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SIXTEENTH YEAR — SATURDAY MORNING MAY 25 1895. — ONE CENT.

UNANIMOUS AS TO GUILT

But They Thought the Evidence Insufficient.

THE HYAMS JURY FAIL TO AGREE

Stood 7 to 5 for Conviction on the First Ballot.

But on the Last Ballot the Finding Was 10 to 2 For a Verdict of Not Guilty—The Prisoners to Be Tried Again in the Fall—The Jury Were Absent Seven Hours—Interviews With the Foreman and Other Jurors—Scenes in the Court Room—The Judge's Charge.

AFTER an absence of over seven hours the jurors summoned to try Dallas and Harry Hyams for the murder of Willie Wells at 9 o'clock last evening reported that they had not agreed and there was no possibility of their agreeing, and the judge discharged them from further attendance. The twins were remanded back to jail to remain there until the Fall Assizes, when they will again be put on trial for their lives.

First Ballot 7 to 5 for Conviction.

The first ballot stood 7 to 5 for conviction, but the minority finally induced four of the others to coincide in their opinion that the evidence was insufficient to justify conviction, and the second ballot stood 9 to 3 for a verdict of not guilty. A tenth man was finally talked over, but the others held out for conviction, the third and final ballot standing:

For acquittal 10
For guilty 2

Unanimous as to Guilt.

The jurors who stood out for conviction were George Munro, North Gwillimbury, farmer, and James Crichton, Scarboro, farmer.

"We were unanimous as to their guilt but we did not think the Crown had produced sufficient evidence to justify us in convicting them. Of course, we knew of the attempt to insure the wife's life, but the judge said we must confine ourselves to the evidence." This was the remark of Juror Abraham Torrance after adjournment of the court.

A Missing Link.

Said Juror John Jenkins:

"There was not a man on the jury who did not believe the men were guilty, but there seemed to be a missing link somewhere in the Crown's evidence. Had the penalty been anything but hanging we would have given a verdict of conviction in a short time, but we did not like to send the men to the gallows on the evidence put in. Of course we knew of outside things, but it was not given to us in evidence and we couldn't act upon it. The majority of the evidence put in by the defence we did not believe at all. We did not attach any importance to the evidence of the Prestons or of McMillan, but as it was uncontradicted we had to consider it."

Neither of these jurors voted for conviction.

All the other jurors agreed that if evidence as to the attempt to insure Martha Wells' life, with the facts of which they were conversant, had been admitted, conviction would have followed.

How the Foreman Explained It.

Mr. John Greig, the foreman of the jury, was interviewed by The World last evening. He said that as soon as the jury had been locked up in their room to consider the evidence, it was suggested by someone that a ballot be at once taken. Mr. Greig, as foreman, objected to this, and said, "It's no good taking a ballot until we have discussed the matter." After a short debate a standing vote was taken, resulting 7 for "guilty," 5 "not guilty," It appears, according to Greig's story, that the seven jurymen voted under the impression that it would be possible to find the prisoners guilty, at the same time giving them the benefit of the doubt. After the matter had been discussed all the afternoon and evening, 9 o'clock was at hand and it had been explained that the verdict must be plain, "guilty," or "not guilty," a ballot was taken, nine voting for acquittal and three for conviction.

Some canvassing then took place and the acquittal jurors succeeded in converting to their views an old gentleman named Charles Penrose of Newmarket, after which a further ballot resulted in 10 votes for acquittal and two for conviction. The two latter were those of George Munro, farmer, North Gwillimbury, and James Crichton of Scarboro, farmer.

The evidence which made the most impression upon the foreman's mind in favor of the prisoners was that of Aylesworth and his wife and Mrs. Hyams. "After hearing that evidence," said he, "I could never have found the prisoners guilty."

The Return of the Jury.

It was exactly 1.45 when the case was given to the jury. His Lordship's charge wonderfully changed the aspects of the prisoners. Before the judge commenced his remarks and Mr. Osler's damning impeachment was fresh in the minds of the jurors, dark visions had opened up before the twins; but now things looked brighter, and Harry conversed smilingly with his custodian, while the features of Dallas lost the look of anxiety which has characterized both prisoners for 14 days. Mrs. Dallas Hyams also looked much relieved and smiled hopefully.

The jury having retired, the court was adjourned until 5 o'clock. This hour having arrived, a further postponement was made to 9 o'clock, as the jury had not yet arrived at a decision.

A Painful Scene.

