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SIXTEENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 29 1895. ONE CENT.

GREAT FORENSIC BATTLE.

The Struggle For the Lives of the Twins Still Goes On.

MR. JOHNSTON SPEAKS SIX HOURS

He Asks For Acquittal Not on Sentiment But on Facts.

Mr. Lount, in a Brilliant Oratorical Effort, Begins His Plea for Harry Hyams—Aylesworth, as Usual, Comes in for the Lion's Share of Abuse—The Great Trial Promises to Go Into Next Week—Crowds Clamoring for Admission to the Court Room—Many Ladies in Attendance.

For six hours yesterday the jury in the great Hyams murder trial listened to the impassioned and eloquent appeals of Mr. Johnston and Mr. Lount on behalf of the twins who are accused of the murder of Willie Wells. The closing scenes of this great trial are as remarkable as those features which have already distinguished it as one of the most romantic in criminal records. The address of Mr. Johnston occupied six hours in all, and when court adjourned last evening Mr. Lount, who is recognized as one of the most brilliant orators of the Canadian Bar, had spoken for two hours, scarcely reaching, even in that time, the great body of evidence which has been piled up day after day for three weeks past. His address will occupy all of to-day's sessions, Mr. Osler opening to the jury Saturday morning.

Thousands of people yesterday sought admission, only to be turned away, not even a foot of standing room being available in the Assize room. The gallery was crowded more than on any previous day by ladies who were anxious to hear the addresses of the counsel. Mrs. Francis L. Wellman occupied a seat at her husband's side by the barristers' table. Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston was present and heard the pathetic closing words of her husband's great effort.

Aylesworth the Crown's Pet Witness.

When court resumed Mr. Johnston continued his address to the jury. He said he proposed to deal with the question of fact; he left the eloquence and sentiment to Mr. Lount; he left the suspicions to the learned counsel for the Crown. Then counsel adverted to the insurance phase of the case. He said it was on Aylesworth's testimony and on his testimony alone that one solitary word had been heard with respect to the insurance. It was only the bias, the prejudice, the suspicious mind of the pet witness for the Crown, Aylesworth, that warped the insurance. And what is the basis of his testimony? This only: That the first word about insurance was spoken a couple or weeks before the policy was taken. No constant pressure being brought upon Wells by the prisoners was shown. Then Aylesworth admits that for weeks the insurance agents haunted the premises, pressing upon Aylesworth and Wells the necessity of the insurance and the desirability of taking out an endowment policy. The Hyamses had nothing to do with it. The Crown claims that Harry Hyams was to pay Wells $2500 for the loan of his life. All Aylesworth says is that he heard something of this character. He does not say that he ever heard either of the prisoners say anything about the $2500. Mrs. Aylesworth, it is true, says that it was represented that Willie Wells would benefit to the extent of $2500 in five years by carrying the policy. But how very far apart is this testimony from the vivid imagination of the Crown.

"Have you any doubt in view of the evidence given to you that the Hyamses were cranks upon the subject of insurance? There are men who insure year after year, who take out new kind of policies, who are tempted by the inducements of agents and by the prospects held out before them; there are men who take out policies which they never could hope to carry through. Agent Grundy himself says that a large percentage of these policies are dropped every year. Dallas Hyams was then applying for policies upon his own life, in fact a short time afterward he got his life insured for $50,000. The man who could not remember what the words were he himself used upon his oath undertook to say what the words used by Dallas were three years ago and over, at a time when there was nothing to impress them upon his mind.

A Small Mistake With Great Issues.

"Is he not mistaken? Was not the fact, as we have shown it to be the fact, that Dallas was then applying for $50,000 on his life, some of it, perhaps the whole of it? About the month of November we find that Dallas Hyams actually had upon his life $50,000 in endowment policies. Just one of those cases in which a little mistake would make all the difference; the memory of the man who believed the hook and cage were both in the basement at the same time might play very sorry tricks when it comes to recall the exact conversation of a subject he had no concern in at that time.

