New Advertisements.

Work for All—M. Young.
High School—H. J. Stanley.
Cow Strayed—W. S. Govier.
Houses to Let—Robt. Wilson.
Parnell Wanted—Stinson & Co.
Lost Letter—Arch. Hamilton.
Mail Contracts—Gilbert Griffin.
Five Front Lots Wanted—Office.
Canadian Pacific Railway—W. Braun.
Fall and Winter Goods—W. M. Savage.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, accidents, incidents, or any matter of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per mile. If marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue we should reach the office not later than Monday.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Tickets for sale, for all points in Canada and the U. S., at the Depot.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 10.00 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.25 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m., for Brantford and London.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 9.45 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express 2.00 p. m., from Toronto and Detroit.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Stratford
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo

FALL PLANTING.

The Toronto Nurseries, Established in 1845, and covering over 200 acres,

HAVE at all times on hand a large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Roses, Hedging Plants, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Bulbous Roots, Flowering Seeds, &c. All orders for Spring Planting should be sent in at once. Call and see Catalogues or send by mail for one to the

SIGNAL OFFICE,
Goderich.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Nov. 11, 1874.

Reform Meeting at Brucefield.

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering.

MR. CAMERON NOMINATED.

HE MAKES A TELLING SPEECH.

Special Despatch to the SIGNAL.

Seaforth, Nov. 10, 1874.

At a meeting of the Reform Association for the South Riding of Huron, held at Brucefield to-day, M. C. Cameron was unanimously nominated as the Reform candidate at the approaching election for the House of Commons. The meeting was very enthusiastic and decided in its support of Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron was present, and made a spirited address to the Convention. His election by an increased majority is sure, and the Reform party of the county have determined that Mr. Cameron shall not bear one cent of the expenses of the protest.

Wanted—A Leader.

Brucefield witnessed a sorry gathering of Conservatives, on the 2nd inst., on the occasion of the assembling of delegates for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the coming election. The pulse of the party seems to have sunk to a low ebb, when even our contemporary was to be counted among the slumbering and unwatchful when the rallying cry went forth. An apology for not having attended to its duties as a party exponent, gives indication of a hearty despair over the condition of the affairs of their "body politic." Something is decidedly cranky; disorganization has evidently overtaken the Opposition, and the prospect before them is gloomy and forbidding. In fact their leading sheep have been sacrificed, and the flock is at the clemency of circumstances. They run hither and thither in search of a leader, and now one man is announced as their exponent, and then another.

But a "beggarly account" of delegates was present at the convention, and no business of account was transacted, although a great effort was made. Mr. Greenway was mentioned as a candidate for defeat in the South Riding, as was Mr. Carling, and the choice fell upon Mr. Wharton Hodgson, of Exeter, who takes a week to consider the matter. In view of Mr. Wharton's hesitation, the convention was adjourned until the 19th inst., at the same place, when, if Mr. Hodgson also refuses to come out, something very desperate will be done. Desperate means have been taken to affect Mr. Cameron's reputation, by our Conservative contemporaries, and the most ridiculous assertions have been made to injure him, with the result only of exposing the groundless nature of the charges. The recent announcement made by the Government with regard to the Bayfield harbor appropriation, has called forth the usual amount of determined misrepresentation. But these matters are not worthy of more than a mere passing notice, having no effect upon the minds of sensible people and being nothing more than the echo of the mother organ.

We await with curiosity to see how Mr. Hodgson will act upon this proposal, and pending his refusal, to see who shall next be promoted from the ranks.

The United States Elections

The result of the elections of the 3rd November on the other side of the lines, indicates a surprising revolution in the political opinions of the people. The third term discussion has called forth the verdict of the people in this election, and the tendency of the feeling upon the subject is manifested in the overwhelming defeat of Gen. Dix, late governor of the State of New York, and a staunch supporter of Grant. Massachusetts has startled the public by defeating Gen. Butler and returning a large Democratic majority. A majority of the Western States have repealed the resolution of 1872, and the Democratic gain is large.