At 9 o'clock promptly the judge took his seat, and as the 12 arbiters of the fate of the Hyams' filed into court an air of hushed expectancy pervaded the room. The prisoners were brought in from the counsel room looking frightfully pale. Harry led the way, and as he stepped into the dock, with a look half of fear, half of hope, glanced toward the jury box, and stood up while his twin brother passed him to take his seat in the west end of the dock. It was manifest that Dallas kept himself from collapse only by a mighty effort. His limbs trembled as he stepped almost blindly into his place. As Judge Street's opening words broke the stillness of the room, the twins trembled violently, their hands clutched in a nervous grasp, their faces grew colorless and their lips drew closely over their tightly set teeth.

Unable to Agree.

Turning to the jury, His Lordship said: As you have been locked up for seven hours, gentlemen, I have sent for you to ask if there is any further instruction you desire, or if there is any prospect of your coming to a decision before morning.

Foreman Gregg: There is no prospect of agreement, my Lord.

His Lordship: I should very much like to avoid an abortive trial; but if there is no prospect of any agreement, it is no use my keeping you longer.

Foreman Gregg: I could not speak on behalf of the other jurors.

His Lordship: Have any of you gentlemen any idea of any prospect of agreement?

Juror No. 2, Malcolm Cameron, Toronto: I, myself, think there is no prospect of an agreement, My Lord.

His Lordship: In that case, I have nothing to do but discharge you. You are discharged from further attendance.

As the words "unable to agree," dropped from His Lordship, a heavy sigh, audible throughout the court room, was heard from the dock, the prisoners' faces brightened and flushed with emotion and the furrowed wrinkles were driven from their brows by the dawning realization of a new lease of life.

Mrs. Dallas Hyams was not in the court room when the jury came into court. She is very much prostrated.

Canada's Greatest Trial.

The greatest trial in the history of Canada has thus resulted in a mistrial, and the whole case will have to be fought over again. These figures will assist the reader

Length of trial	14 days
Empanelling of jury	90 minutes
Mr Osler's opening address	1 hour
Crown witnesses examined	60
Defence witnesses examined	41
Days of Crown testimony	9
Days of defence testimony	3 1-2
Rebuttal evidence	1 hour
Mr. Johnston's speech for defence	3 h. 35 m.
Mr. Lount's speech for defence	5 h. 15 m.
Mr. Osler's reply	3 h. 15 m.
Justice Street's summing up	2 hours
Jury considering verdict	7 h. 15. m.
No. of exhibits	85
No. of pages of evidence	2,400
No. of words of evidence	720,000

Duration of the Trial.

The duration of the trial was greater than of any previous trial in the history of Canada. The Birchall trial only lasted seven days and the Hendershott trial eight days, while that of the Hyams' spread over a period of exactly two weeks. Mr. Nelson R. Butcher, who was court reporter at all three, states that the evidence taken down was in this case more than double that of the Hendershott trial, and three times that of the Birchall trial.

In the array of counsel engaged, the present case was also a record breaker. On behalf of the prisoners were Messrs. W. Lount, Q.C.; E. F. B. Johnston, W. G. Murdoch, T. W. Horn, and associated with them Mr. Francis L. Wellman, one of New York's foremost criminal lawyers, and Mr. W. W. Gooch, also of New York. Associated with Mr. Osler for the Crown were Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright and County Crown Attorneys Curry and Dewart. The Crown has nothing to reproach itself for in the conduct of the case. The defence is entitled to credit for the ingenious case it presented, and Messrs. Murdoch and Horn, upon whom devolved the greater part of the work, no small amount of that credit is due.

Mr. Osler's concluding remarks yesterday were perhaps less pitiless than the opening, but the damaging circumstances arranged as only he can arrange them were none the less a terrible arraignment of the accused.

The charge of His Lordship Justice Street was the subject of much favorable comment. It showed a wonderful grasp of all the salient points in the case, and was generally regarded as a fair and impartial presentment, although it was considerably in favor of the prisoners, in that His Lordship left to the jury as an important consideration the improbability that the prisoners, although alleged to have schemed so carefully, had made no preparation, when it came to the crucial point of giving a reasonable explanation of the accident. The prisoners had no means of explaining at all how the weight came off the hook until it was stated by a witness that the weight would have hung on the nose of the hook.

When he had completed his charge Mr. Wellman walked up to the bench, shook hands with His Lordship and congratulated him on the fairness of his deliverance. Neither of the U.S. attorneys waited for the verdict. They left on the 4.35 train for New York, it having been arranged that the party should be notified by wire en route of the result.

Fighting For Admission.

