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OUR LEADER.

No. 305-71/2-inch Comb, of very fine rubber. Same comb costs you elsewhere 15c and 20c. Thursday, Very special offerings on other lines.

Stationery at Almost Half Price.

we have ever yet offered. This well-known department is making itself more popular each day. We give exactly what we advertise, and we are in a position to handle large quantities. That is why we are able to quote such

8,000 Writing Tablets, in ruled or plain, the very best quality of paper and very neatly padded. This line we sell regularly for 10c.

Business Size Tablets of same quality as above, 100 sheets; regular price 15c, Thursday, for10c 5,000 Scribblers and exercise books; Thursday's special price, 2 for ... 15c | regular 5c each. Thursday, each. 3c

Big Hosiery Sale on Thursday.

See our window for the Biggest Value Hosiery Sale we have ever had. We are after your trade, and are going to convince you that Wood's Fair is the correct place to buy your Hose at. Read over these items. Each onerings with true economy.

Men's Half Hose, Hermsdorf dye; \27 dozen only-Ladies' Black Cashregular 15c pair; Thursday, pair. 10c 20 dozen Boys' Heavy Woolen School Hose; Thursday, pair 23c Ladies' regular 25c Cashmere Hose,

mere Hose, very fine, extra spliced; any other day cost you 60c. Our special price for Thurs-Thursday, pair 17c day will be, per pair 49c

A few suggestions from the Basement to help make lively selling on Thursday, . **Municular de la proposition de la proposition**

\$2 49 Toilet Sets \$1 75.

13 only 10-piece Toilet Sets, English semi-porcelaine ware, green and brown decoration. Set contains large pitcher and basin, chamber, soap dish, mug, small jug and tooth brush holder. Regular \$2 49 set. Thursday, \$1 75. **ે.** પ્રદાસ **પ્રદા**સ **એ**

141 SCOLLOPS OR BOWLS, 8-inch, round and square shape, white ironstone ware; regular 20c, Thursday 13c

Gas Globes at Special Prices. 98 GLASS GLOBES, crystal and green glass, fancy patterns, several kinds to choose from; regular 25c, GLASS HAND OR BEDROOM LAMI complete with medium size chimney, burner and wick,

5c Tin Pie Plates, 2c Fach.

274 TIN PIE PLATES, 9-inch, the best size; regular 5c, Thursday2c

DEFENCE COMPLETES MEDICAL TESTIMONY and arms, witness thought the blood all over the ladder.

[Continued from page 1.] skull would be battered in and the head covered with cuts. The theory of a fall fitted perfectly with the condition of the skull. The marks on the ced did not coincide with those found on Joseph Sifton's skull. Witness saw no bruise on the neck. Witness thought that bleeding from the scalp would be very profuse, and if Herbert's story be taken, witness would expect considerable bleeding inside the barn, but very little after the body was thrown out, as the blood would clot in a few minutes. Witness would not expect to find enough bleeding outside to form two large pools.

If there was blood on the head, chaff, hay and dirt would get in the hair. To Mr. Riddell witness said that if the wound on the head had stopped bleeding and the body were after-

be disturbed and the wound bleed afresh, unless the wound itself was Witness could not account for the wound on the side of the head, except by the theory of a fall. Witness did not see any evence of the bruise on the dence of the bruise on the neck, as described by John Sinker. If there had been such a bruise, witness thought it would have been ap-

wards thrown out, with a fall of six

parent at the post-mortem. DR. FRANCIS ELLIOTT. Dr. Francis Elliott, of Napier, said he would expect to find the skull smashed to pieces, if Herbert's story The wounds would bleed

around the hole. Witness the beam on one side of the door would remain for a long time.

Witness thought that if the body bility of Herbert's story?" was Mr.

feet, the bloodclot in the wound might be loosened, causing it to bleed afresh. the same story." Witness could not conceive how the wounds at the back of the head could be reconcilable? be caused by the axe.
Witness admitted that almost anything, including smashing of the top of

the skull, might happen from the head striking the ground; but if the head struck a brick, and the latter turned, in the skull and scalp?" skull would probably not be smash-To Mr. Johnston, witness said that the witness. was difficult to remove traces of

easily seen for hours and days after- pushed up by Herbert, Mr. Johnston If Joseph Sifton had fallen down the

Thursday 25c

ladder as described by Herbert witness would expect bruises on his legs, body

DR. HUGH LAING. Dr. Hugh Laing, of Granton, considered the injuries not compatible with
Herbert's evidence, but with a fall.
To Mr. Riddell, witness said he
thought the injuries might have been
THE JUDGE'S
In reply to the plordship said in part:
"In respect to the inflicted by the axe produced, had the less severe than described by Herbert.

