

ATTORNEY O'NEILL

Made Opening Argument in Parsons Case To-Day.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ASKED.

Attorney Williams Followed Mr O'Neill and Spoke for Two Hours—Both Attorneys Made What Appeared to Be Telling and Convincing Arguments for Their Clients—The Case Was Given to the Jury at 3:20 O'clock.

Henry T. Stedman was the last witness in the Parsons case reported in yesterday's Democrat. He had testified that the books of the bank showed that for a period the plaintiff company had overdrawn their account. But at the time of Mr Parsons's death the account was not overdrawn. When it was overdrawn there were always notes in the bank as collateral. Leroy T. Pison was called as an expert accountant, but his methods of finding how certain figures on the bank's books stood for cash did not agree with Mr O'Neill's and Mr Pison went down. Mr O'Neil's accountant, Mr Pison, testified that he believed that the bank had no balance on the date of July 2, 1896.

The following sources and amounts of income of Mrs Parsons were then put in evidence by Mr Kelllogg: Income from Plum & Arrow Mfg Co. from July 1, '96, to Oct. 1, '98, \$2,980 00; income from Plum & Arrow Mfg Co. same dates, 1,527 50; Holmes, Booth & Hayden, same dates, 312 50; American Fin Co. Jan. '97, to Jan. '98, 112 50; Detroit Copper Co. July, '96, to July, '98, 1,200 00; Brown & Parsons, July, '96, to Oct. '98, 13,101 00; Check, May 16, '98, 2,500 00; Note for \$2,500 from E. J. Kingsbury, 2,500 00; Cottage park, July, '96, to July, '98, 1,120 00.

Total \$25,373 50. Charles Holmes was put on the stand again. He produced a paper which the plaintiff intended to produce in the case. He produced it to the jury on July 2, 1896. Mr Parsons's name was not on it when he gave it to Mr Parsons, but it was when Mr Parsons returned it to him. That was all that was required of Mr Holmes, and once again Mr Stedman took the stand to refute Mr Parsons's testimony regarding the alleged check he gave for the conduct of the bank.

"Mr Merriman said, 'Let business continue as it is for the present,'" said witness. This was a few days after Mr Parsons's death. Mr Merriman in a rebuttal, was called, and said he did not recollect giving the above orders. This closed the case and court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The arguments were again by Mr O'Neill. The greater part of his remarks were technical, but he also reviewed the testimony very minutely. There can be no doubt that Mrs Parsons was half owner in the bank. Her husband was her agent. The checks drawn by him in her name were the property of her husband and she merely used it as she wished. The money we gave our money to the bank it became the joint property of her and her husband. They lived on it; they were supported by it. She paid the old claims of Holmes & Parsons with it. Mr Merriman's testimony was that she signed the formation of the firm of G. S. Parsons & Co. in the papers. She says she did not wish her property to become involved with the bank's affairs, but did she say a word against the publication of the notices that she had become partner in the company that she did not know a thing about this, but she didn't know a thing about this, but she knows I have got money in the bank and yet a few days after her husband's death I go to the bank for \$500 and she gives me a check for a few days later I go again for more money, but at that time she says she is not responsible and she does not give it. Yet she has done it. She has paid. She says she had the money. When she had not the money she signed it for me. On that day I take \$1,000 to the bank and she takes the money. What does she do with it? She pays off the old debts of Guernsey Parsons. What right had she to do it? What right had she to my money and to yours if she was not responsible in the bank? Why did she hand it over to the receivers if she were not the surviving partner? After Mr Parsons's death, on October 11, there was a balance of \$1,100 due Mr Barlow. On that day he drew \$500 and wrote out on two days following he drew out all of his balance except \$300. On that day he deposited \$1,102.29. The next day, October 14, he drew \$1,148. The court interrupted Mr O'Neill at this point and a discussion regarding the allegations followed.