"If my learned friend's contentions are correct they had killed this young man, Harry married his sister and came into a great deal of her property, and yet nearly two years afterwards we find Dallas still continuing to pay these heavy premiums; still seeking to reinstate his lapsed policies; still endeavoring to keep up these $50,000 policies which he had taken out when there was not a breath of suspicion with reference to what had taken place on the 16th of January, 1893, more than a year and a half before. And yet so hard pressed are the Crown to gather up a little suspicion that they rake up that and say this man Dallas Hyams—whether for purposes of his own or not, I shall deal with later on—only received a few thousand dollars, and we say for business purposes; that man, notwithstanding that, was willing to pay out $4,000 for life insurance, as a cloak for a thing that had passed out of existence, and on which there was not the slightest suspicion.

"It is on arguments of this kind the Crown seek to convict these men, and when we come to examine the facts we find outside of the suspicion attached to it by the Crown that there was nothing whatever to base their assumption upon.

Not the Man to Look Back.

"Now, when we find men attempting to carry out a scheme like this we find some attempt to make it successful. The man who has murder in his heart does not put his hand to the plow and look back; the man who has the evil spirit within him which will induce him to kill a young man in the prime of life, who has evil spirit enough to marry that man's sister three or four months after—that man having once put his hand to the plow, I say, is not the man to look back. And yet the whole of this insurance scheme which the Crown seek to gather around Harry Hyams especially arose from the fact that these men insured young Wells and Aylesworth for a small amount. Having said this, I wish you to consider it carefully. Having said just what Aylesworth said they did say, the Hyamses dropped completely out of the insurance question and their hand was not seen again, either by way of inducement, persuasion or representation, or by act or deed or thought until that policy was taken out on the life of young Wells."

It was pointed out by Mr. Johnston that the investment of the money with the prisoners was first spoken of by Aylesworth himself. "Starting with the loan of the $3000," said Mr. Johnston, "we find Wells and Aylesworth employed by these men. Aylesworth himself said that when he first went to the office at 11 King-street west the prisoners were conducting a mercantile agency, and that, long before Wells or the $3000 was spoken of. Aylesworth tells us that the money was offered back to himself and Wells even before it was due. Did that look like a scheme to kill young Wells in January, 1893?" The colecting of the money after the death of Wells was reverted to, and Mr. Johnston continued:

"Mr. Aylesworth assists in getting this very insurance money and puts the case on the ground of an accident at the time when he applied for it. Dr. Aikins was asked to make an affidavit, a matter which naturally slipped his memory, and this affidavit was flourished triumphantly in his face by the learned counsel for the Crown, as if something terrible had been discovered against the character of Dr. Aikins. But Dr. Aikins was man enough to say, "Oh, yes, I had forgotton all about it. I did swear to it.' Dr. Aikins' affidavit was made, perhaps without a true knowledge of the facts, but seeing what he thinks took place, he makes affidavit that it was an accident and the money is paid over.

Aylesworth and Blood Money.

"Then, strange to say, having these suspicions in his mind; suspecting his employers, Dallas and Harry Hyams, of murdering his brother-in-law, Aylesworth continues in their employment some six, eight or nine months after the 16th January, 1893; he puts his hand out every weeks and draws his $15 of the blood money, if blood money it was, arising through the death of his brother-in-law, young Willie Wells; he alows this man to come with his soul steeped in murder and crime, with the avowed object and intention of marrying his wife's sister; he visits his house day after day, night after night, just as he had done before until the marriage took place. Believing that Harry Hyams had a hand in the death of his brother-in-law, he goes on in his employ, continues to transact business with him and takes his wages week after week as they came due. Aye, more than this, of this very money which, according to Aylesworth's suspicions at that time, and which is borne in his mind ever since and which is the source of all this trouble, Aylesworth, six or eight months after the money had been paid over, takes $4750 of these bills, wet with the blood of his brother-in-law, and then comes here to cast suspicion on these men. After what he has done, after his own conduct for six or eight months after the funeral, he asks you to say these men are guilty of a serious crime.

"If Aylesworth had received $28,000, aye, had he received half of that, $14,000, would you have heard of his suspicions to-day, and of his suspicions given to the detectives and Crown officers in working up this case? And yet the fact whether he received it or Hyams received it makes no difference as a matter of law or fact in the position the Hyamses occupied in regard to the case. That is the story of the insurance told by the Crown's own witness.