Grant announced last week that he was in the hands of his friends, and if the success of the Republican party demanded that he should permit himself to be a candidate. This was too much of a good thing for the progress of anti-monarchial Uncle Sam, and he tired of honoring his war heroes. When the second term was talked of the Republican party seemed to consider that they were "stamped" by the Democrats to elect Grant, and they exerted themselves in their efforts. Their twelve years lease of presidential authority seem too strongly of undue power and oppression, and the late opposition of the people has been actuated by this idea. No question has been raised as to his personal capacity. That was not the subject under discussion. Fortunately for him and the country, he has been well advised and the important work was saved from his shoulders by the intelligent ministers of his cabinet. For this reason, Grant's administration has been a successful one, and it might be added that were the business done by the same efficient cabinet, any old fogy might furnish as creditable a record.

The success of the Democratic party is not owing to their record, by any means; on the contrary, they appear badly when reference is made to their past career, and from this date they might announce a new existence with great *eclat*. The parties represented were literally Third Term and anti-Third Term, but with all the characteristics of the two principal parties. After having made this slightly new departure from their old character, the New York *Tribune* announces a new set of principles, new spirit and a more respectable individual composition in the party of Democracy, which has been taught a lesson by the recent exposures within its ranks, its numerous misfortunes and the [illegible] which followed the overwhelming defeat of 1872. It has not yet been accepted as more than a body to be experimented with for a few years to come, for the acquirement of certain changes. The result of the election is not to be considered alone, gather an indicative of a great increase in the members of the Democratic party; but many persons hold convictions that prompted them to uphold the candidates of that party, and hence the result. Still there is much in the result that shows favorably for their interests, and it is evident that the party grows stronger, more reputable and is returning to its old position.

Serious riots are reported from certain districts, particularly between whites and blacks.

Lepine Under the Death Penalty.

Lepine has been sentenced to expiate his offence against the laws of Canada, by hanging, on the 29th of January, 1875. After a lengthy trial and much deliberation, the court has wound up its work in an announcement, which, although very largely anticipated, has startled the country into expressing its doubts of the justice and propriety of the sentence, and called forth a spirit in a certain vicinity that has been waiting for this opportunity to express itself. A mass meeting has been held in Quebec to denounce the proceedings of the court which tried Lepine, and the speeches made on the occasion breathed a sentiment not to be misunderstood in its meaning; but the feeling which grows with every fresh issue of the Dominion press, relieves the offended Frenchmen from making any further demonstration in the meantime. Moderation is one of the great principles of the British constitution, and on this ground a more lenient policy is suggested. The jury's recommendation to mercy was based on important and extenuating circumstances in the case, and indicated how far the measure of justice was desired to be meted out to the offender by the people of his own section. The judge pronounced the sentence of hanging as the only course left him to pursue.

Under the light of the authority which belonged to the provisional government established by Riel and his supporters, the executing of an opponent of their supposed rights seems not so heinous an offence; but when we consider the treason which supplied them with this power, and the patriotism that prompted Scott's denunciation of their conduct, an aspect more brutal assumes the place. Riel was a traitor, notwithstanding the palliating circumstances of the case; but his offence might have been piously overlooked had not the one unfortunate event of his usurpation coburred. Lepine, as his accomplice and tool, is not to be looked upon as the subject upon which to wreak the just vengeance of the people of Canada. Had more prompt action been taken in the matter, the passing of a nominally severe sentence upon Riel's accomplices would have been more graceful and creditable, but the hesitancy of action would indicate the Government's deep regard of the importance of the case and a light punishment consequently indicates a remarkable anomaly. So far, this high estimation of the case has been carried out in the magnitude of the sentence.

Latest advices from Manitoba declare that no offer of commutation has been made to the prisoner, and a new trial has been refused. Still, we believe that the extreme course of the law will not be carried out; and, for many reasons we hope not. Riel, the red-handed desperado who commanded and dictated to the pack of henchmen about him, is allowed to slip from the hands of justice as if by a predetermination, and Lepine, who acted under a leader, is to suffer the penalty which his more culpable master is permitted to escape. The shooting of Prince Arthur was but a slight affair as far as the nature of the wound was concerned, but the offence to the dignity of the country and the shock to the affections of the people were the reasons which demanded the severe punishment that was meted to the offender. In this case we have the offence to the law, but Lepine's culpability is far distant, in the light of his sense of right and freedom, from an offence to the dignity of the country. His uniting himself with the opponents of the Dominion legislation, was upon the promptings of his own free and evidently honest convictions, and his oath of fealty to the leader of the usurped power seemed to him, no doubt, an act of justice to himself and the spontaneous outburst of his love of national liberty.