DR. BERTRAM SPENCER. Dr. Bertram Spencer, a professor at the University of Toronto, and surgeon at the Emergency Hospital, Toronto, took the stand. He thought the condition of the skull more consistent with a fall than with the blows he heard described. In the latter case he would expect the skull to be more shattered. To Mr. Riddell, witness said he knew. and had great respect for the opinions of Drs. John Ferguson, Bingham and Anderson. The witness had only arrived in the morning and so had heard none of the evidence. The difficulty in the way of believing Herbert's story or eight feet, the blood clot would not was not only the force of the blows and the absence of blood, but the punc-

tured wound on top of the head, which he did not think was caused by an To Mr. Johnston, witness thought that in falling from a height a muscle in the neck might be ruptured. Asked as to whether he would expect to find evidence of such injury in a postmortem 25 days after death, witness replied:

"I couldn't say. Decomposition changes a body so much, particularly in the heat of summer, it is hard to say what you would find."

MR. I. H. CAMERON, M.D. Mr. Irving H. Cameron, M.D., Hon. To Mr. Riddell witness said that it would be difficult to remove the traces of blood which he thought would be of blood which he thought would be the medical witnesses called. Mr. Cameron's evidence was expected by the thought the amount of blood lost defense to have considerable weight might be from half a pint to one pint. With the jury, as he is known as one Witness thought that blood marks on of the foremost surgeons in Ontario. of the foremost surgeons in Ontario,

were thrown out, and fell six or seven Johnston's question.

The skull and Herbert do not tell

"Do they tell stories near enough to "No; they tell different stories."

"If you consider the probability of these injuries as a result of the fall, if you have two points of impact, does that account for the condition you find

"Accounts for everything, except the abrasions behind the ears," answered REMOVED BLOODY SHEEPSKINS. Referring to the blows said to have blood entirely. If blood had fallen on been dealt Joseph Sifton at the ladder, the beam beside the hole, it would be and his falling down and his being

said: "This man is dragged up, a more or

Comb Safe less limp body—would you find anything on the rest of his body, his arms, shoulders or legs?"

"I would expect to find a great deal"

"I would expect to find a great deal"

"I would expect to find a great deal of bruises," said the witness. "He is thrown downwards on the floor again; would you think, with that condition of things, there would be no

'Unless he was lying in soft stuff. With that man struck three or four times on the top of the head with an axe, what would be the position of the

"The movement would be direct downward to the spine." "He is taken to the hay mow-what do you say about large quantities of

hay, such as broken clover?"
"You ought to find that in his hair." Witness thought that the boggy mass on the top of the head might be caused by anything. He attached no import-ance to the fact that the periosteum was not separated from the scalp. With a body falling through a hole and being perfectly limp, it would be exceedingly difficult to lift and carry. If the blows had been given as Herbert described, the clothes and hands

of Herbert and Gerald would be SPATTERED AND STAINED carry the body without having blood

marks apparent.
Asked as to the direction which the body would lie, witness said that a body often rebounds after striking, and may then fall in any position. Mr. Riddell, in deference to the judge's wishes, promised that his cross-

examination would be brief. Witness knew Drs. Ferguson, Bingham and Anderson, and knew of their high standing in their profession, but would not respect their opinion in opposition to Witness' reason for disbelieving

Herbert's story, was that the violence described was too great. If Herbert's first-blow had been delivered as he said, the ear would have been injured, and the bones of the cheek broken. "I think he gave too good a story."

was the witness' final pronouncement on Herbert's evidence. Court adjourned at 5:50, to meet at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning.