Wells' Ability to Pay the Premiums.

"Then we have the fact that Wells, of his own accord, went to insurance companies for insurance on his own life. Wells had told Grundy that he had money coming to him from a small estate in England. He also said he had an interest in a farm at Pickering, all of which may be perfectly correct. We have no evidence on that question, the Crown has left us entirely in the dark. It may be true Wells said I have an interest in a farm at Pickering and in an estate in England, and that by a little economy and by sticking along with the Hyamses get ten or twelve dollars a week and he satisfied himself in that respect and Mr. Grundy had the policy issued to him. That is the story which does not carry one particle of evidence against the Hyamses. Remember it is not enough for the Crown's theory that Harry Hyams got any benefit out of the insurance. The theory of the Crown is that the scheme to kill was originated on the 8th of February, 1892, when Wells and Aylesworth were brought from Oshawa to go into their place of business; that resulted in Wells' death on the 16th of January, 1893, and that Hyams subsequently got a portion of the money. That is the Crown's theory.

"The whole scheme the Crown must rely upon, or rely upon nothing. Let me deal to some extent with the business and tell you how it strikes me. I may be wrong; you know just as much about business matters as I can tell you, and it will take but a few minutes to point out the way in which the business relations of these people took place and the way the Crown say they are connected with the case.

"I have examined Aylesworth's testimony very fully and he is the only man who speaks on behalf of the Crown as to the business arrangements."

Lane Should Be in the Dock

"Lane says this very warehouse which the Crown says these two men took with a view of killing Wells was taken at his suggestion, and they might as well put Lane in the box beside the prisoners and ask you to convict him on such testimony as they ask you to convict the prisoners on. Palin, an auctioneer, who was doing business with them, was sent to look at warehouses for the purpose of recommending a suitable one. No enquiry or investigation was made to see if they could get an elevator to kill Wells. Palin goes up to the corner of Church and Lombard-streets and looks at a warehouse and he looks as several others; men who were building and laying the foundation for an infernal scheme such as the records of crime seldom give us an idea of do not go about it in this manner. These men left the means of accomplishing this crime to their friends Lane and Palin, and took what they recommended.

"They go into the warehouse and get in some furniture. The evidence shows that time of the year, December and January, to be the dullest months of the year and little is done. The spring and fall is the time when these things are moving; and little wonder they did not do much business at that time. But we find that they continue their business; they continue going out and hunting up reports and we find Miss Lattimer writing out these sheets pro-

Continued on Second Page.

OUR SHEEP SHUT OUT.

They Must be Slaughtered at the Port of Landing in Britain—Ottawa Debentures Bought by a Toronto Firm.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—An important communication was received by cable at the Department of Agriculture this afternoon from Sir Charles Tupper, intimating that the Board of Agriculture has issued an order to the effect that sheep imported into Great Britain from Canada and the United States must be slaughtered at the port of landing on and after Jan. 1 next. This order was not unexpected by the Department. In fact it could not have been prevented except at the cost of establishing a quarantine against American sheep at ports on the frontier. Such action would have been followed by two results: First the stoppage of traffic as respects importations in transit through Canada, and second, what is of great importance, an immediate reprisal from the nited States. Information in possession of the Department is positive on the last point. The question has been for a long time pending, and the Department has taken the responsibility of selecting the chance of the present restriction, which has now taken place in England, as the lesser of two evils.

Discouraging to Volunteers.

It appears that Captain E. D. Sutherland is the officer of the 43rd Battallion who has been requested by his deputy to resign his position either in the militia force or in the civil service. Captain Sutherland is secretary of the Canadian Military Rifle League, a splendid shot and an enthusiastic volunteer. His superior officer in the civil service is the Auditor-General. Surprise is expressed that Mr. McDougall has not evinced more of a patriotic spirit in this matter. If Government officers are not to be allowed to respond to the call of duty, employers generally can hardly be expected to allow those in their service to get away. It is stated that some of the men of the 43rd, who went up to Lowe, have lost their situations as a result.

Osler & Hammond Got the Debentures.