Mr O'Neill spoke for an hour. He dwelt mostly on the law pertaining to the case. He held that in the law relating to contracts between husband and wife the laws of this state are far ahead of those of any other state. Mr Williams followed. Mr Parsons's financial career of Mr Parsons, Mrs Parsons, was followed by her husband. Mr Williams claimed, but she did not succeed. She merely consented to the use of her name in the transaction of her husband's banking affairs and this was far from going into partnership with him. Then Mr Williams reviewed Mr

Barlow's testimony, which showed that he deposited his money in the bank under the impression that Mrs Parsons was her husband's co-partner, that she was, in fact, the financial manager of the bank. But Mr Williams claimed Mrs Parsons could not become her husband's partner. The law prohibits it and the law must be upheld. He claimed that the evidence showed she derived no benefit from the bank whatsoever. Regarding her knowledge, she had no knowledge of what was going on at the bank after her husband's death he claimed the evidence showed she knew absolutely nothing. Mr Williams here launched into a dramatic denunciation of the reputation, integrity and honesty of Mr Parsons up to the time of his death. Then after his death some person without authority opened the doors of the bank and continued its business. Conspicuously it was Mr Stedman, the plaintiff claims Mrs Parsons did it. But she had no money, says she gave no orders about continuing the business, and she was not seen in the bank. What did she know about the banking business? Nothing, and I say without fear of contradiction that it was Mr Stedman and Mr Merriman who continued the banking business after Mr Parsons's death. Mr Stedman believed, as all of the depositors believed, that the bank was as sound as the rocks of Gibraltar, as sound and honest as the integrity of Mr Parsons during his life. You have heard it said on the stand he was worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Mr Williams spoke for almost two hours, Mr Kelllogg giving to him his time for making his address.

DE WEI'S VICTORY EXCITES

The Wonder and Disgust of the English People.

Filipinos Swarming Into London and Paris—Sir Thomas Kipton Considering a Trial Race or Two Between the Two Shamrocks—Choate's Joke About Long Eared Reporters Has Caused Offense.

London, Dec. 1.—South Africa once more monopolizes attention. The public is agitated at General De Wei's recent success at De Weinstrop, where he captured the British garrison of 490 men and two guns. "Is this general war?" the liberal papers ironically inquire. "Why," is asked on all sides, "are these troops coming home?" The ovations to the victors strike even those participating in them as hollow compared with the events transpiring at the seat of war. Parliament not being in session, the public was not favored with any insight into the war officer's opinions and plans. But it is credited with varying ideas, from philosophic indifference to acute panic. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed one of the responsible heads of departments and elicited the following views: "Undoubtedly the situation in South Africa is serious. It resembles in many ways America's trouble with the Filipinos. We cannot expect to crush out opposition for some time to come. We are not withdrawing troops indiscriminately, nor are we indifferent to the gravity of the problem. The Household Cavalry has come home because heavy cavalry is practically useless. The infantry, too, is comparatively small. We rely upon two things to bring about peace. First, the transformation so far as possible of all the British troops in the disturbed districts into cavalry and mounted infantry. Second, through the establishment of peace, to enable the latter to get in working order even the cavalry will not be able to accomplish much. The police force should be similar to the Irish constabulary, only a few men will be organized. When that body is organized I believe a change will quickly come over the situation."

The Canadian officers who returned here from South Africa this week expressed no surprise at the recent De Wei successes. They only wondered that they had not been greater. The Canadians, however, are unanimous in expressing the belief that General Kitchener is the right man to deal with the form of imperialism being practiced by the British in South Africa. Hardly any of the returning officers expressed criticism of Lord Roberts, even in the face of the recent reverses.

There is a noticeable incursion of Filipinos into London and Paris. The report, subsequently denied, that Agonillo, Aguinaldo's agent in Europe, was going to Hong Kong, has given rise to the belief that the Filipinos in Europe are contemplating a new campaign. A representative of the Associated Press has interviewed one of the most prominent members of the European junta, who has just returned from Paris and Madrid. He said: "We are planning a new campaign. There is no reason why Agonillo should go to Hong Kong to give the Filipinos a further supply of munitions of war. The fact that Agonillo has just returned from Paris and Madrid, and that he is here, shows he intends to remain here and watch events. The reports of our committee at Kobe, Yokohama, Macao, Batavia, Hong Kong and Bangkok show they are all working well. We also intend to send 10,000 rifles were smuggled into Manila last month. The war is no nearer an end than ever. The Filipino resources are still great and can be judged by the fact that Aguinaldo is confident to keep the anti-imperialists out of the United States. We are still anxious to come to an understanding, and there are indications that Mr McKinley favors a compromise." The declaration of Judge Taft goes beyond his instructions and that McKinley is prepared to give greater concessions than Judge Taft. It is true that a large number of Filipinos are flocking to European countries, but not with the idea of renewed propaganda. The junta is content to wait till the Americans are tired of losing officers and men by deaths from sickness. We hope and believe that the peace will come."