On the opening of court at 9:30 this morning the grand jury's presentment was delivered to the clerk of the court. In it they made a congratulatory reference to the fact that no you (Herbert or witness) will have to cases were presented for their con- go and help me." sideration. The jury had visited the jail and found it clean and in excellent order, with only twelve males and no female prisoners in confine-Three of the prisoners were charged with insanity, and the jury thought that this should be de-tained in jail for shortest possible time. The jury served that the recent improvements in the court house have improved both the ventilation and the appearance of the room. The asylum was visited and every part found in good order and scrupulously clean. The present capacity is 1,004 and the occupants number 1,001, being 467 males and 534 feand arms. Witness thought there would males. The presentment closed with

> THE JUDGE'S REPLY. of their presence with as little delay as possible. The fact of such persons occupying cells in the jail should be asylum at once, so that he may be advised of the condition of affairs

the hope that his lordship would long

be spared in dorn the bench

house, I am afraid the improvements will never amount to anything until the county and the city have public spirit enough to follow the example of some of the less wealthy but more progressive counties in Western Ontario. This court house and the jail have both survived their usefulness. The increasing business in every department necessitates a change, which said he could not remember a word has long been delayed. This is a which passed between Gerald and Mrs. wealthy county, and the inhabitants would not begrudge the amount to be expended in erecting a building with the requirements of the service People settle in places where public buildings show that the citizens are progressive. People would come and settle in a place where you have progressiveness combined with the educational institutions which are a cred-

it to this city.
"The ventilation of this court room. as everyone can testify, has been of the very worst character during the trial of this case. Some improvements have been made in that way, but not sufficient, and none can be made in this building sufficient for the purpose of keeping the air pure. Now, I hope that no indictment will

been in during this court; and I hope that that will not have to be resorted to before an effort is made to provide the Friday, Thursday or Wednesday some other building." In closing, his lordship thanked the jury for their kindly reference to himand then dismissed them from further attendance.

THE TRIAL RESUMED. Dr. John D. Wilson, recalled, was the

Harry L. Smith, a Ridout street butcher, swore that on June 25, 1900, he went to Joseph Sifton's barn and took away three sheepskins, which had been hung at the east end of the barn. He carried them down the ladder. On April 12 and 19 previous witness had removed other skins. One of them was very bloody, and blood might easily have got on the ladder and floor. Witness produced a note book with which he identified the dates.

BLEEDING LAMBS IN BARN. Allan Routledge, inspector of sheep for London township, swore that about the end of March, 1900, he had been called to examine some lambs belonging to Joseph Sifton. He found they had been wounded by dogs and he or-dered them destroyed. The lambs were badly injured and bleeding.

To Mr. Riddell witness said the lambs were bleeding very freely and

the blood was on the straw and chaff,

THE MORDENS' MOVEMENTS. Peter B. Lewis, former proprietor of the Queen's Own Hotel, Sarnia road, swore that Edgar and Martin Morden were at his hotel one night in the middle of July, 1909. They were there from 10 to 12 p.m., and were in the driving shed part of the time. Witness saw Edgar Morden using a brass knife, which looked very much like the knife produced as being found by High Constable McLoud in the Sifton

To Mr. Riddell, witness said he had

Richard Irwin, of Masonville had

worked with Gerald Siften, and knew him to be left-handed. In reply to Mr. Riddell, witness said he would not be surprised to see a man use his right hand chopping and his left hand in pitching hay, but did

not think Gerald did this. P. L. McIntosh, of Westminster township, had worked with Gerald Sifton, and said he was left-handed in almost all branches of farm work. To Mr. Riddell, witness said he had never seen Gerald write. Witness himself was left-handed in everything but writing, and so noticed Gerald's left-handedness. Witness said Gerald could not use a fork or an axe righthandedly, and could not hit anything with an axe with his right hand in the middle of the handle.

CONTRADICTED HERBERT. John Leslie, now of North Oxford, but living at Gerald Sifton's at the time of the tragedy, swore that he neve made any statements to Walter Herbert about the rumors that Gerald with blood. It would be difficult to Sifton had murdered his father. Herbert, in his evidence, had sworn that he had heard the rumors from Leslie.

ANDREW ROGERS' STORY. Andrew Rogers, 18 years old, was examined by Mr. McEvoy. He swore that he was working at Gerald Sifton's at the time of Joseph Sifton's death, it being the first place he ever worked. Among other work witness took part in the milking, which took place in the cow stable, four rows of cows facing west and east alternately, with a space in the center. Witness and Herbert started to milk on the west side on the morning of the tragedy. Mary Mc-Farlane usually got breakfast, and owing to her absence Mrs. Gerald did not do her usual amount of milking, but went to get breakfast. Gerald went to get the butter ready for market. Gerald was not on the west side at all during the morning, nor was there any conversation between Gerald and Herbert. Witness and Herbert were milking cows in adjoining rows. Witness would have known if Gerald and Herbert were talking. Witness went in to breakfast, then dressed and came down. Gerald brought around the buggy; then asked witness to help him

up with the butter from the cellar, for witness to take it to London. Witness had a sore foot and could not work well, so he could be better spared to go to town. Witness heard Gerald and Herbert talking about going over to put up the hayfork. Gerald said, "One of