Treason never prospers—what's the reason?
For did it prosper none dare call it treason.

And for this reason the North-West rebellion will ever be styled rebellious and those who failed in their purpose be styled criminals. Moderation, however, is called for in the case of Lepine. The law has been vindicated quite to the satisfaction of the mere politic of the Canadian population, and a call is made for a loosening of the cords of justice.

By advertisement it will be seen that the next examination for entrance into the High School takes place there on Dec. 8th and 9th next.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. W. M. Savage has a fine stock of fall and winter goods for sale.

The regular meeting of the County Council commences to-day.

The Toronto *Telegraph* changes hands on the 1st of December.

The Bank of Montreal and branches closed on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Holton has returned to Ottawa, his trip in the United States.

A GOOD PRICE.—Mr. Geo. Ashenon has been offered $6,000 for his property on the bank, by a gentleman in the States.

THE JAIL.—This favorite resort is very nearly deserted, by the fractious sons of Her Majesty's subjects. Klump was taken to Clinton to-day, and only two men are left.

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SERIOUS FIRE.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning, the family of Mr. Lucius Carey, on the Bayfield Road, a short distance from town, were awakened by the sound of cracking wood and the indications of fire. On looking out, the barn and stable were discovered to be on fire, the buildings having been burning for about half an hour. The stuff stored in the barn being of an inflammable nature, those who came to the rescue could do little to contend with the flames, and their attentions were directed to saving as much as could be saved. There were four horses in the stable at the time, and it being impossible to reach them after the fire was first discovered, they were all burned. About 300 bushels of unthreshed peas were also consumed, as well as two buggies and other articles. The loss is estimated at about $3,000, of which about $2,000 is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as a suspicious character was seen by one of the neighbours shortly after the fire broke out.

At a recent meeting of the Seaforth Council, the following resolution was passed: "Moved by F. Seegmiller, seconded by A. Strong, that Messrs. J. I. Carter & Co., and Messrs. Carter & McDougall be notified to remove the underground pipes that convey the brine to their salt blocks, from Railway street, at once." We understand that the brine from these pipes leaks out, becomes absorbed by the ground and passes into and adulterates the water in the wells along Railway street. This is, we believe the cause of the above resolution.

This Assizes.

The Fall Assizes were opened on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., before Judge S. H. Strong. The Toronto Bar was represented by Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and Edward Jones, T. B. McMahon, Q. C., Crown Counsel, from Brantford.

The following gentlemen answered to their names and were sworn as the Grand Jury:—Malcolm McDiarmid, Foreman, Wm. Chauncey, Jas. Dallas, Thos. Cox, Edwin G. R. Davis, David Ellis, John Kirwan, Samuel Pollock, Jas. Forrest, J. B. Smael, Thos. Gibson, Thos. Govenlock, Jas. McDowall, Jas. Garrick, David Johns, Thos. Kidd, Robt. Lumsden, Patrick Kelley, Robt. Morrison, Jas. Somerville, W. G. Smith, Felix Thomson, Wm. Turnbull Sr., Rich. Treleaven.

His Lordship addressed the Grand Jury and stated that there was comparatively [illegible] before them, only five cases in all. He briefly defined the nature of the offences and dismissed them to the discharge of their duties.

The Court then proceeded to other business. The first case called was, *Cooper vs. Campbell*—This was an action brought by Mr. Cooper against the Defendant for the abduction of Plaintiff's daughter. Cooper, who was called and testified in the usual manner, that the defendant seduced her under the promise of marriage. There was no defence and after a short absence of twenty minutes brought in a verdict for Plaintiff and $300 damages. J. S. Sinclair for Plff.

Ross vs. McKay—Action for Ejectment—verdict for Plaintiff by consent. F. Holmsted for Plff. J. S. Sinclair for Defts.

The Court then adjourned till Nov. 4, at 9.30 a. m. When Court opened, the Grand Jury came in with a "True Bill" in Queen *vs.* Klump for murder. Prisoner was arraigned and pleaded "Not guilty."

Mitchell vs. Munro—Action for money lent. At the close of the Plaintiff's case Mr. Robinson, Q. C., asked for a non-suit which the Judge granted. B. L. Doyle for Plff. C. Robinson, Q. C., for Defts.