Sir Thomas Kipton, recently, has been considering the proposal to send the Shamrock I into American waters for a series of trial races with the Shamrock II. However, while he is anxious to give the new yacht a very good chance he feels pledged to the Glasgow exhibition committee to race the elder boat in the international match which the committee has arranged to take place in the Clyde, and he is obliged to leave the decision to George L. Watson, who has designed the new challenger for the American's cup. Therefore, it is improbable that both boats will cross the Atlantic, as Mr Watson only desires to see how the new and old yachts compare, and he believes this can be done on the Clyde.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, Thursday evening at the Thanksgiving dinner given at the Hotel Cecil under the auspices of the American society in London, referred jokingly to "long-eared" reporters, which has evidently not been considered by the English press to be as humorous as intended. The speaker then dismissed the speech with a few lines. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr Choate was, naturally, jubilant last night as Americans always are on Thanksgiving day. There is no false modesty about them. They have not written their Recessional yet, and if any poet were to oblige them with one, it would probably put it in the fire. A great people, a young people, an expanding people, a people that can lick creation—that's the sort

of people to enjoy heartily Thanksgiving day."

Cheers Given the Boer President as He Drove Away.

The Special Train Bearing Oom Paul Started for Cologne at 1:30—He Will Arrive in Berlin Next Tuesday—Emperor William May Not Be Able to See Him.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Mr Kruger left the Hotel Serbelli at 1:10 p. m., today, in a closed carriage, surrounded by a squadron of mounted municipal guards. The crowd which gathered about the hotel was decidedly small, compared with those which greeted him a week ago. The Boer statesman was cheered and applauded as he drove away, waving his hat from the landau window in reply.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS Met for Annual Football Game This Afternoon.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—The coming soldiers and sailors of the United States met in their annual football battle on Franklin field this afternoon, before a multitude of spectators, which was the largest of the great sports surrounding the gridiron. Prominent among the spectators were members of the president's cabinet, generals, rear-admirals, and other army and navy officers and officials of the government. Secretary of War Root occupied a seat on the north stand and was surrounded by a large number of active and retiring officers of the army. Just opposite, on the south stand, Secretary of the Navy, C. G. Brown, the secretary of the great sports, the weather for football was ideal and the crowded stands presented a brilliant scene. All through the crowd of 22,000 people could be seen the black, gold and gray uniforms of West Point and Annapolis.

Of course, both sides expected to win, but the West Pointers seemed to have more confidence than the Maryland lads. The military boys hoped to win by nearly the same score they had last year, 47 points—but the young sailors, who made only five, felt that if the West Point team won at all, it would be by a very narrow margin. The coaches of the two teams, who are ex-college players, were not saying much before the game began. The few bets that were made were at even money.

Until last year the eleven representing West Point and Annapolis have never met on the gridiron, but the two institutions since football was permitted by the government as part of their recreation, and of these the "middles" have won three, West Point two and Annapolis one.

The meeting of West Point and Annapolis on neutral grounds was brought about last year, and the contest between them promises to become a fixed event for years to come. The United States industry for the murder of Marcus Zangwill, a naturalized American citizen, who was killed on June of this year. The war ship which will probably be the Kentucky, recalled from the coast of West Point to Massagan, which is the nearest point to Fez, the capital of Morocco.

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ALLEGED FIEND CAUGHT.

Father Accused of Torturing His Child to Death.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—A special to the Record from Ashland, Ky., says: Bibson, the man accused of killing his two-year-old step daughter by forcing a red-hot poker down her throat, has been arrested here and is now in the hands of a mob that seems determined to lynch him.

REAR END COLLISION.

Broadway Junction, Dec. 1.—A rear end collision between two parts of the north bound freight train of the Berkshire division of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. took place at half past twelve today. The forward and the colliding engine was stove in and several cars were jammed. No one was injured and the damage will be light. The cause of the collision has not yet been ascertained.