Bids for the $172,869 worth of city debentures were opened at the finance committee meeting to-night. The best offr was ethat of Osler, Hammond & Co., Toronto, to whom the whole were awarded at a price equivalent to 103 2-5 per cent. The debentures are four per cent. The next highest bid was that of Stinson & Co., Toronto, whose offer was $83 below that of the successful tenders. There were 14 bids in all.

Notes.

Mr. Ingram, M.P., is in town.

Rev. Mr. McIntosh, pastor of the Congregational Church here, has received a call from Olivet Congregational Church, Toronto. He has decided, however, to remain at Ottawa.

ROBBERS IN HAMILTON.

A Butcher Badly Beaten and $69 Taken from Him—Female Shoplifter Who Wore Tights.

Hamilton, Nov. 28.—As S. Luscombe, a butcher living on Wilson-street, below Sanford-avenue, was walking along Wilson about 7.30 this evening, he was held up by three men. They knocked him down and took $69 from him, and after kicking him a few times in the ribs, ran away. The police were at once notified, and are on the lookout for the highwaymen.

Held Up and Robbed.

Last night as George Leslie of Clappison's Corners was coming up McNab-street at a late hour he was held up by two men, who assaulted him and robbed him of $9. The affair took place near the corner of Main and McNab-streets, and while one man held Leslie about the neck the other went through his pockets.

A Shoplifter Who Wore Tights.

Detective Inspector McMahon, Detectives Campbell, Reid and Coulter made a remarkable arrest this afternoon of a professional shoplifter and thief, the victim being Nancy Culver, a married woman about 30 years old, residing in Jarvis, Ont. Yesterday Misses Graham, 67 Wellington-street north, reported the loss of three gold watches and chains, charms, gold pendants, a new pair of boots, several yards of black lace, a pair of black kid gloves, a gold brooch and other articles. They had been absent from the house about an hour, and were accompanied by Nancy Culver, who had come to the house to board about a week ago. When they returned they missed the articles. After the detectives interviewed Nancy, she resolved to leave the city, and was arrested this afternoon at the station with a ticket for Jarvis. When brought to the police station, Mrs. Headland was called to examine the woman, and, after removing the outer garments, noticed she wore a pair of tights. Mrs. Headland removed the tights and from a pair of stockings pinned to her corsets, and hanging inside the tights she removed the gold watches, jewelry and other articles. Pinned to Nancy's chemise on either side was a new boot, and she had three ostrich tips concealed about the chemise. The tights were tied at the bottom to prevent the booty falling out. She will appear at the Police Court to-morrow morning.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is Unequalled.

Board of Trade Cafe, corner of Yonge and Front-streets. Open to the public till 10 o'clock every evening. Lunch counter. Private drawing room. Catering done for private dinners, with prompt atention, at reasonable rates.

For health and beauty, a Turkish Bath at Pember's, 127 Yonge.

Parties desiring winter board should not overlook the Lakeview, corner Winchester and Parliament-streets. Just a few rooms left. J. H. Ayre, Manager. 135

Pectoria—Great Cough Cure—25c.

Beaver, the old reliable gentleman's chew is still the only high grade plug in Canada.

Go to Harris for good quality, the latest style and the most perfect fitting sealskin mantles, the manufacturing furrier who always gives satisfaction. 71 King-street west upstairs.

Only $1 for a Pint Bottle.

Vin d'Ete, the popular light champagne from Epernay, France, is sold at first-class hotels and clubs at $1 per pint bottle, and $1.75 quart bottle. Philip Todd, 19 Jordan-street, is the agent for Canada.

The public is cordially invited to visit Roberts' Art Galleries, 79 King west. Their wonderful display of paintings and water colors attracts numerous visitors.

Try a half pound can of Tonka smoking mixture. Nothing equal to it.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 202-204 King west

Cook's Turkish Baths, 202-204 King w

Pectoria Cures Croup—25c.

"Salada" is Pure Ceylon Tea.

Bryce, photographer, studio 107 King-street west. You are invited to our studios. Our work speaks for itself. Appointments for sittings made by telephone. No. 1724.

IT'S GOING TO BE HOT

The Three-Cornered Fight in North Ontario.

