich, the scientific horseshoer, will remain another week to interest the many horsemen of Toronto. One of the best shows of the season is promised in the theatre. for stage ..N-oStlaxfm Monoddso ...

How to Make Tokay "Cup."

Tokay "Cup," made from the celebrated California Tokay (Santa Clara Valley Vineyards), is now so popular that we have had cards printed with instructions how to make it. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Vin d'Ete Champagne. We have over 300 cases in stock. The only fault ever found with it is that the price seems low for a choice wine. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.