THE LAST PENALTY.

Execution of Cleophas Lachance at Arthabaskaville.

CONFESSION OF THE DOOMED MAN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The execution of Cleophas Lachance, the murderer of Miss Odilie Desilet, took place this morning inside the gaol at Arthabaskaville, in this proone of the foulest murders that has probably ever taken place in Canada was on her way to visit the family of the murderer on the invitation of the latter's sister. Miss Desilet was a farmer's daughter, exceedingly good looking and of excellent character. On seeing the girl approaching Lachance went to meet her, and finding that she resisted his improper advances the demon arose in him, and he deliberately killed her. throwing her corpse into a well. A mock enquiry was held before a county magistrate and a jury of Lachance's relations, and the matter hushed up. The Local Government hearing of the affair despatched high constable Bissonette, of this city, to the scene of the tragedy, and he soon elucidated what was up to that time a terrible mystery. Young Lachance was arrested soon after, tried at the Lachance was arrested soon after, assizes, and found guilty, the high constable producing the prisoner's confession of the murder, made voluntarily before him. The murder, made voluntarily before him. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed to-day, and all efforts to get the penalty commuted proving ineffectual the law took its course this morning. The convict was only twenty-one years old, and had always been engaged on his farm except during a short time he was resident in the United States. He was scarcely five feet high, with a slight but wiry frame. He was far from prepossessing in appearance, but did not present the ideal characteristic of a murderer. In answer to enquiries, he said he did not sleep last night more than fifteen minutes. After getting up this morning he ate a hearty breakfast, and seemed to scarcely realize that his dreadful end was at hand. His face was bleached, but not with fear, and he betrayed no symptoms of nervousness. As early as eight o'clock over a thousand persons were assembled outside the prison in the hope of being admitted as witnesses of the execution. Many were disappointed, as not more than a third of the number were allowed.

The prisoner was brought from his cell and taken to the scaffold, which he ascended with a smile upon his unintelligent countenance. His arms were pinioned to his side, and his coat thrown loosely over his shoulders. The black cap or any covering on his face was dis-pensed with. He was attended by his faithrul father confessor, who administered all the consolation in his power. The executioner was covered by a black cloth cloak so that he could not be identified, and he fixed the rope about the condemned man's neck, then drew the bolt, and the body of Lachance was swinging in the air. The fall was not sufficient to put the wretched convict out of pain instantaneously, and it was fully five minutes before the body ceased its spasmodic shudders. The Rev. Father Kesther descended from the scaffold, and kneeling under the body, recited a prayer, to which the people present gave the responses. After hanging fifteen minutes the body was cut down, and an inquest was held by the coroner. The remains were then deposited in a corner of the gaol yard. The following is

LACHANCE'S CONFESSION. "On the 29th of March last, after having ed, I left my father's house and went to the Babine's house, which was unoccupied, to meet Odilie Desilet, whom I had seen preaching. She was about five arpents stant. I met the deceased Odilie Desiles opposite the place where the murder took place. I asked her to embrace me. She refused and repulsed me, and I fell while holding her by the neck. I raised myself, still holding her, and being angry assaulted her, striking her with my fist. I threw her down on the ground and drew my knife. She matched it from my hands, but I held her to said to me, 'O God, he draws his knife,'
When she said that, it was before she had
taken the knife from me. When
she had snatched the knife I attempte
ed to recover it from her again,
and grasped it by the blade. It was getting
hold of it thus that caused me to cut my
hand. In snatching it from her the knife
darted into her neck. It was this blow that caused the inquest by the magistrate. After having been stabbed she tried to raise herself. I threw her down to the ground and went to seek the billet of wood produced in court, in which there was a nail. When I stabbed her it was near the middle of the road. I drew it was near the middle of the road. I drew
her near the well after having struck her
with the knife in order that she might not
escape. It was then that I split the piece
of wood and returned to the girl lying
on the ground near the well. This piece
of wood was part of the cover of the well.
When I went back to the girl with the piece
of wood she was lying on the ground on her of wood she was lying on the ground on her right side, with her head near the well and her feet towards the road. I struck her on her left temple with the piece of wood, near the left eye. She groaned so that one would have heard her in Babine's house had anyone been there. I struck her again on the left side of the head. I held the wood in both hands. She raised her left hand and put it at the side of her head at the wounded place. I struck her again, and her hand remain-ed in her hair entangled there. She moved no more. I threw her into the well head first. In the well I forced down the limbs upon the body to conceal them. The feet and part of the limbs ap-peared above the opening, and I forced them down. Her hat and shawl were in the road-I put them also in the well, and afterwards put some pieces of board in the well above towards our house, but after getting half an arpent away I ran back twice. I looked each time into the well, and she did not move. After that I went to the barn, near our house, about eight arpents away, to wash my hands. In leaving, after the murder at the well, I perceived that my hands were cut, and that there was blood on my sleeves where I had put my bloody hands. I washed my hands in a little pool in the rear of the barn. When I little pool in the rear of the barn. When I had done so I returned to the high road, and went back to the barn belonging to my brother, Joseph Lachance, farther up. I stayed there until I was composed. It was at this time that I saw the cure pass. I would have been content to have confessed all this several days ago but I could not nake up my mind, but now I make this confession in order to take away any suspicion which might be cast upon any innocent person. I make this declaration that I may re-lieve my conscience. This confession is made

of my own accord, and is not caused by any

threats or promises,
"CLEOPHAS LACHANCE. EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATERUL AND COMPORT ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which were also as the contract of the c fast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreas of the tendadies are floating around us really that attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Erps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101-35

THE BIDDULPH TRIALS

Conclusion of the Evidence in the Carroll Case.

NUMBER OF NEW WITNESSES

Address of Counsel for the Defence and for the Crown.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON. Illness of the Prisoner-Interest in the Case

Lengton, Jan. 26.—When James Carroll took his seat in the dock this morning he was unusually cheerful, nodding to his friends in various parts of the room and laughing at the jokes cracked by the hungurous crier of the jokes cracked by the hungurous crier of the court. The jury came into their box at a quarter past nine, and their lordships took their seats punctually at the half hour. There was very little stir around the court house when the hearing opened, but later in the day when the boy Johnny Connor took his stand applications for admission tickets came in thick and fast to the sheriff.