BIG MEETING AT SEVERN BRIDGE

In the Interest of the Conservative Candidate.

Only 24 Hours' Notice, But the Orange Hall Was Packed to the Doors—Hon. Messrs. Wallace and Wood and Major Sam Hughes Address the Electors—Rousing Applause for the Orange Grand Master.

Severn, Ont., Nov. 28.—Although only 24 hours' notice had been given of Major John A. McGillivray's meeting here to-night in the Orange Hall, it was packed to the doors, Severn Bridge is thoroughly Orange, and the fact that Hon. N. C. Wallace was to address the meeting aroused great interest. Hon. John F. Wood, and Major Sam Hughes were also on hand and the meeting was as satisfactory as any Conservative could wish. L.O.L. 1144 adjourned its regular meeting so that the distinguished visitors could address the public.

To say that the election in North Ontario is going to be a hot one does not express the idea. The three-cornered fight has mixed up the local political prophets and they content themselves with looking wise and saying nothing.

Morrison township, in which Severn Bridge is situated, gives a Conservative majority of about 60 usually, and just now it is viewed wit hmore interest by all parties than half the rest of the riding.

Some of Those Present.

Among the prominent residents present were: Messrs. W. H. Miller, Jas. Young, Reeve of Morrison township; William Young, secretary-treasurer of the township; John Canning, sr.; Jas. Blackwell, Joseph Hunter, George Robinson, William Woods, Miss McLeod, Miss Robinson.

Mr. Wm. Young was elected chairman.

Major Hughes Speaks.

Major Sam Hughes, the first speaker made a feeling reference to the death of the late member for North Ontario, the late Frank Madill. After referring to the three candidates in the field, Major McGillivray, Mr. Brandon, and Mr. F. J. Gillespie, the Liberal, he said it was no man's privilege to say how North Ontario would vote on Dec. 12. He himself had never insulted a man by canvassing him for his vote. The electors, he did not doubt, would go to the polls unbiased by prejudice. He pointed out that it was easy for Opposition speakers to find fault and make promises. He had found that the man who glibly made promises were the very men who broke them easily. He admired Mr. McGillivray for his stand in not pledging himself on remedial legislation for Manitoba. Major McGillivray's work in the past in North Ontario, fighting against separate school encroachments, was well known. He dtprecated the efforts of some men to distort the Conservative candidate's position on the remedial order. Major Hughes gave an instance of Patron Brandon's duplicity in trying to work a deal in North Ontario whereby the Conservative votes would go to the Grit candidate in the last election there.

The Trent Valley Canal and the great benefit it would be to North Ontario was touched on. In North Victoria there were at present 450 men working on the canal. As soon as the present section was finished the Couchiching and Georgian Bay section would be commenced. That would be probably next year. This great work would cheapen the transportation of farmers' produce and stock. Every man's land which would be needed would be paid for as would also all land that would have to be flooded. The canal would be completed in two or three years.

In closing he ridiculed the many alleged policies presented in past years by the Reform party and paid a great tribute to Sir John A. Macdonald's work in building up a Canadian nationality. He knew Severn Bridge would do its duty on Dec. 12. (Applause).

Mr. William Rissell of Washago, who announced that he came forward because his friends thought there should be some opposition, then arose. The audience took him good naturedly.

Controller Wood's Address.

Hon. John F. Wood was received with aplause. His remarks, after a reference to the late Frank Madill, treated of the Manitoba school question. He ehought that the whole national trade question should not hang on a side issue like the remedial order. The order came to the Government unsought, and it had not been the Government's wish to receive it. He repudiated Mr. Laurier's charge that the Government was "wobbling" on the question. He showed that Mr. Laurier met all difficulties with a promise for "commissions." He was not definite on any of the great questions before the people. Major McGillivray should not be condemned because he refused to give up his liberty of conscience on the remeidal order question. He should not be tied down to vote against the Government before he found out what that Government would do. He did not object to the independence of thought found in the Conservative party; it was an evidence of healthy public opinion. He objected to the abuse which Patrons bestowed on the oGvernment. They dealt too much in generalities.