McLean vs. Cooper—Action for trespass. Verdict for Plaintiff $10 by consent, subject to agreement on back of record—certificate for costs moved for Judge will grant if required. M. C. Cameron for Plff. J. S. Sinclair for Defts.

McLean vs. Cooper—Action for seduction. Mary McLean sworn, gave the usual evidence that defendant seduced her under promise of marriage. Alex. McLean (plaintiff) also sworn explained the delay in bringing this action to be the absence of defendant in the States. The defendant did not appear and the jury after half an hour's absence gave plaintiff a verdict for $300. W. R. Squier for Plff.

Archer vs. Kellie—Action for Ejectment. The chief point in dispute was the location of a line between two lots. After examining several witnesses on both sides the Judge entered a verdict for Plaintiff. C. Robinson, Q. C., and B. L. Doyle for Plff. M. C. Cameron and J. S. Sinclair for Defts.

The Grand Jury came in at 12.30 with "No Bill" in Queen *vs.* Edward Stanley for unlawfully appropriating property, and at 4 p. m. gave a "True Bill" in Queen *vs.* Joseph France for murder.

The Queen vs. John Klump—The prisoner was indicted for the murder of one Michael Lewis in the Township of Stephen, on the 12th of August last. The facts were detailed in the local press at the time the murder took place. Mr. McMahon briefly addressed the jury narrating the circumstances of the case and then proceeded to call the witnesses.

William H. Hill sworn — Live in Stephen. Remember the occasion of Lewis being murdered. Was on my father's farm at time. Prisoner, deceased and Samuel Woods were present. At 12 o'clock were leaving for dinner. Prisoner left an unbound sheaf. Deceased told him to come back and bind it. Prisoner said he would not. Lewis told prisoner again to come back and bind the sheaf. Prisoner came back and asked deceased if he was boss. He said he was. Prisoner gave deceased a slap in the face. No words passed between them. They then clinched. Words separated them. They stepped back. Prisoner said he would knock deceased down with the rake if he didn't shut up. Lewis said, "No you won't." Prisoner picked up the rake and struck deceased. Rake produced is the same one. Held it near the end of the handle. Held it with both hands. Struck Lewis about centre of head. Deceased dropped as soon as struck. There was not a tooth broken out of the rake, after prisoner struck him. As soon as deceased fell I ran home. Prisoner was there when I left. Don't know what took place immediately after the blow was struck. Deceased and prisoner were between four and five rods apart when deceased asked prisoner to come back. Deceased is about 15 years old—about my size, was in good health and he was working the day before and down to the time of this accident.

To C. Robinson—There were four of us there—were all working together on our own account. Prisoner and deceased were on good terms always,—had no quarrel at all that I know of. They clinched at once as soon as prisoner gave deceased the slap.

Samuel Wood sworn.—On 12th Aug. last I was working with Hill. There were four of us working together viz. prisoner, deceased, another and myself. The stable is more than a quarter of a mile from the field. I was a little in rear of prisoner in going home to dinner. Deceased called prisoner back as we left to bind a sheaf that he (prisoner) left unbound. Prisoner said he would not bind the sheaf. Deceased called him back again. Prisoner said "if you don't shut up I will come back and slap your mouth." Deceased told him to come and try it, and as he was walking back he said "are you my boss" and deceased said yes. Deceased and prisoner were about five rods apart then. Prisoner gave deceased a slap in the face and they clinched. (To a juror, Prisoner slapped deceased with his open hand and not with his fist.) I told them I would bind the sheaf and I parted them telling them not to quarrel. Prisoner then said to deceased "if you don't be quiet and let me alone after this I will knock you down with this rake." Deceased said "no you won't." They were then about the length of the rake apart. Prisoner then took up the rake and knocked deceased down, the rake was on the ground near prisoner, he raised it in both hands about seven feet high and struck deceased. When he raised the rake he brought it down with force and quickly, he struck deceased on the top of his head. Deceased fell but not at once, as prisoner held on to the rake one tooth of which stuck in deceased's head, the tooth was not broken quite off after the blow was struck. The tooth was not broken off before the blow was struck. The tooth bound in cloth is the one that went into deceased's head. Deceased did not approach prisoner after he (prisoner) threatened to strike him with the rake. Deceased did not speak after he fell. Prisoner raised deceased first and I put something under his head and we then carried him into prisoner's house. Prisoner then went off for some of the neighbors, and soon came back with Keysir and his son. I remained with deceased while prisoner was away. Could'nt say if deceased had his hat on when struck, he wore a straw hat. Prisoner, Keysir and Hill carried deceased into prisoner's house. I stayed there a short while and was then sent for a Doctor. I had been working at Hill's along with deceased the day before. Deceased seemed to be in good health, he was about my size, about as tall but not quite so stout. We were binding after a machine. The unbound sheaf was prisoner's.