JOHNNY CONNOR'S EVIDENCE.

There was a slight commotion in the court when Connor's name was called, and all eyes were turned towards the door of the witnesses room. The lad is the only living witness of the atrocity which was committed at the Donnelly homestead, and it was on his testimony and other evidence, mostly of a circum-stantial character, that Carroll and his fellowprisoners were indicted. He is only twelve years of age, but he is exceedingly bright and conducts himself in a manly way that goes far to strengthen the belief in what he says. This is his fifth or sixth appearance in the witness stand, and upon each occasion he has been submitted to searching cross-examina-tions lasting many bours. The official re-ports of the various hearings show very little deviation from the tale which he originally told. He is not as nervous as some of the other witnesses, and he answers readily any question put to him. He is a most important vitness, and this Crown is fully sensible of. This is established by the fact that he is carefully looked after and is under the surveillance of the police. To-day he stepped into the stand twirling a fur hat on his hand, but not at all nervous. He was dressed in a neat suit, with gold studs in his shirt-front and a gold chain stretching over his vest. Under the direct examination of Mr. Irving he readily gave a sketch of his recent movements and the circumstances which led to his visit to the Donnellys on the night of the tragedy. The jurymen, who are an intelligent and respectable-looking lot of men, leaned forward when he approached the more tragic part of his recital, and listened cagerly to every word. The awful particulars fell from him quietly, and without any display of feeling. He told how he had gone to bed with old man Donnelly, and that he was swakened from his sleep by the old man was awakened from his sleep by the old man getting out of bed. "When I looked up," said the lad," I saw a man standing in the

bedroom door with a candle in his hand."
"Who was that man?" asked Mr. Irving. "James Carroll, sir," answered the boy.
"Do you see that man now?" asked Mr.

irving.
"Yes, sir, he's down there in the box," answered the witness, looking in the direction 'Then what occurred?" enquired the

Crown Counsel.
"While the old man was hunting about for his things," continued the witness, "he turned to Carroll and asked, 'what have you against me now, Jim ? and Carroll said something about another charge and commenced walking up and down outside the bed-room door. Then I heard Tom asking Carroll to read the warrant for his arrest, and Carroll Inswered that there was time enough for that.' Then I heard the tramping of feet as of many men, followed by sounds of ham-mering, as if the crowd were beating someone. I ran under the bed, and looking out I saw Bridget run upstairs. I came from under the bed and ran up after her, but finding the door closed I ran down stairs again and grawled back under the bed. Then I saw crawled back under the bed. Then I saw Ton run through the dining-room, and heard him go out of the door. The crowd ran after him and I heard them beating him outside, and heard him cry repeatedly 'Oh, oh.' Then they carried him in and threw him on the floor and I heard the rattle of handcuffs. I could see Tom's boots and a portion of his trousers from where I lay under the bed. Then I heard a voice saying, 'Take that spade and knock in his akull,' and the sound of blows followed. The next thing I heard was some one enquiring for the thing I heard was some one enquiring for the girl Bridget, and a voice replied that she had gone up stairs. Several men went up stairs, and upon coming down some one said 'she's

and upon coming down some one said 'she's all right.'"

"Did you see anyone else you knew besides Carroll!" asked Mr. Irving.

"Yes," answered the boy, "I saw Ryder the younger, and John Purtell, in the room."

"How did you knew Purtell!"

"How did you know Purtell?"

"He had a cut right here," said the witness, pointing to his chin. The boy then went on to describe his visit to Whalen's after he had escaped from the burning house, and told how he had informed Mrs. Whalen that Carroll was one of the men who had murdered the Donnellys. She told him to keep quiet else he would get them all into trouble. The remainder of his testimony was in regard to the meeting of certain persons, and in reference to the evidence given in previous trials. nce to the evidence given in previous trials

CROSS-EXAMINATION, Mr. Meredith then took the witness and submitted him to a sharp cross-examination. While at Donnelly's he said he never heard anyone speak of James Carroll. Carroll held the light while the old man was dressing, because the latter had asked him to do so.

During the boy's examination the prisoner was taken suddenly ill and had to be lest out

LONDON, Jan. 27.—When James Carroll was led into the dock this morning the effects of his sickness of the previous day were palpably apparent both in his countenance and gait. His aunt, Mrs. Maher, accompanied him as far as the dock and arranged pillows upon which he half sat and half reclined during the day. He had frequent retchings, and his face would alternately redden and grow pale at intervals. A pitcher of lemonade was placed on the seat beside him, from which he took frequently cepious draughts. At one o'clock, owing to the condition of the prisoner, his Lordship said that he would adjourn the court for an hour in order to give the accused a chance to recover somewhat.

was called to the stand for Mr. Meredith's cross-examination. The trial from this point to the close of O'Connor's evidence was very interesting, counsel displaying remarkable fact in managing the witness. The first part of the examination was taken up in describing Bridget Donnelly's flight up stairs and Johnnie's subsequent effort to find refuge in the same room.

the same room.

"Did you see anyone in the kitchen when you followed Bridget up stairs?" asked Mr. Maredith.

"Yea" said the boy, "I saw men hammering the Donnellys, and I could also hear them."

Witness then proceeded to explain how he had crawled under the bed and had hidden behind a clothes' basket; how Tom had run cut through the front door, and how the crowd had dragged his body in and thrown it apon the floor.

Mr. Irving then took the witness on direct examination. The latter said that he had had no conversation with any of the Donnellys until after he had seen Mr. Payne, the exporter. He just peeped out once from under the bed, and all be contained in that peep.