Mr. Riddell objected to Mr. Mc-Evoy's question as to what Mrs. Gerald said in relation to this remark of Gerald's. The witness could not remember if Herbert was present, so the judge would not allow the question to be

Witness did not go because he had a sore foot, and Herbert would be handier. Witness saw Mrs. McFarlane at the house that morning. Witness sat down to breakfast with Mrs. McFarlane and Gerald. Witness did not hear Mrs. McFarlane say anything about Mary while at breakfast. When he finished Gerald was still at breakfast. Gerald must have gone for the buggy while he was up dressing. Witness did not hear Mrs. McFarlane ask Gerald to call at Rev. Mr. Cooper's and see if Joseph Sifton and Mary In reply to the presentment, his McFarlane were married. He did not hear Gerald say if they were not mar-"In respect to the incarceration of ried he'd see that they didn't marry. insane patients in the jail, I agree On the Friday night before the with you that it is not a place for tragedy witness was working in the them. They cannot be treated while butter house in the cellar. Mary Mcthere in any way so as to relieve their | Farlane was working, but was called condition, and it is to be hoped that away. Herbert was working. Mr. means will be taken to relieve the jail and Mrs. Gerald came down. Witness heard Gerald tell his wife that she would have to help with the butter, but did not hear him say he was gomade known to the inspector of the ing away. Mrs. Gerald was not crying. Witness did not see Gerald choke his wife. Mrs. Gerald began to help with the butter without objecting. "As to the improvement of the court | Gerald went away out of the cellar at once and did not come back. There were no cross or angry words between Gerald and his wife. Mrs. Sifton always worked at the butter.
Witness knew of James Morden

coming to the farm, but did not know his business. In response to Mr. Riddell's cross-examination, witness (Andrew Rogers)

McFarlane. Witness was paying no attention to what they were saying. "He was paying attention to his breakfast," interposed his lordship. Witness swore that not a word was said between Gerald and Mrs. McFarlane at breakfast.

judge here remarked that Mrs. McFarlane herself could not remem-ber whether the conversation took place at the table or in the cookhouse. On Saturday morning Herbert and Gerald were in the stable about five minutes before witness went out to milk, when Herbert went over to another row to milk, Mrs. Gerald was there. Mrs. Gerald then left to prepare breakfast. Mrs. Gerald was at the stable when witness went out. Witness did not hear any conversation be presented against the county for between Gerald and Herbert. They the condition in which this building has may have been talking in low tones. between Gerald and Herbert. They Witness did not remember if Gerald and Herbert were talking together on

mornings previous. Witness did not know that Gerald choked his wife in the cellar, nor did he hear high words between them. Witness took a note from Mrs. Ger-ald to her mother. Witness did not know of the butter being brought in first witness of the morning. He had examined Mary McFarlane in the summer of 1900 and found she was not reason why the butter should be

brought in so early.

Witness heard on Friday night that
Joseph Sifton and Mary McFarlane
were to be married. Witness did not see Mrs. Gerald crying that night. Witness missed his wheel, but did not know who had it.

Gerald knew that witness' foot was sore from the previous Monday. Witness knew he would not be much use in helping to put up the hay fork.

It was arranged on Saturday morning that witness would tack in the butter. Mrs. Gerald could not go, because there was no one to mind the

"Now, witness," said Mr. Riddell, impressively, "I am going to give you a chance to answer this question, whether it was to you or not that Gerald made the remark about taking some one to help him to put up the hay fork. Are you sure those words were said at all?" Witness answered that he did not

hear the words spoken.
Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, of counsel for the defense, took the stand. He had seen Herbert in the jail on July 26, and had heard his statement. Witness would not accept a retaining fee until hear-ing Herbert's story. Herbert told sub-stantially the control of the stantially the stantially the same story as told on the day of the tragedy, that it was due to the fall from the barn. The next norning witness read in the papers an alleged confession made by Herbert. Witness at once went to Herbert and teld him he would not act for him, but advised him to get another lawyend him to get another la other lawyer. Witness then said to fense witness and cannot be cross-exbeen in police court on charges of fast Herbert, in Mr. Soandrett's presence, amined by the defense.