Facts about the trade question were then brought out. The real issue today before North Ontario was taxation, not the remedial order. Mr. Wood gave figures to show that farmers paid lower prices for implements and utensils now than they ever did. Implements were cheaper in Canada than in the United States. If the United States would reduce duties, Canada would also. The Canadian tariff is all round only 20 per cent. of the American tariff.

In reply to a question, Mr. Wood said Canada had tried nine times to get lower tariff arrangements with the United States and had been unsuccessful. Some $14,000,000 more revenue was raised per pear now than in 1878. Reformers said this was augmented taxation taken out of the pockets of the people. Mr. Wood showed that this increased amount came out of excise, customs, railways and canals and postal service. It was not taxes at all.

In closing, Mr. Wood spoke of the efforts of the Conservative party to carry out conscientiously the policy laid down by Sir John Macdonald.

HON. N. CLARKE WALLACE.

The Controller of Customs Was the Speaker They Wanted to Hear.

Hon. N. C. Wallace was the speaker the meeting wanted to hear, and he was greeted with more than ordinary enthusiasm. He first remarked that despite The Globe's opinion to the contrary, he thought he had a right to speak in North Ontario. He reiterated his opinion that non-sectarian schools would be the best for the whole of Canada, and that if occasion should arise he would give effect to that opinion in Parliament. He then asked the electors to support Major McGillivray, if they approved of the opinion held by the speaker. Major McGillivray's record was a sound one on the Separate school question, and North Ontario could welll afford to trust its interests on the school question in his hands. He twitted Mr. Laurier with his statements regarding his thankfulness that there were no Orangemen in the ranks of the Liberal party. La Patrie, the leading Rouge paper in Quebec had reported Mr. Laurier's words. The Liberal leader had not specifically denied having used the words. Mr. Laurier's words were a menace to Orangemen that the order was to be restricted and ostracised.

The hon. gentleman then gave the history of Mr. Laurier's bad break and dissected the Liberal leader's general denial, showing that the denial was framed so as to read in Quebec as an endorsement of La Patrie's account. Mr. Wallace said he was being abused most roundly by the Quebec Grit papers, because he was an Orangeman.

Passing to Mr. Laurier's declaration for a commission to investigate the Manitoba school question, Mr. Wallace said there was no necessity for it. There was nothing more to find out. We know all the details. The question had been thoroughly thrashed out. Mr. Laurier was unable to take a stand as a man of principle would. He was a wobbler on every question on which a distinct statement would lose him votes.

A reasonable and proper solution of the Manitoba school question was that proposed by the Presbyterian Synod at Winnipeg, if both parties could be got to agree to it, said Mr. Wallace, in regard to the Remedial Order.

He then talked of protection v. free trade. The Conservative party stood by the old policy, by British connection, anl believed that Canada was the brightest gem in the British crown. It had built railroads from ocean to ocean. It had dug canals and made Canada free of the United States. The farmers were well-off, compared with American farmers. Wheat was 14 cents a bushel higher in Toronto than Chicago on Nov. 28, these figures being taken from The Toronto Globe of that date. Wheat was 47 cents in Manitoba, and at Spokane, Wash., it was 17 cents. Some people wanted free trade with these 17-cent people. (Laughter.)

The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, the visiting Ministers and McGillivray.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

The Week Begins Its Thirteenth Year of Publication To-Day.

In its issue to-day The Week alludes in happy terms to its respectable age and the great progress it has made during the current year. The Westminster Presbyterian Church of Toronto forms the subject of a fine descriptive article in this number, while Principal Grant continues his admirable series of papers on "The Cost and Profit of Liberty." Hampden Burnham of Peterboro contributes the first of three valuable articles on "Socialism of To-day." This number, which can be had at McKenna's Bookstore, 80 Yonge-street, contains articles by Rev. Dr. Canniff and a retired officer on American hostility to England and Canada. Amongst the important new books reviewed is "As it Was in the Fifties," which is one of the best novels ever written or published in Canada.

Barkis is willing and millions of good sensible people are willing to take nothing but Adams' Tutti Frutti for indigestion. Refuse all imitations.

At the Corner of King and Yonge.