JOSEPH WHALEN, son of Patrick Whalen, was called. He was an unwilling witness, and it was difficult to drag anything out of him. He described how O'Connor came to his house on the eventful morning. Being questioned by Mr. Irving in regard to what had passed between his father and mother and O'Connor, he became nervous and stubborn. Headmitted that he and Johnny O'Connor had visited the fire, and after staying about a quarter of an hour had gone back to the house. His father, mother and sister, his brother John, O'Connor, and himself had sat around the stove, but nothing was said about the Donnellys or the fire. He heard his mother warn Johnny about speaking about what he had seen in the Donnellys house. Johnny mentioned one Carroll, but witness did not know what Carroll he alluded to be a seen in the Donnellys' house. witness did not know what Carroll he alluded to. A part of his testimony not proving satisfactory, Mr. Irving asked him if he had read yesterday's papers, and he admitted that he had read his sister's evidence given the previous day. His brother William went to Michigan after the last trial. He and his brother had slept together the night of the murder. Being questioned as to why the back door had been left open he said that the snow had got in and under it, and would not let it bolt. O'Conner went to bed with him after the fire, but they did not talk about the occurrence.

WILLIAM KENT. WILLIAM KENT,
a respectable-looking farmer who lives in the
northern part of Biddulph township, was the
next witness. He was called to prove the
height of the bedstead under which O'Connor
alleges he hid himself. He had been there at
a funeral and had seen the bedstead. It was
one of the old-fashioned sort, the rail very
high from the floor, and the posts reaching
almost to the ceiling. There were no curtains
or valances on it. The bedstead being of
such extraordinary construction had specially
attracted his attention. The day of the
funeral was his first and last visit to the Donuneral was his first and last visit to the Don

nellys' house. NOBAH DONNELLY. wife to William Donnelly, and sister to the prisoner Kennedy, was the next witness. She is a woman of comely appearance, and appeared on the stand dressed in deep mourning. She said that she knew the Donnelly homestead well, and was there a short time before the murder. She stoke in much the before the murder. She spoke in much the same strain about the bedstead as the last witness. This article of furniture was very high, from the floor, and was of old make. There were no curtains or valances on the bed.

the mother of the boy, was the next witness. Her bad temper and her belligerent disposi-tion made her the most untractable witness that the Crown presecutor has had to deal with. She is about fifty years of age, and spoke with lightning rapidity. She testified as to her son's geturn from the Donnelly's the day following the murder, and after describing how he was dressed, said that he had spoken to no one about the murder with the caretable and one about the murder until the constables and Mr. Payne, the reporter, came. She had been in the Donnellys' house, and had seen valances

on the bed.

Mr. McMahon's cross - examination was quite a surprise to the Crown. Mrs. O'Connor alleges that a short time ago she got letter which she calls a "threatening letter, saying that if she allowed the boy to go with certain parties he would get the reward which the Government offered for the dis-covery of the Biddulph murders. In conse-quence of this she visited Toronto.

A SCENE IN COURT. "You visited Toronto recently, Mrs. O'Connor?" abruptly asked Mr. McMahon. The question brought Mr. Irving to his feet, and he was all attention.
"Yes, sir," said Mrs. O'Connor, looking

surprised.
'You went to Toronto to see the Atto ney-General?" queried prisoner's counsel.
"I didn't see him," snapped Mrs. O'Con

"I did not ask you whether you had seen film or not," said Mr. NeMahor declayety. "I want to know whether you visited To route for the purpose of seeing him."

"I ain't going to tell what I know," said witness firing up.
"Come now, no nonsense, woman," re-

marked his Lordship severely "What did you go to the Attorney General's office for?" persisted Mr. McMahon.
"I went there to see what the place was like, to look at the building," said Mrs., Mary Hastings O'Connor, giving her head an angry shake.

shake.

"Woman, people in your station do not usually go to such places without an object," said his Lordship.

"Oh, I suppose poor people like me can't go anywhere," was the sarcastic response.

Mr. McMahon stood before the stand

Mr. McManon stood before the stand calmly waiting for the witness to cool down. Then he came again to the attack.

Mrs. O'Connon asid she didn't know who wrote the "threatening letter." She didn't read it, because its contents had been told to her. Didn't know whose name was signed to it indeed didn't know anything.

her. Didn't know whose name was signed to it, indeed didn't know anything.

"I give you warning, woman, that if you don't answer the questions put to you I'll commit you to prison," said the court.

"You can do it, sir; you can do it, I'll sit here for a month before I'll tell," said the here for a month before I'll tell," said the witness hotly smid loud laughter, the jury being on the broad grin.

Mr. McMahon, after the laughter had been suppressed, came again to the charge.

"Who did you see when you went to the Attorney-General's office?" he asked.

"I can't tell who I saw. I'll not do anything to lose my soul for you or anybody, Mr. McMahon," she snapped out. Finally she admitted that she had seen Mr. Scott at the

admitted that she had seen Mr. Scott at the Attorney-General's office, but didn't speak to him about the reward. Didn't tell Mr. Scott about the "threatening letter" she got.

Mr. Irving rose and said that this was all new to him, and Mr. McMahon smiled triumphantly, while the audience laughed outright.

Then Mrs. O'Connor and counsel for the defence had another tilt. She admitted after much badgering that she told Mr. Scott that she had got a threatening letter that certain parties would take away the boy and would get the reward. She did not speak to Mr. Scott about the reward. cott about the reward.

get the reward. She did not speak to Mr. Scott about the reward.

"Then what did you go to Mr. Scott for?" asked Mr. McMahon.

"I wanted him to pay my fare back to London," said Mrs. O'Connor.

"Did you go down without sufficient funds to bring you back?" was asked.

After much hestation and many contradictory speeches Mrs. O'Connor said that she had gone to Teronto without enough money to bring her back.

"So you tried to blackmail Mr. Scott?" said Mr. McMahon. "Who pays for Johnny's support?"

"I can't tell who is paying for his support."

"Now from whom do you get the money to support him? Who pays it to you?"

The witness after much hesitation said that it was paid to her at the office of Mr. Hutchinson, County Attorney once a month. She did not know how much money her Johnny's board.