SIGNED A TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Secretary Hay this morning, for the government of the United States, and Senator Corbin, the Nicaraguan minister for his own government, signed a treaty whereby the latter government concedes to the government of the United States the necessary rights and privileges within Nicaraguan territory for the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

CITY NEWS.

Real Estate Agent D. H. Tierney supplied the desks in the Democrat office today with handsome calendars for 1901.

The Hellman Advance drum corps has tendered their services gratuitously to the committee who has in charge the benefit to be given in behalf of Thomas Miller on Sunday evening, December 16.

BLOCKED THE WEDDING.

State Laws on Divorce Must Be Respected. Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 1.—George H. Douglas and Mrs. Lucy E. Austin, both of Lincoln, a little village near this place, were to have been married last night, but a divorce decree issued in the way of the ceremony and the wedding was postponed until next Saturday.

Mrs. Austin has been divorced from her husband for six months ago. She was a resident of Connecticut at the time and the divorce laws of that state declare that neither of the divorced parties should marry within six months after a divorce has been granted. This was corroborated by a Bank lawyer, who was called in just before the wedding was to have taken place, hence the hitch in the ceremony. Mr Douglas was a resident of Taunton, Mass., before he came to Lincoln last spring.

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KILLED BY A BLAST

John Gloster Met Instant Death Last Evening

WHILE WORKING ABOUT DAM.

Now Being Built at the North End—Found Lying Near Where Explosion Took Place When Smoke Cleared Away—It Was Supposed That He Had Gone a Safe Distance Away Before the Fuse Was Lighted.

John Gloster, a well known Waterbury man, was killed shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday evening by a small explosion which took place while he was working on the Waterbury Manufacturing Co and the Chase rolling mills at the head of Bellevue lake. It was near 5:15 and the men were hustling in order to get a couple of blasting before getting through for the night. William Leggett, of the Waterbury Manufacturing Co, who is superintending the work, which, by the way, is practically completed, ordered Mr Gloster to warn the laborers to get out of the way and also to pick up the tools, which he supposed was done and everybody out of danger before the fuse was touched off and he knew nothing of the contrary until after the smoke and dust of the blasts had cleared away and the men had returned to the scene when one of the laborers saw Mr Gloster's body about six feet away from the place where the blasts had been discharged and reported the case to Mr Leggett.

Upon examination it was found that the man was dead, his left arm and leg being broken and his chest crushed in. Whether Mr Gloster went away with the rest of the men and came back too soon, which is highly improbable, seeing that he was an old quartermaster and did not have time to get out of the way before the explosion will never be known. The last Mr Leggett saw of Gloster alive was when he told him to pick up the tools, warn the men and get out of the way, so he informed the family last night. One of the blasts went off a few seconds before the other, but of course there was nothing unusual about that and Mr Gloster could not have been deceived by it, for he was aware that there were two charges.

Acting Medical Examiner Graves viewed the body and gave permission for its removal. Undertaker Mulville was called on for the night and brought the family residence at 46 Spencer avenue, where but a few hours previously Mr Gloster left for his work in the best of health and spirits. Dr Graves reported the facts to the coroner.

Mr Gloster was born in County Kerry, Ireland, fifty-seven years ago, and had resided in the United States for the past forty-three years, coming to Colbrook, this state, at the age of 44. He was a veteran of the civil war and an ex-member of Company I, C. N. G., Westford. He enlisted December 1, 1861, in the 10th Mass. and served three years in Company G, 3rd U. S. Lee, Eleventh regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was seriously wounded at Antietam and shortly after he was discharged for disability, but the excitement of the war was so great for him and he re-enlisted at Westford on September 1, 1864, and served in Company F, 1st Connecticut Cavalry. Captain Henry Phillips, and served to the close of the war, when he was mustered out with an honorable record. Later he joined the National Guard at Westford and remained in the company five years, and at the expiration of his term was discharged with an honorable discharge. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters in this city and his mother and two brothers and a sister in Westford.

There were several wild rumors about town last night regarding the manner in which Mr Gloster met his death, but as no one knew for sure whether or not the blast was brought about from what appears to be reliable sources, Mr Gloster did not leave the place with the other men and why he did not is where the mystery deepens. He had been employed at the Waterbury Manufacturing Co for the past twenty years.

GREAT MINSTREL SHOW.

That is What Waterbury Will Be Treated to in the Near Future.

The hustest man in Waterbury today is George A. King, who is managing and arranging the coming minstrel performance of Ansatawaw entertainment, I. O. O. F. It will take place at Polk's theater on Thursday evening, December 13, and from the progress that is being made in rehearsals it will surpass any event of the kind that has ever given in this or any other city by amateur talent. Manager King has shared no time or trouble to hustle the various numbers alone, and he has not been limited financially, and in fact he has not been handicapped in any way, and the good results will be shown on the night of the performance. The program has not yet been completed, but a few of the numbers will give you an appetite to witness the minstrels on the night they are produced. There will be two quartettes, the Imperial and the Orpheus. Each is composed of the best singers in the city. There will also be a minstrel song, dance and talking comedienne; Ted Biggestaff in humorous selections. A drill by thirty-two men will be one of the pretty and catchy features. Davis and Gillette, the original I. O. O. F. Babes, in their funny automobile act a tableau by the entire company of seventy people. The whole performance will conclude with a selection from the opera "Princess Chic." The best minstrel singers in Waterbury are now rehearsing for the performance and the names of all of them will be announced later.

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John Gloster, a well known Waterbury man, was killed shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday evening by a small explosion which took place while he was working on the Waterbury Manufacturing Co and the Chase rolling mills at the head of Bellevue lake. It was near 5:15 and the men were hustling in order to get a couple of blasting before getting through for the night. William Leggett, of the Waterbury Manufacturing Co, who is superintending the work, which, by the way, is practically completed, ordered Mr Gloster to warn the laborers to get out of the way and also to pick up the tools, which he supposed was done and everybody out of danger before the fuse was touched off and he knew nothing of the contrary until after the smoke and dust of the blasts had cleared away and the men had returned to the scene when one of the laborers saw Mr Gloster's body about six feet away from the place where the blasts had been discharged and reported the case to Mr Leggett.

Upon examination it was found that the man was dead, his left arm and leg being broken and his chest crushed in. Whether Mr Gloster went away with the rest of the men and came back too soon, which is highly improbable, seeing that he was an old quartermaster and did not have time to get out of the way before the explosion will never be known. The last Mr Leggett saw of Gloster alive was when he told him to pick up the tools, warn the men and get out of the way, so he informed the family last night. One of the blasts went off a few seconds before the other, but of course there was nothing unusual about that and Mr Gloster could not have been deceived by it, for he was aware that there were two charges.

Acting Medical Examiner Graves viewed the body and gave permission for its removal. Undertaker Mulville was called on for the night and brought the family residence at 46 Spencer avenue, where but a few hours previously Mr Gloster left for his work in the best of health and spirits. Dr Graves reported the facts to the coroner.

Mr Gloster was born in County Kerry, Ireland, fifty-seven years ago, and had resided in the United States for the past forty-three years, coming to Colbrook, this state, at the age of 44. He was a veteran of the civil war and an ex-member of Company I, C. N. G., Westford. He enlisted December 1, 1861, in the 10th Mass. and served three years in Company G, 3rd U. S. Lee, Eleventh regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was seriously wounded at Antietam and shortly after he was discharged for disability, but the excitement of the war was so great for him and he re-enlisted at Westford on September 1, 1864, and served in Company F, 1st Connecticut Cavalry. Captain Henry Phillips, and served to the close of the war, when he was mustered out with an honorable record. Later he joined the National Guard at Westford and remained in the company five years, and at the expiration of his term was discharged with an honorable discharge. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters in this city and his mother and two brothers and a sister in Westford.

There were several wild rumors about town last night regarding the manner in which Mr Gloster met his death, but as no one knew for sure whether or not the blast was brought about from what appears to be reliable sources, Mr Gloster did not leave the place with the other men and why he did not is where the mystery deepens. He had been employed at the Waterbury Manufacturing Co for the past twenty years.

GREAT MINSTREL SHOW.

That is What Waterbury Will Be Treated to in the Near Future.