The crowd that sought admission to the court was perhaps the densest that ever surged around the doors of the dingy old court house. The cessation of business for the holiday had released from their duties thousands of people who were anxious to hear Mr. Osler's address to the jury. As early as 9 o'clock the constables placed on guard at the street doors were besieged by early risers, who pleaded "Just let me in." Before another hour had passed the mere handful had swelled into hundreds, who crowded and jostled and struggled for a position near to the strongly tyled doors. Stylishly attired ladies, many of them unattended by escorts, were the most eager members of the clamoring multitude. Four constables were in charge of the doors, and these singled out the darling ladies to be the first to whom admission should be granted. Scores of men, however, were allowed on the slimmest pretext to pass the outer doors and crowd the corridors outside the room where the trial was held. Many had solicited the assistance of Sheriff Mowat, who gave to many of his friends cards of admission. Such was the utter lack of organization of the county constabulary no control of the crowd could be maintained, giving the members of the press and others, whose duties made it necessary for them to get within the court room, the greatest difficulty in elbowing themselves to the doors.

The Judge Fights His Way Through.

At the Court-street entrance a crowd even more unruly and more unreasonable than that in Adelaide-street had assembled. The single narrow door which makes up this entrance was kept securely locked up to the hour of opening, but no attempt was made to keep the crowd under control.

Since the opening of the trial His Lordship Justice Street has been in his chair punctually at 10 o'clock, but yesterday, while the chimes were ringing out the hour, His Lordship was struggling with the immense throng in Court-street for admission, the jury, who sat in their places, meantime wondering at his absence. The crowd was obdurate, and in their supreme desire to attain their point respect for the court was forgotten, and His Lordship was compelled to appeal to the city police for assistance. Staff Inspector Archabold, Inspector Stephen and Inspector Johnson, with a posse of uniformed police, charged upon the crowd, and drove them from the doors until His Lordship had passed within. Still the jam continued in both streets until all doors were finally barred, and hundreds turned away in bitter disappointment at their failure to see the twins or hear Mr. Osler's mighty marshalling of the facts with which the Crown sought to bring conviction to the prisoners.

An Unprecedented Crowd.

When the court re-assembled at 9 p.m. a crowd of fully five thousand people had gathered in Adelaide-street, between Church and Toronto-streets. They besieged the court house, but a guard of constables before the door prevented all except those having business within from entering. Still the crowd remained, however, standing jammed in the roadway to get the first news of the verdict. There was no noise or disorder, the whole crowd standing with strained faculties waiting to hear the first message that might be wafted out to them from within the stone walls as to the fate of the two prisoners. When the news came of the disagreement, they were at first loth to believe that such was the case and it was some time before the throng dispersed. The curiosity of the public over the verdict in the case is unexampled in this city. All day yesterday the question as to whether the men would go free or to their deaths was bandied from lip to lip, and speculation upon the theme was rife. The newspaper offices likewise were besieged with enquirers all last evening, and there seemed to be a general disappointment that the labors of everyone should have gone for nothing, leaving the position of the Hyams' as dubious as ever.

MR. OSLER'S ADDRESS.

The Crown Prosecutor Concludes His Presentation of the Case.

Mr. Osler rose at ten o'clock to resume his address.

You will remember, gentlemen, he said, that the first part of the evidence I have brought before you is with reference to the act of killing itself. Then I have taken the circumstances prior to that act throwing light upon it, giving you an idea of the motives that might have existed. I think I have omitted to point out in that second branch the fact that from December, 1892, until the June following there was no money coming by express; the source of supply had been cut off. For what reason? It may have been from the absence of the mother in the south. If so, it is an indication that the money was for her separate use.

After the Guilt.

The next things to consider are the facts and circumstances after the guilt. What light do they throw upon the transaction? Do the facts both before and after point to guilt? No general alarm is given; no neighbors are called in; the premises are kept locked; the family doctor is sent for; Dallas leaves in a coupe, the driver of which tells us there were stains on his trousers below the knee. Were those the trousers spoken of on the premises, 57 Gould street? They may have been; the splashes correspond. Dallas refuses to see anybody. He locks himself up in the house. Fox cannot see him. Aylesworth cannot see him. He does not come out until the funeral is over.

Splashes of Blood.

When Grandige comes to the door that morning to collect his long past due note, he tells you that blood could be seen on H. P. Hyams—blood splashes on the shirt front, on the cuff, on the collar. Some of those splashes are seen when he comes to the Aylesworth house, about 12.30. Small splashes of blood like that are very different to smears. A man handles a bloody object and receives smears of blood. A man at the killing with the blood spurting would get these small splashes.

Harry's Statements.