Mr. Irving tried to straighten out the form what he headers hoved said involved.

Johnny's board.

Mr. Irving tried to straighten out the story, but he became hopelessly involved, and his Lordship said that he was of opinion that no dependence whatever could be placed upon what the witness said. He said further that there was nothing improper in the Government paying money to board the boy as they wished to keep him to give evidence.

MICHAEL O'CONNOB, a little, old, grey-haired man, looked suspi-ciously at Mr. McMahon when he went on the stand. He gave evidence as to Johnny's return from the Donnellys. He remembered his wife going to Toronto to make purchases. She never told him she was going to see the Attorney-General, nor that she was going to Toronto about the reward. He was told that

A NEW WITNESS. . Wm. Hodgins, a new witness in the case, is a lumberman. He is a very respectable looking man and in said to be the only

who was tolerated on the I Protestant who was tolerated on the Roman line. He has recently returned from British Columbia. He said—that he remembered landing a pair of handouffs to Carroll, the prisoder, a short time after Ryder's barn was burned. Witness was a county constable, and one day Carroll came to him and asked him if he had a warrant for the arrest of Feehly, charged with complicity with Tom Donnelly in robbing one Ryan. Witness gave him a warrant, and at the same time lent him a pistol, a baton, and a pair of handcuffs. He was at the Cedar Swamp schools house at a meeting of the Vigilance Committee lent him a pistel, a baton, and a pair of handcuffs. He was at the Cedar Swamp schoolhouse at a meeting of the Vigilance Committee
in two occasions. He knew that the Dennellys were to be proceeded against for the
burning of Ryder's barn. He met Carroll at
the Cedar Swamp school-house along with
thirty-five or forty others. He and Carroll had
gone one day to arrest Tom for the robbery
of Ryan, but he mounted a horse and rode
away. A great many people had been ineeting Tom during the day, and at night they
met at the school-house and decided to catch
Tom if they could. He got the handcuffs
from Carroll's brother after the murder, but
they were locked. He afterwards got the
key from Mr. Hodgins, grocer, of Lucan. He
was not concerned in the prosecution of the
Donnellya.

To Mr. McMahon he said that he went to To Mr. McMahon he said that he went to the meeting, but refused to go in, because he thought it a private meeting, but upon Mr. Toohley telling him that it was not private, he went in. He saw a great many people there. Witness had tried to arrest Tom Donnelly in June, but the latter, when he visited his house, came out with a shot gun and threatened to shoot him, so he did not take him that time. He asked Carroll's brother for the handouffs after the funeral.

The court adjourned at half-past six.

It having been reported that the witnesses were prepared to swear anything on the Protestaft bible used in court, a Douay version was procured and used for the first time by Mrs. O'Connor.

London, Jan. 28.—Before the court opened this morning the corridors of the gaol were crowded by men awaiting the opening of the door. They were principally jurors who were allowed to go on Tuesday with instructions to appear in court to-day. There were over one hundred ladies in court to-day, filling the unused jury boxes and half of the auditorium. So interested did some become that they sat in court during the adjournment and had lunch brought in.

THE HANDOUFFING QUESTION cropped up again with the first witness. Last night, it will be remmbered. William Hodgins, the new witness, testified that he had lent a pair of handquifs to Carroll some time before the murder with which he is charged. To trace out the handquifs which Johnny O'Connor swears were put upon Tom Donnelly's hands on the night of the murder Donnelly's hands on the night of the murder is of the utmost importance to the Crown, as no handouffs were found in the rufhs of the house, showing that if handouffs had been used they must have been removed after the man was dead. Donnelly was an exceedingly powerful fellow, and was one of the ablest and most scientific fighters in the county, according to the police reports in this city; therefore, whoever murdered him was wise in taking the precaution first to handouff him.

SAMUEL HODGINS, county constable, from the village of Granton, in the township of Biddulph, was called to give evidence as to a pair of handcuffs he had lent the prisoner. A short time before the tragedy—the time was not specified in days—the prisoner called upon Hodgins, and told him that he had borrowed a pair of handcuffs from William Hodgins, the new witness, but as he wished to return them, he would like witness to lean him another neither. would like witness to loan him another pair.
Mr. Hodgins accordingly left them at
Calvert's hotel in Granton, with instructions

weeks after the murder they were handed back to him by Calvert.

Witness admitted that when he had seen Mr. Hytchinson he did not tell him about the handedth. the haddcuffs.

"Why," asked Mr. Irving in the re-direct examination, "did you not tell Mr. Hutchinson about giving the handcuffs to Carroll?"

"I did not want to be called as a witness or be mixed up in the case in any way."

"Do you mean to tell me that you are an officer and yet concealed facts from the Crown?" asked his Lordship.

The witness became greatly confused at this point, and his Lordship sternly rebuked him.

him.

"You are a constable, are you not?"
queried his Lordship.

"Yès," answered the witness.

"Then it was your duty," said his Lordship, "to have done everything in your power to discover the perpetrators of this outrage. You should be removed from your position, sir. Leave the stand." THOMAS CALVERT.

of Granton, hotel-keeper, remembered giving the handouffs to Carroll. About two weeks afterwards some one handed them in at his bar, but he could not say who it was. He gave the articles back to Hodgins.

gave the articles back to Hodgins.

WILLIAM CASEY,
one of the members of the vigilance committee, who was elevated to the dignity of the commission of the peace by the Ontario Government, was the fiext witness. He is a tall thin man with a red goatee and a rich brogue. He "dis-remembered" many things. In fact, all Biddulphers seem to "dis-remember" when anything likely to affect the prisoner adversely grops up. Under the direct examination of Mr. McGee the witness said that in his official capacity as a magistrate he had received the information against the Donnellys for the burning of Ryder's barn, upon the strength of which Mrs. Donnelly was arrested at St. Thomas and brought to Lucan by Carroll. Then he explained how the case had been adjourned from day to day until it was set down for the 4th of February, until it was set down for the 4th of February,

MAGISTRATES' EVIDENCE. WILLIAM MCDERMOTT, magistrate at Lucan, said that he had tried Tem Donnelly for the robbery of Ryan, and after the case was dismissed Carroll said he would carry it further. The prisoner seemed to take a strong interest in the prosecution of the Donnellys, and was present in court at Granton every time they were brought up. The magistrates seemed to allow him to carry cases as he liked. The Donnellys had declared that the suit which was to be settled on the fourth of February would be followed by an action against Carroll for malidious prosecution.

prosecution.