The following desirable rooms in The World Building are to let:

First floor in old building on Yonge-street, 25x40.

Second floor, immediately over the above, in old building, 25x40.

These premises are at the immediate corner of Yonge and King-streets and are very desirable. Moderate rental.

The SLATER SHOE can be purchased only at GUINANE BROS.' Stores, 214 Yonge-street and 89 King west.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

POLICEMAN ELECTOR: Now, sir, move on one way or the other if you don't want to get snowed under.

A PRINTER DIES SUDDENLY.

The Foreman of the Woodstock Times Office, Formerly on The Toronto World.

Woodstock, Nov. 28.—Joseph Abbott, who for six years has occupied the position of foreman in The Times printing office, died shortly before noon today, from peritonitis, after an illness of only two days' duration.

Mr. Abbott was a man of many amiable qualities and a much respected citizen. Before taking the position of foreman of The Times here he worked in The World office, Toronto. A wife and three children—two boys and a girl—are left to mourn.

J. G. Short and James Dunlop, trading under the name, style and firm of The Thomas Organ Co., assigned this afternoon for the benefit of their creditors, to Franklin H. Wright of Toronto. Inability to make colections is the cause given.

IS FRIDAY UNLUCKY?

Toronto's Leading Shopping Establishments Dispel Superstition.

Friday is generally considered unlucky; perhaps that is the reason the leading shopping establishments in the city, with commendable enterprise, determined to see if the tables could be turned and the day made a lucky one. In this they have been entirely successful and not only is it a lucky day for the stores, but also for the general public, because the reliable firms offer genuine bargains. Dineens' are right in line and if to-day is fine watch the crowds in Toronto's leading fur establishment. Here are some of to-day's bargains:

Dark muskrat ruffs, natural spring heads, $1.50.

Dark mink ruffs, extra long, $2.50.

Columbia sable ruffs, $8.50.

Persian lamb neck ruffs, fine curl, $3.50.

Ladies' grey lamb gauntlets, $3.25.

Ladies' Russian beaver gauntlets, $5.

Boys' astrachan fur caps, $3.

Boys' nutria beaver caps, $4.

Men's fur caps, $2.50, $3.50, and $5.

Men's fur gauntlets, $4, $5 and $6.

Greenland seal capes, 30 inches long, $25.

Black coney capes, 30 inches long, $10.

Black astrachan capes, 30 inches long, $15. King and Yonge.

Gives staying powers to bicyclists on long runs—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Refuse imitations.

Waiting for the Animile.

The World met a Conservative the other day who was bent on having Clarke Wallace come out of the Government because it was committed to remedial legislation. The same man was encountered two days after. Said he: "I've made up my mind to wait and see what the animile is like." Probably this best describes Mr. Wallace's position, and that of Mr. McGillivray, as well as of many others. It is the argument used with great effect in lining up Conservatives who were inclined to kick. Another way of putting it was current at Ottawa last session: "It is time enough to bid the devil good morning when you meet him." The Conservatives who are opposed to remedial legislation have to a large extent decided "to wait and see what the animile is like." Or as a still more hopeful man put it: "There may be no animile at all."

Cook's Baths open all night. 204 King w

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitor and experts, Imperial Building, Toront

Use Pectoria Cures Colds—25c.

"Salada" is sold only in lead packets.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—On the 28th inst., at his residence, 501 Front-street, George C. Williams, aged 30 years.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 29th, at 2.30 o'clock, to the Necropolis Cemetery.

GUINANE BROS.' King-street store [89 King west] is open every night until 10 o'clock.

Showers Then Cooler.

PROBS: Mostly cloudy and mild to-day, with showers; then colder, with light local snowfalls.

See our new lines of Overcoatings, Dominion Tronser Co., Leader-lane.

TRAPPING THE CITY.

Aldermen Helping the Gas Co. Out of the Hole.

THE WORLD'S SERIOUS CHARGE.

Dare the Company Take It Up and Meet It?

The Attorney-General Asked to Revoke the Charter and Indict the Company Before the Grand Jury—Money Obtained Under False Pretences—Questions to be Answered by Ald. McMurrich and Scott and Sub-Committee—Directors Personally Liable and Shareholders Must Forego Dividends—Why is Christopher Robinson Not Consulted?—How the Poor Pedlars Were Hunted by the City.