Gerald Sifton."

Gerald Sifton."

The wife of the prisoner immediately for robbery with violence in 1899. He whether the account you gave me tablish all these facts:

That Edgar entered the box. She was gowned in

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icuna Suiting for fall and winter suits, good weight and made of solid wool, in browns, blues, greens, cardinal, rose, petunia, gray and blue gray. If we hadn't bought is ght we couldn't offer it to you at \$1 00 Panne Serge Suiting, new and very popular for autumn wear. It has a glossy finish with camelshair effect, very handsome goods, and here you can afford to buy it, in garnet, rose, blues, browns and green. Per

Broadcloth Suiting, heavy weight, beautifully finished, elegant shades of browns, blues, greens, gray, beaver and fawn, proper weight for jacket suits. Dame Fashion predicts a big season for this popular fabric, enetian Suiting, smooth finish mixture, guaranteed to wear and give satisfaction, browns, greens and grays; see this for your autumn costume. Extra value at only......\$1 50

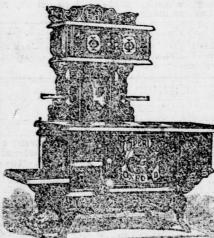
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has appeared in the papers is correct." Herbert answered, "Mr. Hellmuth, whatever you may have seen in the papers, or whatever I may have said at any other time, what I told you yesterday was the true story."
To Mr. Riddell, Mr. Hellmuth said

he had not desired to accept a retaining fee from either Herbert or Sifton, as he wished to go on his holidays at the time.
In re-examination of Mr. Hellmuth, Mr. Johnston started to ask a question about the butter-paper will

Mr. Riddell objected, and the jury

left the room while counsel argued the Mr. Johnston said he wished to show that Edgar Morden had sworn to two certain facts which the verdict of a civil jury had pronounced to be false. Morden, although his name appears on the indictment, had not been called by

crown, so counsel for the defense

had no opportunity to cross-examine

The judge read authorities to the effect that while the prosecutor need not call all the witnesses on the indictment, he should have them in court so that they may be examined by the defense, and though the prosecutor may not call them, the judge may in his dis-cretion order him to do so.

in working up evidence in the murder case; that he had been principal defendant in the suit for the upsetting of the butter-paper will produced by him him at Joseph Sifton's instance on the night before the tragedy; that the crown attorney was his counsel and solicitor in the civil action; that the crown was so interested in having the civil action postponed until after the criminal trial that the attorney-general, represented by counsel, asked for a postponement; that the crown attornev abandoned the defense to the case: that the verdict was that the will was a forgery, thus branding Morden a perjurer; that in spite of all this that the crown had done nothing toward prosecuting Morden. All these facts, he contended, served to discredit the evidence of James and Martin Morden and the McFarlanes The judge consented to Mr. Johnston putting in the exemplification of the judgment in the civil case.

GOVERNOR BOSTON Jail Governor Robert Boston told of sending for Mr. McEvoy at Herbert's suggestion. It was about 10 o'clock on the night of Herbert's arrest. Witness did not read Herbert's confession in the papers. Witness did not remember

when Herbert sent for Mr. Magee. WIFE OF THE PRISONER. A short consultation followed between Mr. Johnston and associated counsel.

and then Mr. Johnston said, "Call Mrs.

Morden had been assisting the crown black and had her veil raised. She appeared to be in brighter spirits than has been the case since the trial opened, and gave her evidence in a straightforward and convincing man-

> tragedy, Mr. McEvoy asked: "What work was done that morning?"
> "My husband got up a little after 5 and called me. Then he and the boys went out to milk the cows."

"What boys? "Walter Herbert and Andrew Rog-

"When you went out the two boys were milking?"
"They were." "Did you wait to finish milking?"

"Did you finish milking the cows on

the east side?" "Well, as a usual thing, the girl gets
"Well, as a usual thing, the girl gets the breakfast, and I had to leave my share of the cows to get breakfast that morning. The butter had to be get ready, and my husband went in with

me to do it."
"Did he finish his share of the cows. either, that morning?" "No. he didn't." "Was there any talk between your husband and Walter Herbert?" "No, not to my knowledge. I was

with my husband all the time "During the milking, I mean."
"I was there all the time during the

"You remember the evening before?" "Yes, sir.

[Continued on page 6.]



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