WILLIAM HENRY—Remember a case in which Tom Donnelly was charged with an offence by Ryan. Carroll was there, and during the proceedings he walked up to the court and wanted to speak on behalf of

Ryan.
WILLIAM STANLEY, magistrate, gave evidence in regard to the perjury case against John Donnelly, which was dismissed.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. MARTIN DORSEY was the next witness. He was a member of the vigilance committee, and joined about the 2nd of September. He described the different meetings of the society, at which he saw Carroll many times. He was at the meeting when his own name and those of McLaughlin and Casey were submitted to the meeting for the magistracy. At another meeting Michael Blake and Patrick Breen were nominated for the magis-Patrick Breen were nominated for the magis

Patrick Breen were nominated for the magistracy.

Witness could not say why the committee asked for the appointment of a magistrate and a constable, but the general impression seamed to be that if they did not get magistrates in the society the outside magistrates would not do them justice.

To Mr. Irving—The Donnellys were hlamed for nearly all the offences committed in the township.

MICHARLI BLAKE, a Biddulph farmer, and brother of J. J. Blake, junior counsel for the defence, was the next witness. He lives near the school-house at Cedar Swamp, where the vigilance committee held their meetings, about six miles from where old Mr. Donnelly lived. He said that he was a member of the vigilance committee. He then spoke of the meetings which had been held, but nothing could be got out of him in regard to meet had been discussed at the meetings.

"Did you call the committee together to vestigate this crime?" asked Mr. Irving. "No," answered the witness. "It was a reparty protective society, and as there ere lives lost at Donnelly's we thought we nothing to do with it."
But wasn't Donnelly's house lost?" asked

"Yea," answered the witness, somewhat confused.
"Then your society did not take any steps to discover the perpetrators of this crime?"
"No, we did not meet to consider it." THOMAS MARSHALL.

the schoolmaster, was the funny witness of the day. He is a little man with a sparkling eye and a bald head, and seemed to enjoy the situation. He gave evidence as to meeting a lot of men in the road leading to Donnelly's one morning. "'In the name of God,' said I, 'where are you going,' and they said that they were in search of a heifer."

To Mr. McMahon—I was surprised at the rough-looking men, and when I was parting with them I said:—"Bid the divil good morning when you meet him."

"Didn't some one immediately say to you, 'Good morning, sir,' "said Mr. McMahon, amid laughter.

THOMAS SUTHERRY

got out of a sick-bed to give evidence, and came into the stand with his throat rolled in a comforter. The most important part of his testimony was in regard to Carroll coming to his place at Whalen's Corners, and saying that he had a warrant for Tom Donnelly. "Wouldn't it be better to quit quarrelling with the Donnellys?" witness had said to him. "I will have them out of Biddulph township if it costs me my life," Carroll answered.

Cross-examination failed to shake this testimony.

mony. THOMAS HYNES, a painter, who was living at Donnelly's place, told of a crowd coming there in search of Thompson's cow. Carroll was with the party, and they conducted themselves in a disorderly manner as if to provoke a fight. MARTIN HOGAN

is an important witness in regard to the vigilance committee. He happened to go to the meeting one night, and some one asked him if he would join, and witness said he didn't know what it meant. They asked him if he was prepared to take an oath, and then requested him to come inside. The question of admitting a new member was discussed, and the meeting dividing upon it he was rejected. He was not told what the oath was about. James Heenan kept the door,

The court adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

LONDON, Jan. 29. The court opened punctually at 9.30 this morning. At the hour of opening nearly all the seats were taken, the majority of those present being ladies, as upon the day previous.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONER. The prisoner was led into court by two constables, and his sister and aunt arranged pillows in the dock, upon which he reclined during the day. His eyes are bright and he does not appear very ill. There are conflictalong in a purely war and when he walks into our he along in an arrange of the sides.

along in an ungainly manner.

The names of the jury having been called,
MICHAEL FREHELEY, father to Jim Feche-MICHAEL FREHELEY, father to Jim Fecheley, who gave evidence the other day, came to the stand. His evidence, which was in reference to a visit he paid to a vigilance committee meeting, was rambling and disjointed, and nothing could be got out of him. No one asked him to join, no one asked him to sign anything, no one presided at the meeting, nor was there any discussion as to the intentions of the committee and a sign anything the Chief of Police of Landon. Identified a spade and a club found at the guins the day after the murder. In cross-examination, it turned out that that officer had found a pair of Carroll's pants at Maher's. They were newly washed. When the pants were given to him he was told that they were Carroll's.

"Call William Donnelly, "said Mr. Irving.
The prisoner shifted on his pillows so that
he could see the stand, but while the evidence was being given he did not look at the

dence was being given he did not look at the witness.

Donnelly said that he remainlered a number of the vigilance committee visiting the village of Whalen's Corners on the 2nd of September, 1879. They had sticks in their hands. Some of them went into the blacksmith's shop, and others sat down opposite his place. They went away without saying anything. Witness then gave an account of the actions of Carroll in the numerous prosecutions of Tom Donnelly.

"Did you write to Samuel Hodgins, of Granton?" asked Mr. Irving.

"Yes, sir," said the witness.