The company at last, on the 20th November, replied to the sub-committee's request for cheaper gas by offering a paltry reduction of 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet to ordinary and 5 cents to large consumers, conditioned on being granted certain concessions and amendments to the charter, including a condonation of past offences. Though the public, owing to the warnings of The World, were prepared for some such offer, and though the company's record for the last eight years shows an unparalleled series of frauds, yet the public were not quite prepared for the cool insolence and utter contempt for their lawful claims and rights displayed in the letter. Having seized the poor consumer by the throat, thrown him on the ground and robbed him, it only consents to his release on his promising to continue paying tribute and not to prosecute for the robbery. It also contains a number of statements as to its attitude towards the consumer which its own reports and admissions prove to be false. However one familiar with its record and who understands the desperate plight it is in since the judgment is not surprised that it now attempts to cover up its fraudulent actions by gross perversions of the truth.

Getting the City Trapped.

The sub-committee did not express any resentment at such treatment, but citizens who understand the dispute with the company, and whose representatives aldermen are supposed to be, see that the letter treats their rights and Judge Ferguson's judgment with contempt—that it ignores the provisions of 50 Vic., chap. 85, providing for cheap gas, and is insulting to their intelligence as well. Besides, there is not the slightest regret expressed for the past frauds which have inflicted so much suffering on consumers.

The company's protesting its good faith and regard for the consumer merely shows that there is a Peck-sniff in the gas office.

We now explain the letter in detail: It contains no sign of any change of policy by the company, but on the contrary an expressed intention to continue those acts which have proved so hurtful to consumers, coupled with a desire for such legislation as will place it in a better position than ever, and effectually prevent another judgment like Judge Ferguson's being again given against it. The company is trying to lead the city into a trap, and the sub-committee, either through ignorance or design, are giving all the assistance in their power.

There is one very serious omission in the letter. No reference is made to repaying the large sums misapplied and overcharged for gas since 1887. No offer could be accepted which does not provide for a settlement of these large claims.

The World's Challenge.

The World now charges, and is prepared to prove before any impartial tribunal, that the company, since April, 1887, has defrauded the consumers of about $500,000. This large sum has been simply stolen from the consumers as clearly as if their pockets had been picked.

If the company does not promptly meet this serious accusation, the inference will plainly be an admission of its truth. The company can retain the ablest legal talent in the city, and the law courts are open.

The taking of the accounts will result in a judgment against the company of about $1,500,000, which will include the 50 per cent. on the paid-up capital which should be to the credit of the Reserve Fund, but which has been illegally sunk in plant.

Gross Mismanagement of Funds.

The letter refers to an alleged suggestion that the company should consent to amendments in clauses in the charter that stand in the way of reducing gas. This is incorrect. No such suggestion was necessary. There was a simple request for a reduction. The charter and amending Acts do not stand in the way of cheaper gas, but, on the contrary, specifically provide for it. This was Mayor Howland's object in 1887 in preventing the shareholders getting the premiums on the new $1,000,000 stock and in providing that they should with other moneys be used to form the funds mentioned in the act. To get cheaper gas it was only necessary for the company to obey the statute 50 Vic., chap. 85, form the funds, and in particular the Special Surplus Account, and invest the reserve in debentures and not in works. In order to defeat the Act it deliberately sunk the money that was intended for the funds in an extensive and useless plant. The money is all gone. The company cannot now, even if desiring to do so, obey the statute and form the funds.

The shareholders will ultimately suffer for this gross mismanagement, as the consumers have already done. They will likely be forced to forego their dividends for a few years. The directors will have to repay the large sums diverted, and of which consumers have been defrauded, and luckily they can afford it.

Where Is "Swiped" $287,000.

The company in exacting excessive and unlawful prices for gas has certainly acted in bad faith towards the consumers, and in now seeking conferences with aldermen it most assuredly is not acting in good faith, but it is doing this with a view of influencing them against assisting the present action, in which Judge Ferguson has given judgment against the company.

As the company cannot form the funds directed, having sunk the pro-

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