Let us consider the statements of the prisoners as to the event. Are they consistent? Are they proper? Do they fit in with the other evidence? If so, give the prisoners the benefit, but if they are not consistent, and do not fit in with the evidence, then they are to be taken strictly against the prisoners. Here are the statements: First, H.P. Hyams' statement to Aylesworth: "There has been an accident at the warehouse, and Willie was hurt pretty badly." Then he says when he went in he found Dallas lying across Willie; that Dallas had fainted; he didn't know how it happened; the weight must have struck and killed him; Willie must have been fixing the weight. To Mrs. Aylesworth: "Willie has broken his collar bone; I went to the warehouse and found Dallas lying across Willie." To Martha Wells: "The weight fell on him and broke his collar bone." That was the first explanation. Afterwards: "Mina, I assure you, I was not there; I went downstairs and found Dallas fainting across Willie."

Still Contradictory.

To Fox: "We have had a fatal accident; Willie is killed; the elevator weight broke loose; Willie and Dallas were doing something to the hoist, and the weight broke loose." There is the statement of H. P. Hyams, telling as closely as possible how it happened; that Willie and Dallas were doing something with the hoist and the weight broke loose. Poor Willie is killed, the weight had killed him. Dallas or his brother was upstairs fixing the weight and it slipped down. He was not there at the time. When he came in his brother was running about like a crazy man, and he sent him home in a hack.

To John Wright, a friend of the dead man: Wright looked up the shaft and said: "I suppose he must have been looking up this way," and H. P. Hyams said: "Yes, I suppose so."

To Dr. King: An accident had happened to the young man. For God's sake, hurry up, for we don't know whether he is killed or not. The hoist was out of order and the weight came down and struck him on the head.

To Humphrey, the undertaker: "The weight fell through three stories."

Now are these stories consistent? Are they probable or improbable? Are they statements of fact or are they not? I don't ask you to give any weight to the first stories told at the house, that his collar bone was broken. I quite conceive the reasonableness of the contention as to that. A statement of that sort, breaking the news to relatives, is as consistent with innocence as guilt.

The Statements of Dallas.

Here are the statements of Dallas: To Aylesworth: "I had gone to the office to write a letter; I heard a crash and went to the cellar, and saw the weight on Willie." To Mrs. Aylesworth: "I would rather it was my own brother than Willie Wells. I had gone to write a letter and was drawing off my coat when I heard a crash. I went to the cellar and found Willie pinned to the earth by the weight." To Martha Wells: "I would rather it was my own brother. I went to write a letter to my wife. I heard a terrible crash; went to the cellar and found Willie. It turned me sick." To Eliza Pengelly: "Had a terrible accident in the warehouse. Wells was killed."

Those are the statements made by Dallas, with the exception of the statement made to Fox, a year after, when he sent the message to Humphreys, the undertaker, "Go to Humphrey and tell him to keep his mouth shut."

Consider these statements of Dallas in the light of the evidence they have brought, showing that he was on the premises at the time of the accident, which is true, and the evidence of the witnesses they have produced as to the time to try and make out that he was not there, or the statement that he gave within a day or two after.

Altering the Warehouse.

Now, subsequent events are further to be considered by the alterations made in the elevator immediately after the killing on January 23, when the useless platform—useless for any honest purpose—was taken down and a carpenter asked to cut out some supposed obstacle which the evidence of Mr. Galt and the evidence of the carpenter show did not exist.

Then what other events are there that throw light on the case? When the insurance was taken out on Wells there was but $5000 on Dallas. These prisoners who had been described as insurance cranks were paying $160 per year in premiums, and no more. There was $5000 insurance in existence on the life of Dallas Hyams and no more. In December $25,000, and again in January $20,000 was placed, making up an insurance in the New York Life to the extent of $50,000. And upon those insurance policies but four quarterly payments were made. Now, why? Was that honest insurance? Was it insurance that the man's means showed he could carry? Was he in a position to pay $4,000 or $5,000, or was the reason this: The New York Life is the company asked to pay the $30,000. This New York Life Company is interested in paying the insurance. If the company inquires too closely and proves murder it loses $50,000 on that man's life. They can't afford to prosecute the man and lose $50,000. If they investigate too closely they may save $30,000; they must lose $50,000. As soon as the matter is passed away and enquiry, as they thought, over, as soon as sufficient time has elapsed the insurance is dropped. For the same reason H. P. Hyams makes application in the Covenant Mutual for $10,000, which he keeps floating until the claim is paid and never takes it out.

Why did these men go to these companies to take out the insurance? Were they honest or were the insurances only part of the scheme? That is for you to say, gentlemen. I give you the facts. It is for you to apply them.

The Disposition of the Money.

Then what have we with regard to the money? H. P. Hyams is with Martha Wells on the day and at the time the $2000 is paid by the Covenant Mutual. He is following her up. Remember, off and on until December, they were engaged on the understanding that they couldn't marry without the mother's consent. In December we find Hyams insisting on the marriage, that things could no longer go on as they were. Remember he is the one pressing for marriage, and as soon as the $2000 is paid he is after it immediately. These men left Martha Wells to pay the funeral expenses of the dead man, and as soon as the $30,000 was paid she placed the remaining $1700 in the Home Savings Co. The second day after the money was placed there he gets a check from Martha Wells under false pretenses, pretending he had an investment which he had not. He absorbs that money. Then, knowing that she had previously had an account in the Home Savings Company, and that the manager would to some extent advise her and protect her, he induces her to change her bank. Then he pays back $200 and gets her to open an account in a branch of the Imperial Bank where, he says, they are less particular and more accommodating. He wants her to get away from her business friends with whom she had had an account. With some reluctance she consents. Soon the $30,000 is paid over and at once deposited in the branch bank. Then the prisoners commenced to absorb it almost immediately. There were small requisitions for checks, until some $8000 had been drawn.

Paying Off the Chattel Mortgage.

One of these checks was obtained ostensibly to loan to Dr. McPherson on some new houses. But that check went to pay the chattel mortgage on the household effects of the two prisoners, which chattel mortgage Dr. McPherson held. Another of the alleged borrowers was a party whose name corresponded to the name of a witness who was called for the defence, but was never put in the witness box.

Martha's Suspicions.

Meantime something comes to the ear of Martha. She hears that which satisfies her the prisoners could not carry the insurance on her brother. She hears that the furniture at the house and office was mortgaged. She puts herself in the hands of Mr. Smoke, her solicitor. He makes enquiries and persuades her to put all her money in his hands. Hyams comes with an agreement whereby the prisoner is to have the handling of all moneys, and asks that this agreement be put in shape. Mr. Smoke quite properly interferes, Martha becomes satisfied that she is being imposed on and the horrible suspicion enters her mind that the death of her brother was because he was insured.

The Church School.

Hyams had a strong influence over her. She feels she must get away from him—get away from his grasp. She arranges with the principal of the Church School in College-street and goes away from him. She feels that these unexplained matters call for prompt action and she goes to the school. The prisoners tried to get hold of all that money without marriage, without the ceremony being performed. Now she has a solicitor to protect her. They find she is beyond their grasp. Then H. P. Hyams finds out her address. He writes a letter claiming that he can explain all, and asking for an interview. Dallas sees her and talks to her from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock at night. The money that they had planned to secure was fast disappearing. They must have it at all risks. He gets an interview. He loses no time. He marries her with but one day intervening. He married her on the 9th of May; and on the 11th a telegram comes to Smoke from Montreal from Mrs. Hyams telling him to do nothing further in her affairs. The toils had closed upon her. She and her money were in possession of the prisoner.

The Disappearance of the Money.

The Martha gives $4700 to her sister. Not with the prisoner's consent. Out of her own motion. Then where is

Continued on Fourth Page.

SIMCOE GETS A SCORCHING.

Seven Buildings Burned and Twelve Damaged—The Losses $15,000—Many Other Queen's Birthday Fires.

Simcoe May 24—Seven buildings were wiped out and twelve damaged by fire this morning. Following are the losses and insurance:

Name	Loss.	Ins.
J. D. Murdock	$ 200	....
G. O. Werrett	100	....
J. H. Landon horse	2000	....
J. S. Spain	1500	....
Mansion House, Mrs. Cairns' bldg	3000	3000
Mansion House, J. H. Loudon, contents	3000	2000
Charles Sihler	2000	1500
E. E. Collins	1500	350
E. E. Elad, V.S.	200	....
George Cook	200	....
W. F. Carl	1000	....
Mrs. D. E. Kendell	800	....
J. L. Potts	50	....
J. L. Potts	50	500

James Carter's shoe store, C.C. Backus' law office, Jas. Smith, bakery, C. Misner, bakery, Jas. Healy, harness-shop, R. Holmes, shoe store, Salvation Army grocery, Wm. Mather, tailor shop Owen Marshall, pork, all damaged. Cutting block slightly damaged. Origin of fire not known.

Florence General Store Gone.

Florence, Ont., May 24.—Fire in the general store of M. J. Morrill destroyed the building, one part of which was occupied by William Thompson, tailor. Loss $5000.

Toasted Cheese at Gorrie.

Gorrie, Ont., May 24.—Last night the People's Cheese and Butter factory was burned to the ground. Loss unknown.

More Damage by Water Than Fire.

International Bridge, Ont., May 24.—Fire in Valey Bros' store burned the greater part of the roof and destroyed part of the dwelling. The loss will be heavy on account of the damage to the goods by water.

Peterboro Dwellings Gone.

Peterboro, May 24.—An unoccupied dwelling, owned by George Thighe, was destroyed. The fire extended to the houses of Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Stanton, the former being badly wrecked. Two others were scorched.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES.

Five Horses Burned to Death in a Cottingham-street Stable.

At 10 o'clock last night the stable in rear of 107 Cottingham-street was discovered to be on fire. There were six horses stabled there, 5 of which were burned to death. The stable and its contents were destroyed. One horse was extricated with difficulty. The damage is $500. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

No cause can be assigned for a fire at three sheds in rear of 46—48 Sullivan-street at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Firecrackers caused three small fires yesterday: At 41 Charles-street, 18 Essex-avenue and at Arthur and Shaw-streets.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.
A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN.

What the Annual Statement of the Provincial Provident Institution Shows—A Prosperous Year.

Despite the depression which existed during last year in all lines of business, and probably in none more than in life insurance, the Provincial Provident Institution experienced a healthy growth in membership and a large increase financially. The pleasing condition of affairs was made manifest to its members at the eleventh annual meeting, which was held at St. Thomas on the 13th of last February. The reports which were then submitted showed a record for 1894 which was one of solid progress, and could not fail to be a subject for congratulation to everyone interested in the welfare of the institution. The annual statement showed that in 1894 there were issued 1580 new policies, which, replacing the lapsing and deaths, made a net gain of over 500. Seven assessments only had been required to meet the death claims, and the reserve and emergency funds, which are held in trust for the protection and benefit of the members, made a net increase of more than $15,000. During the year $96,164.23 was paid in death, disability and annuity claims, leaving on hand a balance of $108,100.50, which is held by the trustees on behalf of the membership, and of which $79,897.54 is placed to the credit of the reserve fund. This reserve fund is held in trust for the general security of the membership, and against the levying of more than ten single assessments during any one year. The insurance now in force in the Provincial Provident Institution amounts to $13,000,000. There are 8000 policies in force. The cash surplus is $120,000, and $450,000 has been paid in claims.

The steady and permanent growth of this admirable institution bespeaks for its management careful but progressive effort, and there is no doubt that the investigation of the principles on which its existence is based has convinced the public of its right to their confidence and support. Its financial soundness is placed beyond doubt by the statement of its funds an dits membership. Those interested in its success have much reason to congratulate themselves on the energetic and experienced board of management it possesses.—The Globe, Toronto, May 6, 1895.

Toronto office of the company, 92, corner Church and Adelaide. A few good city agents can get good contracts.

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

'Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1266

The "Empress."

"Empress" Hotel, corner Yonge and Gould-streets, R. Dissette, proprietor. Large, airy bedrooms, private parlors, excellent table, every convenience, electric cars pass every few minutes. Rates $1 and $1.50 per day. 246

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

The patent pipe sifter, enclosed in each 10c package Tonka smoking, fills the bill. Try it.

To "cheer up" use Adams' Tutti Frutti. It aids digestion wonderfully. See that Tutti Frutti is on each wrapper. Refuse imitations.

Cottage, Cruise, Camp.

One of these words will be suggestive of almost any holiday trip you can take and the three together are suggestive of the supplies of all kinds of provisions, liquors and cigars which it is necessary to get from Michie & Co. before starting. ed

Mortgage Loans at 5 Per Cent.

Owners of central productive city property can secure loans at 5 per cent. by making personal application to J. L. Troy, 5 King-street west. 6

Dufrane, Photographer, Yonge-street Arcade. Finest cabinets, $1.50 per doz. For 30 days only. 236

THE VICE-REGAL WISH-BONE.

The way they will probably settle the Manitoba Schools difficulty.

THE WORLD BLAZED THE PATH.

Had it not been for The Toronto World the Hyams' twins would to-day be walking the streets free men. Had it not been for the work of The World reporters the twins would never have been tried for the murder of young Wells, a crime of which the jury believed them to be unquestionably guilty, but said the evidence was insufficient to convict.

The murder of Wells was committed on Jan. 16, 1893 The Hyams brothers themselves furnished the newspapers with an account of the tragedy, and Coroner Aikins having investigated and reported an inquest unnecessary no further attention was paid to the matter. In January last The World learned that a writ had been issued for the cancellation of a policy of $20,000 on the life of Martha Wells Hyams in the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In the course of its investigation it learned further that in all about $200,000 had been placed on the woman's life. Then The World became suspicious that there was something crooked in the transaction, and set its reporters to work, as it has a habit of doing.

The matter was placed before the people so prominently that the authorities felt bound to set the entire machinery of the department at work to bring the accused to justice. Perhaps the fact of the coroner's action was the reason the detectives did not press the matter with the ardor which they might otherwise have exhibited in the case at the outset. At all events, there was no hue and cry raised and no details were given to the press, as has been said, and it was not until The World learned and published the facts of the heavy insurance on Wells' life, and the suspicious circumstances connected with his death, coupled with the attempt to place $200,000 on the life of the wife, that any decisive steps were taken.

This case has been but another example of the strange fatuity displayed by criminals in exposing their own misdeeds. The ordinary murderer, seized with terror after a deed, flees from the scene and soon excites the very suspicion that he fears. The other murderer is the cool gambler among criminals. He does not hurry his work, and when it is done does not run away, but plays the ordinary citizen.

Assuming that Harry Hyams assisted in striking the blows that killed young Wells, what a remarkable life was his before and after the crime! Edward Hyde, when he killed and mutilated Sir Devereux Carew, fled like a hunted animal to his study, where he could put on respectability and safety in the personality of Dr. Jekyll. Harry Hyams went to the arms of Martha Wells, the sister of the boy he had slain, and lived with her eighteen months as her husband, and then plotted to kill her.

A crime more strange and terrible than that for which the twins were tried has never, perhaps, startled this continent. Their methods, as the Crown presented the case, were simple. One of them made love to a girl. Then they insured the life of her brother, making her the beneficiary. Then they killed the brother. Then one of them married the girl and collected through her the insurance money on her brother's life. From the hour of their arrest up to the conclusion of their trial there was little in the prisoners' conduct that argued either innocence or guilt, or that might not be held as indicating innocence as strongly as guilt. Little wonder is it then that the court has been crowded—little wonder then that all who have read of the case have been anxious to get a view of these men. Little wonder that they show a desire to know what manner of men these Hyams' are and ask of their life, their antecedents, their companions, their secrets.

The very highest medical authorities have recommended Adams' Tutti Frutti for indigestion. See that Tutti Frutti is on each wrapper. Refuse imitations.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

The average cost for $1000 insurance per year in the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society in 1894 was only $10.75, while 1c old line companies it cost from $24 to $27. 461

California Tokay, recommended by physicians on account of its purity, price $2.50 per gallon, $6 per dozen, 60c per bottle. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Drink Sprudel and you will not have dyspepsia.

Eggs 11c per dozen, Redpath granulated sugar 3 1-2c. Peas, corn, tomatoes 7c per tin, potatoes 70c per bag. John Miller & Co., 77-81 Queen-street west. 246

PURE WATER.

Particulars of the Proposed Water Tunnel at Toronto.

Borings have recently been made at various points in Toronto Bay in connection with the water tunnel, which the City Engineer recommends should be constructed from the city to the Island, to ensure an abundant supply of pure water. The Canadian Architect and Builder for May has an article describing and illustrating the project. This number of The Architect and Builder, now on sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller and Stationer, 80 Yonge-street, has a well-written critique upon the architectural drawings at the recent Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition, Toronto; likewise an article on brick pavements, and another upon the negotiations now in progress between the master builders and workmen of Toronto, with regard to the rate of wages to be paid in the building trades. The number is liberally illustrated, and full of interest.

BICYCLES.

Is What the New Electric Contrivance Causes.

The new system of electric railways for street use has caused much talk and admiration. A model of the idea may be seen at Howell's shoe store, 246 Yonge-street. The idea is original, also are the cut rates and exposure of high prices in the shoe trade by its inventor, Howell, the cut-rate shoe man. Special sale today. Half prices on remnants.

Auction Sale of Horses and Carriages.

At Messrs. Silver & Smith's great sale on Tuesday next will be found the most useful lot of horses that have been sold at auction for some months. Parties requiring drivers and delivery horses will do well to inspect the stock. A number of first-class carriages and buggies will also be sold.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

For May 24th.

Queen's Birthday generally marks the opening of fine yachting and boating season. Supplies for all kinds of holiday excursions—groceries, provisions and liquors—have long been a specialty with Michie & Co. ed

500 different varieties of Tumblers, Goblets, Wines, Cocktails, Hocks, Champagnes and Footed Ales at James A. Skinner & Co.'s liquidation sale, 56 Wellington-street west.

Ask your shoe dealer for Cerol Russet Dressing. Price 15 cents.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—On May 24, at 626 Ontario-street, the wife of John Lewis of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOMBE—BOULES—On May 23, Robert H. Coombe of Toronto to Martha Boules of Perth, by the Rev. Mr. Rattan, at Norway rectory.

DEATHS.

PARROTT—Entered into rest, on the morning of the 24th inst., Roderick R. Parrott, second son of Joseph and Jane Parrott, aged 21 years 7 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 128 Borden-street, on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

MARSHALL—At his late residence, 201 Seaton-street, on 24th May, Kenric R. Marshall, in his 77th year.

Funeral on Monday at 3 o'clock.

BAGLEY—May 24, in his 47th year, C. R. Bagley, manufacturing jeweler of 39 King-street west, at his residence, 156 Major-street.

Funeral will take place Monday, May 27, at 2.30.

Friends and acquaintances cordially invited to attend.

VOGT—On Thursday, May 23, at 64 Pembroke-street, Elsa, infant daughter of Augustus S. and Georgia Adelaide Vogt.

Funeral private.

GREER—At her mother's residence, 209 Gerrard-street east, on Friday, May 24, Anna E., third daughter of the late John Greer, aged 19 years. Deeply regretted.

Funeral private.

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather

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

Beaver, "the gentleman's chew," can now be had in thin plugs. d

THREE CANADIAN KNIGHTS

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Lieut.-Gov. Schultz, Joly de Lotbiniere and Dr. W. Hingston of Montreal Knighted, Lord Aberdeen and Collector Milne of Victoria, B.C., Decorated.

Ottawa, May 24.—The following is the official announcement of the Queen's Birthday honors as affecting Canadians:

His Excellency the Governor-General has had added to the decorations which he so worthily wears the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, the highest honor of the colonial order, and a deserved recognition of Lord Aberdeen's services to the Dominion.

Lieut.-Governor Schultz of Manitoba, one of the pioneers of the great Northwest, than whom no one has done more to make its resources known, becomes a K.C.M.G. A similar title falls to Mr. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, better known as Mr. Joly, a former Liberal Premier of Quebec.

Dr. W. Hingston, one of the leading physicians of Montreal, becomes a Knight Bachelor, while a C.M.G. is conferred upon Mr. Milne, Collector of Customs at Victoria, B.C. Mr. Milne, in connection with the Behring Sea dispute, rendered invaluable aid to the Government, and repeatedly Sir C. H. Tupper has borne testimony to his zeal and energy.

Mr. Samuel Rogers, Ottawa's leading unudertaker, died this afternoon after an illness of several weeks.

The School Negotiations.

His Excellency the Governor-General only took a partial holiday as during the morning he was engaged in conference with Messrs Greenway and Sifton on the Manitoba school question. From the fact that both gentlemen are leaving town immediately it is inferred that the negotiations have made some progress, but what their nature is is unknown. Mr. Sifton left for Toronto tonight, and Mr. Greenway goes to Montreal to-morrow en route for New York.

HONORED BY THE QUEEN.

Henry Irving, Lewis Morris, Walter Besant Knighted—Where the Other Honors Were Conferred.

London, May 24.—Among those knighted upon the occasion of the Queen's Birthday are Henry Irving, the actor, and Walter Besant, the author.

The following were also knighted: Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent.

Right Hon. Baron Playfair of St. Andrew's, and Right Hon. Jas. Stanstead, members of the House of Commons for Halifax, were created Knights of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Mr. Hamilton, Receiver-General of British Guiana, Mr. Pile, Speaker of the Assembly, Barnadoes and Mr. Sweet Scott, Colonial Secretary of Honduras, companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The appointment of General Lord Roberts as Field Marshal is succession to the late Sir Patrick Grant, is gazetted.

Quebec Government Secures a Loan.

Montreal, May 24.—The Quebec Government have obtained a loan of $1,500,000 at a little under 4 per cent. The loan is temporary, and was negotiated through Hanson Bros of this city.

Drowned While Bathing.

Drayton, Ont., May 24.—Hugh Plant was drowned in the Conestoga River to-day while bathing.

Blight Bros.

One thousand-page special parchment copying tissue letter book at $1.25 is the cheapest and best on the market. 65 Yonge-street. 246

Important to Insurers.

The perusal of a copy of the last annual report of that sterling and progressive home company, the North American Life, should convince the most skeptical of the many advantages held out to insurers, as also of the solidity and unexcelled financial position to which the company has attained.

Copies of the report referred to will be cheerfully furnished on application therefor to William McCabe, F.I.A., managing director, North American Life Assurance Co., 22 to 28 King-street west, Toronto, or to any of the company's agents. 246

IT WAS INDEED A DAY OF JOY.

**The Birthday Celebration Well Bears the Cal