"Is this the letter?" asked Mr. Irving, producing one.

producing one.
Witness, after inspecting the letter, said,
"Yes, that's the letter,"
The letter was read, as follows:—

To Mr. Sam. Hodgins: "DEAR SIR,—I was in London a few days ago, and got a letter for you from Mr. Hutchinson, Crown attorney. It is on private business, and may be worth something to you. You are wanted in London at once. but you had better corner to Jucan on this to you. You are wanted in London at once, but you had better come to Lucan on this evening's train, stop at my place until morning, and go on in the stage. All your expenses will be paid. I would send you your letter, but was afraid you were not home, as I heard you were working up near Goderich. When you come to Lucan don't enquire for ma. Come down the track to the gravel road, turn the first street south of the track and go east, and my house is the second last one on your left hand. Be sure and come, and come prepared to ge to London. I suppose honest-earned money is all you want. Now is your time to get it. I will give you more information when I see you. Let no one see this letter. I will patiently await your arrival.

"Lucan, Dec. 6th, 1880."

It appears that about the letter of December William Donnelly got a letter at the Lucan post-office from Granton informing him that Samuel Hodgins, a county constable, had lent Carroll a pair of handcuffs previous to the murder, and that Carroll had stold Hodgins that he would give him ten dollars hot to say anything about it. The handcuffs were returned to Hodgins two weeks after the murder, and about the time of the magistrates investigation in London James Maher, Carroll's uncle, had gone to Hodgins and told him that if he would say nothing about the handcuffs the vigilance committee would subscribe and give him \$200. The writer said that he had no doubt the letter would be considered bogus on account of the number of such letters that had been received, but that if the matter was followed up it would be found to be correct. The letter was signed "A True Friend." In consequence of this letter Mr. Hutchinson had written a letter to Hodgins, which he intrusted to William Donnelly. The letter of the witness given above was in reference to that matter.

Mr. HUTCHINSON was re-called, MR. HUTCHINSON

was re-called, MR. HUTCHINSON

was re-called.

Q. Some time ago you asked Purtell, a prisoner, to come to your office, and you had a conference with him? A. Yes.

WITNESS then explained that he had a conversation with Mr. Irving, in which he said that it was possible that Purtell would make some statement, and in that event the prosecution against him would be stopped. The prisoner Purtell was brought into the County Crown Attorney's room, and witness informed him that he did not wish to influence him in any way, but for him to use his own discretion. If he wished to make a statement in

regard to the murder the prosecution against him would be dropped.

"Did Purtell assent to the offer ?" asked Mr. McMahon.

"No, he did not," answered Mr. Hutchinson." "I said I would offer ne advice to him on the matter, but was authorized to tell him that the case against him would be dropped if he did make a statement. I did not tell Purtell that I believed he might have heard a conversation of the other prisoners on the matter. Purtell denied being there and I said, "But you may know something these parties have said." This offer was made in consequence of a reported quarrel between him and Carroll, about twe weeks ago. I did not consult you about it,"

"That's the case, my Lords," said Mr. Irving, "but my learned friends wish to recall Johnny O'Connor."

The constables reported that O'Connor was not in the witness room. Messengars were sent to search for him, but after waiting a short time their lordships objected to the delay, and asked Mr. McMahon to go on with

Tom Byder's place on the night of the mur-der, and left James Mackay, Tom Ryder, and

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, who lives on the farm next north of the Donnelly farm was the first witness for the defence. While he the first witness for the defence. While he was under cross-examination the muscles of his face twitched in a most painful manner. He was called to prove that James Carroll had slept at his house on the night of the murder. He came there about four o'clock on the third of February, and after stopping a few minutes went away. He returned about eight o'clock and went to bed, and did not get up until morning. He did not hear any noise that night of any person moving about the house.

came into court at this point and was recalled by Mr. McMahon. He was asked if he had seen Robert Donnelly after coming home, and he answered that he had not seen him until the night of or the night after the fire. They did not get any money or a watch from Robert Donnelly.

At this point Mr. McMahon produced a certificate to show that O'Connor's name was Jeremiah and not John, and that he was fifteen years of age and not twelve. But the boy swore that he was always called John, and was twelve years old in August last. Mr. McMahon asked him about's watch and chain he wore. O'Connor answered that Tom Lowis, son of a London hotel-keeper, had lent him the watch and chain on Tuesday.

MARY THOMPSON MARY THOMPSON

Was the next witness. She is wife to Thompson, and is a young woman of sharp features. She like many of the other witfeatures. She like many of the other witnesses was very nervous on the stand, and
the black veil which she wore became glued
to her face with perspiration. She swore
that James Carroll, the prisoner, and Wm.
Carroll, his brother, slept at their house the
night of the murder, and had slept together
in an upstair room. Evidence was then submitted as to the condition of the floor upstairs
in order to show that if anyone walked upon
the boards they would make such a noise
that attention would be attracted. They all
went to bed about ten o'clock. Witness got
up shortly after eleven to take some medicine
as she was ill. Then she gave evidence up shortly after eleven to take some medicine as she was ill. Then she gave evidence as to the position of the tables in the front room and in the kitchen. She had not altered the position of the tables. Anyone who passed out of the house would have to pass in view of the witness and her husband. The door too, when opened, would make a noise. The Carrolls were gone when she got up. Her husband went away with grist in the morning.

Mr. IRVING then took the witness. She did not remember the Chief of Police or Mr. Payne taking notes when they visited her

Payne taking notes when they visited her house. She did not tell the Chief that Carroll had not stopped at her house for a week. She was not certain what she said to the Chief. She did not care what they said, she had Chief. Shedid not care what they said, she had not said anything. Then the question of blinds on the window cameup. According to the evidence taken at the last trial witness, swore then that the curtain on the window of the room in which the Carrolls alept had covered the whole window, while Chief Williams swore that it was only half over the window upon his first visit, and upon his second visit he found a curtain all over the window and three plies of a sheet sewed on the window and three piles of a sheet sewed on the curtain on the inside, so that scarcely any light came through the window. The witness tes-tified that she had not altered the blinds between that see had not aftered the blinds be-tween the first and second visits. Then she went on to describe the stealing of the cow, and gave some other evidence of an important character. Curtains taken from the window and pillow-slips taken from the bed were pro-duced. She did not remember the chief of rollies saying that only one pillow slip had police saying that only one pillow-slip had been used. (Upon one of the slips was a yellow mark, as of the imprint of an oiled head. The other slip was white and clean.)