To C. Robinson.—I was within four or five feet of them when this took place. Deceased died in prisoner's house. Deceased made a motion, when prisoner lifted the rake to strike him, as if to dodge the blow.

To Mr. McMahon.—I brought Dr. Rollins. (To a juror, prisoner and deceased appeared to be on good terms so far as I know.)

Hill recalled—Think deceased had on a straw hat but cant say if he had it on when struck.

Dr. Rollins sworn—Am a practising Surgeon and Physician, have been practising for five years, have been in Credit village in Stephen for the past two years. I remember Wood coming for me to go and see deceased. I went to prisoner's house about midday to see deceased, and found him unconscious and breathing very heavily. I examined the wound, there was not much blood or anything externally; at the top centre of his head a little to the left of the medium line, part of the brain protruded through the outer wound, found a hole through the skull behind the fontinelle. Klump was taken to Clinton to-day, and only two men are left.

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STAGE ACCIDENT.—As the four horse Lucknow stage was leaving the depot on Friday, one of the horses became fractious and overthrew the stage. There were six persons in the stage at the time, only two of whom were hurt, however. A lady, about 80 years old, Mrs. Coleman by name, was badly cut about the head, and a young lady from Lucknow had her forehead cut. Dr. Cassidy was called and dressed the wounds. The driver, Mr. Robertson, was pretty badly hurt, having his leg and back badly injured. Mrs. Coleman's recovering is doubtful, but the other persons are getting along all right.

SERIOUS FIRE.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning, the family of Mr. Lucius Carey, on the Bayfield Road, a short distance from town, were awakened by the sound of cracking wood and the indications of fire. On looking out, the barn and stable were discovered to be on fire, the buildings having been burning for about half an hour. The stuff stored in the barn being of an inflammable nature, those who came to the rescue could do little to contend with the flames, and their attentions were directed to saving as much as could be saved. There were four horses in the stable at the time, and it being impossible to reach them after the fire was first discovered, they were all burned. About 300 bushels of unthreshed peas were also consumed, as well as two buggies and other articles. The loss is estimated at about $3,000, of which about $2,000 is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as a suspicious character was seen by one of the neighbours shortly after the fire broke out.

At a recent meeting of the Seaforth Council, the following resolution was passed: "Moved by F. Seegmiller, seconded by A. Strong, that Messrs. J. I. Carter & Co., and Messrs. Carter & McDougall be notified to remove the underground pipes that convey the brine to their salt blocks, from Railway street, at once." We understand that the brine from these pipes leaks out, becomes absorbed by the ground and passes into and adulterates the water in the wells along Railway street. This is, we believe the cause of the above resolution.

light. Mother, M. Garrity and prisoner were not very drunk then. I did not hear any row that night. All were sober next morning. Deceased came to the house about 8 o'clock that morning, shortly after the Stratford train passed, as we were at our breakfast. He was sober. Remember Knox coming about 9 o'clock. Prisoner and deceased were talking together before Knox came, not loud nor angry like, but just an ordinary conversation. Don't know what they were speaking about. Mother and M. Garrity were also talking to each other. I washed the dishes, that was always my work. Mother and M. Garrity were not sober enough to wash dishes. Did not see those drink. When Knox came deceased went out to talk to him, they went to the Railway fence and remained a little while. Knox went away and deceased came into the house and got a bottle, similar to the one produced, and went away but came back soon with a bottle of whisky and all took a glass of whisky each, except the children. My sister Mary went to Mrs. Murray's in the morning before deceased came. Mother and M. Garrity went to bed quite drunk. Prisoner and deceased remained sitting in front room near the table, they took another glass each then. Sarah, Eddie and I went out then for a little over 15 minutes and when we came back into the house prisoner was in bed by himself. There were two beds in one room and prisoner was in one bed and mother and M. Garrity in the other. Deceased went into the back kitchen and lay down on the floor in the north west corner, he had his head under his hat. Prisoner got up shortly after and went to the back kitchen and told deceased to get up but deceased did not answer, prisoner then kicked him on the back near the shoulders,—kicked him two or three times, think once in back of head. Deceased got up then and said "all right Joe it's too hard," this was before 12 o'clock in morning. When deceased was kicked he was lying parallel to the south side of main building, with his face towards the partition dividing the kitchen from the main building, and prisoner was standing near his back. Sarah and I were present when prisoner kicked deceased. Eddie was outside and mother and M. Garrity were in bed. Saw Mr. Taylor going to work that morning. When deceased got up he went into front room and sat down. The prisoner followed, and then went into bedroom to wake mother up but did not succeed, he then went back to front room. Do not think anything happened from this to dinner time, which was a little after one o'clock. I got dinner and prisoner and deceased were talking in front room but didn't seem angry. Mother and M. Garrity got up out of bed and we all sat down to dinner. Prisoner, deceased, mother and M. Garrity were drunk then, but not very drunk. After dinner all took more whisky, mother and M. Garrity went to bed then, and deceased was talking to prisoner about going to London to get his pension, and also he would pay prisoner's fare if he would go too, then they began to quarrel and prisoner struck deceased once with his fist above the right ear and deceased fell down; prisoner then kicked him twice in the small of his back and deceased got up and said "all right Joe;" prisoner told deceased, to go home, but he wanted to stay till dark, prisoner said he would not let him stay. I remember deceased lying on the bed; prisoner pulled him off and I did him go home; deceased said he wouldn't go till he was ready, prisoner said he would have to go, that he could have no drunken men in the house; prisoner then went up town, and deceased went into front room and sat on a chair with his head on his hand and his elbow on his knee, for a while, and then got up, and thinking he was in his own house, he went into the bedroom and sat on the unoccupied bed, prisoner then returned with some whisky, and went into the bedroom and himself, deceased, mother and M. Garrity took some; prisoner and deceased then went out into the front room and soon began to quarrel again; prisoner told deceased to go home and said "if you don't go out I'll kick you out," deceased was sitting at the door on the floor and prisoner took him by the foot and turned his feet towards the door and then put his hands on his shoulders and pushed him out on the platform which is about 8 or 9 inches from the door sill; deceased then got up and returned to front room and sat on a chair, prisoner was in the room with him, and mother and M. Garrity were in bed; Sarah, Eddie and I then went to the bush to play, but came back when we heard mother calling Mr. Taylor to come to the house that prisoner was beating deceased; when we came back prisoner was looking in mother's clothes basket in front room and deceased was sitting looking at him; prisoner was swearing at deceased; don't know what he was saying. Saw for the first time that deceased had a black eye when we returned from bush. The chair produced wasn't broken when we went to bush, but was when we returned; I picked it up and asked prisoner how it was broken, he said it was split before and was easily broken. Sarah was playing with deceased; each had a little stick and he hit her and she cried, prisoner then struck deceased once in the eye with his closed hand, deceased did not fall, as his chair was against the cupboard; deceased began to cry; prisoner went into bedroom and drank more whisky and so did mother and M. Garrity, and then these three came out to front room and gave deceased some whiskey, and soon after this deceased's wife and daughter came and all had a glass of whiskey each; M. Garrity then went to back kitchen saying she lost twenty five cents, we all went to kitchen then and Mrs. Baird asked deceased who blackened his eye and he said prisoner. We all returned to front room, and Mrs. Baird asked deceased to go home, he went with her and his daughter as far as the fence and then said he was too weak and wanted a rest, the three of them came back then and deceased went to kitchen and sat on a box; Mrs. Baird and Mary went into bedroom with mother and M. Garrity; prisoner took a glass of whisky to deceased and I and Mary Baird went with him; deceased took the whisky; prisoner went to front room and deceased fell off box and struck his head above left eye against corner of door post; Sarah and I lifted him into corner and he said he wasn't able to move; we put a pillow down for him and left him lay on a heap of old clothes in the corner; we then went to front room and the rest were also there except prisoner who went for whisky; Mary, Sarah, Eddie and I went out to play but returned when we saw prisoner coming across the track to the house; Mrs. Baird M. Garrity and Mary were ready to go home, Mary went to waken up her father, she called me and said she thought her father was dead. I looked at him and agreed that he was dead. When I picked up the broken chair did not see any hair or blood on it, didn't examine it carefully. Prisoner had on a pair of leather shoes that day with thick soles.

To J. S. Sinclair. The story I told here to-day is different from what I told before Mr. Benson and Mr. Boattie; was afraid then to tell same story I now tell. Prisoner and deceased always seemed good friends before this. Mr. Sinclair subjected witness to a searching cross examination during which she became confused and in many points contradicted her former evidence.

Thomas Taylor sworn. I work at G. T. R. water tank in Seaforth; was working there 17th Sept. last; I go to work at 7 a.m.; heard a noise at Mrs. Monaghan's house about 8 o'clock that morning, saw Mrs. Monaghan at the door, she was crying; last witness came and asked me to go to the house, I did not go; saw prisoner at 3 o'clock outside house and again about 5 o'clock crossing track towards house; went to the house in the evening when I heard of the death and saw prisoner, Mrs. Monaghan and M. Garrity, they appeared as if they had been drinking.

Mary Baird sworn, Am daughter of deceased; remember the day he died; saw him that morning about six o'clock, there were no marks on his face then; had no black eye then; I next saw him at Mrs. Monaghan's house about 5 that evening, mother was there with my mother heard deceased was at Monaghan's and we went to taste him home. Deceased was in front room sitting on a chair with his right hand under his chin and elbow on the table, he had a little stick in his other hand. Prisoner came and asked me to go to mother's house about 8 o'clock one morning when we were at breakfast; Mr Knox came soon after but didn't stay long; deceased told Mr Knox he wanted 25 cents to get whisky; they went out to the fence; deceased came back soon and got a bottle and went away but soon returned with whiskey, and he and prisoner, mother and M. Garrity had a glass each; mother and M. Garrity went to bed and prisoner and deceased remained talking; soon after this they all had another glass each, deceased then went into kitchen and lay down on floor; prisoner lay down on the bed for a while but soon got up and went to kitchen and kicked deceased on back and head; deceased got up and went into front room and prisoner followed, this was before 12 o'clock; Jane washed the dishes; Eddie, Jane and I went to the bush after dinner; when we returned mother and M. Garrity were in bed and prisoner and deceased were in front room; saw prisoner strike deceased once with his fist and deceased fell down; prisoner then kicked him once; Prisoner was up town at Passmores in the evening, dont think he was in town before that during the day; we went to the bush again, when we returned I saw a broken chair like the one produced but there was only one leg out of it; deceased had not a black eye in the morning when he came, but had afterwards.

To Mr. Sinclair. Prisoner, deceased, mother and M. Garrity drank twice before dinner and they were drunk; mother and M. Garrity were at dinner but went to bed after dinner without drinking any whisky; am quite sure prisoner kicked deceased in kitchen in the forenoon; deceased was playing with me afterwards and seemed quite well; he did not make any of us cry; I did not cry—This witness made some contradictory statements under cross examination.

James Ritchie sworn—I remember the occasion of deceased's death. I went to the house and found deceased in the corner of the kitchen with his head under some rags, he was dead, saw his left eye was discolored, also his head above left ear. I didn't examine broken chair that night carefully but saw hair on it next morning.

To Mr. Sinclair—Only saw two or three hairs sticking to it, they seemed to be indented into it, saw no marks of blood.

Bridget Baird sworn—Am wife of deceased; remember the morning of his death; he had no rupture at that time—had no black eye that morning, he had been drinking very hard for six weeks before his death. He only worked one week out of the six and was drinking then.

To Mr. Sinclair—Deceased was a very hard drinker; he fell out of a waggon and hurt his hands seven or eight weeks before his death; I saw him the evening he died, he had a black eye but didn't hear him complain of anything else.

John Passmore sworn—Keep hotel in Seaforth, saw prisoner on 17th September last about 5 p. m., he had a bottle of whiskey but was not drunk nor excited.

John Lee sworn—Am a constable in Seaforth; went to Mrs. Monaghan's house the evening of 17th September last; saw the chair produced there and examined it but not caref