WILLIAM CARROLL, brother to the last witness, was next called. He swore that he alept with his brother James at Thompson's on the night of the murder, and from that point his evidence was

MATTHEW M'GRATH, a shaky old man about seventy, who lives on the Roman line, was the next witness. He was called to give evidence in regard to the whereabouts of Purtell on the night of the murder in order to show that O'Connor must have been mistaken when he said the was at Donnelly's house. He said that upon that night his son Dr. McGrath, Miss Blake, his son James and his wife, and Purtell stayed at his house. With the exception of Purtell, all the persons mentioned are now dead. Purtell slept alone, and to leave the house would have had to pass through four doors.

tioned are now dead. Purtell slept alone, and to leave the house would have had to pass through four doors.

In order to allow the jurors and witnesses an opportunity to leave for home, his Lordship adjourned the court at five o'clock.

London, Jan. 31.—Last night the Crown prosecutor, who is staying at the Tecumseh House, was informed that an important witness had arrived in Biddulph township, from the States. It was of the utmost importance that the witness should be on hand, and therefore it was decided to despatch a messenger for him at once. But who was to go? The witness, one Cutt, lived at Grand Bend, township of Stephen, forty-two miles from London, away from any railway communication. The defence had opened their case and might close it before the prosecution could bring the witness into court, therefore it would be necessary to secure a messenger who could stand the fatigue of such a long journey. At a late hour it was decided to employ Pat Donnelly, as he knew the country. Pat was found at Strong's hotel, and a stout horse was got from Dick O'Leary, the horseman. The day had not broken when Pat jumped into the sleigh for his EIGHTY-FOUR MILE DRIVE,

and after seeing him off the reporters retired to their bods.

looking rather paler than usual, was brought into court about half-past nine. He was accompanied by his sister and a female friend as far as the dock. The women arranged the pillows upon the seats in the dock where the prisoner reclified during the day. He brightened up considerably as the evidence in his fayour progressed, but when the court adjourned, and before he was removed from the dock, he said that he did not wish to have anything to say to the reporters, as they had misrepresented him. The first witness called was

one of the prisoners. He was called to contradict the evidence of Johnny O'Conner, and also to give an account of his interview with the County Crown Attorney. The witness has improved greatly in appearance since he has been imprisoned. He is a young man, and is not bad looking. The cut on his chin which Johnny O'Conner swore to was plainly visible. He gave the particulars of his arrest at Lucan on the sixth of February; then he went on to tell about his movements previous

Ryder that night. Then he testified as to his first knowledge of the murder.

Mr. McGer—Have you ever talked with James Carroll about the vigilance committee? WITNESS-No, sir. Mr. McGee-You have been in prison with

Did he ever tell you he was a member Q. Didn't it occur to you to ask him. A. To, sir.
Q. Have you never heard that the vigilance committee was suspected of this murder? A.

Q. You have been near the Donnellys? A. Q. Didn't you say at the last trial that you could scarcely tell where they lived? A. Well, I scarcely knew where they lived. JAMES TWOHEY was the next witness, and swore he was at

JAMES RYDER was the next witness. He deposed that he remembered hearing of the Donnelly murder on the following day. On the previous evening he had been at his brother Thomas', and saw James Twohey, Valentine Mackey, and his brother's family there. Twohey left first. They had played cards and on leaving Mackey. They had played cards, and on leaving Mackey and Tom were still playing,

family at ten o'clock.

THOMAS BYDER, me of the prisoners, was next called, and one of the prisoners, was next called, and after giving a description of his house, recited the particulars of his arrest. He remembered Twohey and Mackey coming to his house on the night of the murder, and their staying there all night. He was not at the Donnellys' house that night no matter what O'Connor said. His evidence from this point was confused and disjointed.

JOHN FOX. who said he was a Protestant, and in no way connected with the Donnellys, met O'Connor the day after the murder. The lad told him that he did not know any of the parties as their faces were blackened and they wore women's clothes. In cross-examination it was shown that there were discrepancies between his evidence and that which he gave at the previous examination. He said that the boy had told him that he had only seen the men's feet, and upon being asked how the boy could tell that their faces were blackened

hoy could tell that their faces were blackened if he saw their feet, witness admitted that that had not occurred to him.

PATRICK BYDEE, jr., was put upon the stand and swore that it was not a gin that he carried on the night of the 3rd of February when seen by the Keefe boys. In his cross-examination by Mr. Irving this witness was extremely reticent, seeming determined to reveal nothing that had taken place at the meetings of the vigilants.

This closed the case for the defence.

London, Feb. 1.-When the court opened LONDON, Feb. 1.—When the court opened this morning the prosecution went into rebuttal testimony. Some delay occurred owing to Mr. Graham, one of the jurors, having been taken suddenly ill, but he came into court with the rest, though he looked weak. The prisoner was brought into court about 9.30, and took his position on the pillows which have formed his couch since the trial began. The first witness called was. ROBERT CUTT.

This is the man mentioned in yesterday's issue for whom Pat. Doinelly drove to Grand Bend yesterday. Witness lived in Biddulph township at the time of the murder, but went to Michigan shortly afterwards. He returned about two weeks ago. He knew Thomas Ryder, by whom he was employed as a rail-splitter about a year ago. He remembered the night of the murder. Between seven and eight o'clock he visited Ryder's house for the purpose of consulting him about some work. He saw Mrs. Ryder, who told him that Ryder was absent from home. He waited there until ten o'clock in hopes that Ryder would come home, but he did not see any sunn about the house that but he did not see him that night. He did not see any man about the house that night. This evidence was set up against Valentine Mackey, who swore that he and Twohey were at Ryder's on the night of the murder. It was twenty minutes to eleven when he reached his own house on the 6th line. He heard of the murder the following

To Mr. McMahon-Witness said that he arrived in the city last night, having been driven in from Stephen by Pat. Donnelly. He admitted that William Donnelly had been out o see him. Mr. McMahon-Who did you story to first ?

WITNESS—To my folks. Q: When? A. About a week afterwards. Q. When did your brother die? A. On the 7th of February of last year.
Q. When was he hurt? A. I think it was the day after I was at Ryder's.
Q. How do you know the night? A. Because I went there and Tom Ryder wasn't at home.

cause I went there and Tom reyder wash as a home.

To Mr. Irving—I have no acquaintance with the Donnellys further than knowing where they lived.

To his Lordship—This occurrence was drawn to my mind a week later through Thos. Ryder's arrest. BOBERT CUTT.

brother to the first witness, testified that his brother was wrong in regard to the day upon which his brother was injured. PETER ANDERSON,

a barber, living at Lucan, said that he knew John Purtell. Q. Do you remember last shaving him? A.

Q. Do you remember the time of day he first came in? A. It was after lamplight.
Q. What did you do? A. I blocked out a chin-whisker and left the rest. It was about three weeks or so since I had previously shaved him. I was in the habit of shaving him frequently. him frequently.

Q. When was the rest of the shaving done? A. Half an hour afterwards he came back and had the rest of his face shaved.

Q. Was there anything peculiar about him when he came back? A. Yes, he was crywhen he came bate: A. Iwa, he was all ing.
Q. What did he say? A. He said he didn't like hair on his face, and would have it all taken off, even his moustache, which he generally left on.
To Mr. Irving—Purtell was arrested a few minutes after the shaving was done.
Mr. Roesker Tyson, court reporter, testified that certain witnesses had not given the

fied that certain witnesses had not given the Mr. Irving-That is the case, my Lords. ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE. ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. McMahon rose to address the jury at
1.40. As he took his stand in front of the
jury-box, silence fell upon the court-room.

The address, which lasted two hours
and five minutes, was a fine effort. It was
not characterized by any remarkable
flights of eloquence, nor did the counsel try to
play upon the feelings of the jurors; but it
was a clear, concise, and able argument that
left a deep impression.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION. APPRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. IEVING, for the Crown, rose to reply at four o'clock, He said that he thought the charge was established by full and satisfactory evidence. The defence wished them to believe that the chief witnesses in this case were stimulated by the hope of the reward, but he assured them that O'Connor could not participate in the reward for a single penny. The case had been established whether it rested on the boy's testimony or not. It was a miraculous thing that the boy should have escaped, and had he been thought of he would have been slain, just as the poor girl Bridget had been murdered and butchered. One his more would not have counted with the marrierers. dered and butchered. One life more would not have counted with the murderers. When he escaped to Whalen's the latter did not take any pains to find out from the boy whether what he said was true or not. They told him there was no fire, that he had been dreaming, that he was foolish, and no attempt was made to ascertain the truth of what he said. Mr. Irving then reviewed the evidence.

His LORDSHIP said that he would not charge the jury until the morning, and the court adjourned until 9.30 a.m.

maedical. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S



Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & URES Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Debility, etc. Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyvaline in the Saltra, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyvaline onness Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediated to the control of the stomach.

prevented,
t acts upon the Liver,
t acts upon the Kidney,
t acts upon the Kidney,
t Regulates the Rowels,
t Purifies the Blood,
t Quiets the Nervous System,
t Promotes Bigestion,
t Promotes Bigestion,
t Nosirishes, Strengthens and Invigorates,
t carries of the Old Blood and makes new,
t opens the pores of the skin and induces
althy Perspiration, Healthy Ferspheation,
It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the
blood, which generates Scrotula, Erysipelas, and al
manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and
it can be taken by the most delicate beine, or by the
aged and foeble, care only being required in attentions.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLED AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI-FIER. PIER.

ARKONA, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corector and Blood Purifier in use. W.A. HILBOM.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir, —This is to certify that your valuable NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cure ne of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROZIER.

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir, —This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.

A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a
valuable medicine.

C. E. HEUSTIS. A Wonderful Cure.

A Wonderful Cure.
Burford, Brant County, Ontario.
Dear Sir.—In the spring of 1877 I was taken very
sick, and had different doctors to attend me.
Some thought it was Diabetes that alied me,
while others said it was disease of the kidneys,
but none of them did me much good, and I kept
failing until I was advised by friends to try your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some,
which helped me so that in a short time I was
able to do my housework. I would have died had
it not been for your valuable medicine.

CALISTA SHAVER.

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and I

heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

HENRY NASON.

Liver Complaint.

Fort Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S.

Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have received great benefit therefrom. I can recon mend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with
Liver Complaint.

I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one
suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.

FRANCIS NORTON.
Arkona; Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.

Dear Sir,—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
it to all similarly afflicted.

BEN. EDDY.

Diseases of the Lunga.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Lung Disease and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

Female Complaints. WALSH. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been siling for some
time, and, though she had doctors attending her,
and took different remedies, f could find nothing
torelieve her until I sent for some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to
health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending to
the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For
twelve months I was annoyed with a lameacase in
my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors failed to cure. I
then purchased some of your excellent remedy,
which has not only cured my lameness, but also
purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

Health Restorer. Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your LNDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Liver Complaint.

Cures Liver Complaint.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir.—I was a great sufferer from Liver

Complaint, and having tried other medicine with

little or no effect. I was induced to try some of

your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I pur
chased from your Agent, Willian Dier, at West
port. I think your Syrup is the best medicine ever

introduced into Canada. MICHARL BENNETT.

All That it is Recommended to be.

BEAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the
bowels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLERTON. A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN. Brant Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—In September, 1885, my wife had been under doctors treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her hed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and tover.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, Jr.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable.

This is to complete the complete that I feel instituted in recommending it to all who are affilted.

HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs. Toronto, April 20th, 1880 Indigestion and converse to the property of th

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada
Dear Sir, - This is to corny that your value.

INDLAN BLUOD SYRUP has completely our
me of Dyspepsia.

WILLIAM CROZIER.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents, Messrs. NORTHRUP & IVMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicine.