LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

A GROSS INJUSTICE.

The Listowel Pubic School Board has seen fit to perpetrate an injustice upon the teachers—an injustice for which they can offer no reasonable excuse, and which cannot fail to bring obloquy upon the Board, and if means are not used to effect a reversal of the action of the Board, must bring disgrace upon the town. The Public School Board has by a majority of votes decided to deprive the teachers of their salaries during the holidays, and it has resorted to contemptible trickery in order to carry out the imposition, which is by terminating the engagements a few days before the commencement of the holidays. That a set of men, holding public offices, should be found capable of degrading themselves and disgracing the town whose interests it is their duty to conserve, by stooping to such a low practice as taking an unjust advantage of the teachers and depriving them of a portion of their salary, even were it within the limits of the law to do so, is indicative of a state of affairs deplorable in the extreme. The circumstances which produced the want of harmony between the Board and the teachers are tolerably well known to the readers of the STANDARD, and it is scarcely necessary to repeat them here. The teachers were by resolution of the Board of 1879, re-engaged for the present year. In January the elections changed the complexion of the Board somewhat, Mr. W. G. Hay a professed economist of an extreme school being returned as Trustee. This gentleman laid claim to no other qualification for the responsible position than that he was going in for economy in all departments, and his incumbency of the office thus far has not developed any other trait of fitness, though the professions of economy by which he succeeded in gaining admission to the Board have been far from consistently followed out. By nature dictatorial, and not having acquired the sensibility which intelligence imparts, and finding his surroundings pliable through partizan sympathies and submissive through weak livers, he quickly assumed the position of autocrat of the Board. Like the elephant in the cabbage garden, Mr. Hay could not flounder about in a position so unsuited to his nature without doing material damage. And this he succeeded in doing immediately upon his assumption of the position. Notwithstanding the engagement of the teachers for the ensuing year which had been made by his predecessors in office, Mr. Hay had a resolution passed on the 30th January, the object of which was to terminate their engagement on the 30th day of June, instant. At the same time a resolution was passed offering to re-engage the teachers for the balance of the year at a considerable reduction of salary. The advantage which the Board was taking of the teachers in order to make them submit to the reduction will be at once seen. The notification was given them at a time when it was only by accident possible for them to obtain situations elsewhere, and their engagement was to terminate at a time when it would be quite impossible to get other situations before the summer holidays; so that unless they would consent to re-engage at reduced salaries, they would lose their remuneration for the holidays entirely. The injustice of the Board in so acting that no one, however obtuse his perceptions may be, can fail to comprehend it. That a Board entrusted with a charge which is only second to religion itself, could act so dishonorably with any one, let alone a staff of teachers who were performing their duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the Board and of the citizens generally, is sufficient to cause a blush of shame to surmount the cheeck of every ratepayer who was in any way instrumental in committing so grave a responsibility to the care of such unworthy men. Though this resolution had been permitted to remain on the minute book, it was not thought possible that an effort would be made to enforce it; but in this the public mind has evidently been giving members of the Board credit for virtues which they do not possess. One member of the Board, however, who allowed the false clamour about "economy" to get the better of his judgement, has reconsidered the matter, and, with Mr. Little, who has up to the present fought single handed against the perpetrators of the gross injustice, now comes out boldly and declares that he will not be a party to any such action. The chairman of the Board, at a meeting held but a fortnight ago, also acknowledged the injustice of the resolution to deprive the teachers of their pay for the holidays. On Tuesday evening last, when a resolution was introduced to deal justly with the teachers, in what position do we find Mr. Bradley. With Messrs. Elliott and Terhune under his thumb, Mr. Hay has succeeded in obtaining a majority of votes against the resolution. Mr. Bradley, by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Board, is entitled to two votes. Does he exercise his power and prevent the injustice, which he acknowledges, from being perpetrated? Not he. Like his great prototype of old, he washes his hands of the business, and allows the innocent to suffer. And such is the character of the man who sits in the chief seat at the Listowel Public School Board. Want of space prevents us from making further comment upon the action of these men; but we feel it our duty before concluding to urge that such action be taken as will bring these men to a sense of their obligations, and compel them to re-consider their unjust resolution. As Mr. Newman pointed out at the late meeting of the Board, the town does not require that such an injustice should be done, and we entirely fail in our estimate of the intelligence and honor of the citizens of Listowel if they permit such a moral stain to disgrace its escutcheon.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Loss of Life and Great Damage to Property in the Adjacent Townships.

This has been a remarkable season for storms, some of which have been exceedingly severe and terribly destructive. The storm which swept over this neighborhood on Thursday of last week wrought great domage, especially to the farming community. In some parts of the township of Wallace barns were unroofed in a wholesale manner, and much damage was done to houses, fences, trees and crops. In the vicinity of Molesworth, Henry Scott, Peter Stewart and Mr. Snider had their barns unroofed; Samuel Whaley's and Wilford Thompson's barns were badly damaged; the roof and a portion of the upper story of Mrs. Bell's house was completely carried away, while very few of the farmers in that neighborhood escaped without more or less injury through fences being blown down or trees and crops destroyed. The storm was also very destructive to property in the vicinity of Wallaceville, both the villagers and farmers realizing its evil effects in a decidedly unpleasant degree. In Elma, we learn that Mr. John Love's barn was entirely demolished and that there are many other sufferers in the township. In the southern part of this county, in the adjoining county of Wellington, and generally throughout the western part of the Province, the damage done was very great, and two cases of loss of life are reported.

THE STORM AT HOLLIN.

Hollin, Ont., June 11.—A terrible storm passed over this place at six o'clock, last evening blowing the gable end in and the roof off the Presbyterian church, the roof off the Drill Shed, and entirely destroying A. Park's barns. His son and a team were in the barn at the time and narrowly escaped being crushed to death. Also the roofs of A. Millar's and T. Thompson's stables were blown off; several other smaller buildings were either blown down or badly damaged, fences were levelled to the ground, and trees from one to two feet in thickness snapped in pieces and were carried off by the winds. The telegraph line was badly broken north and south of here. The oldest settlers admit that it was the most violent hurricane they ever witnessed in this section. The tornado totally destroyed W. Johnston's barn, which was standing on screw jacks when the storm occurred. The wind heaved it from its position and rolled it over broadside. R. Hay's, A. Edmund's, T. Mannels' and A. Kells' barns were all unroofed. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DESTROYED.

London, June 11.—The Presbyterian Church at Nairn was struck by lightning this morning and totally destroyed. It was erected about three years ago at a cost of $3,000, and partially insured in the London Agricultural. About two miles distant from the church the barn and sheds of Mr. G. Chilling were burnt. A large number of cattle were destroyed. In London Township, the house of Wm. Taylor, in Nissouri, was struck and badly damaged.

GODERICH SUFFERS.

Goderich, June 11.—Between two and three o'clock this morning a terrific thunder storm passed over this place. The storm signal mast, situated on the bluff adjoining the lighthouse was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down and set fire to the storehouse, which was burned to the ground with the contents, consisting of a large quantity of oil and other supplies. The lighthouse dome was injured by the concussion and about twenty panes of glass were broken. The loss is estimated at $600. No insurance.

A FULLARTON MAN KILLED.

St. Mary's, June 10.—A young man named Duncan Dawson, 35 years of age, hired in Fullarton township, was struck by lightning this morning and instantly killed while harnessing his horses.

FATALITY IN HIBBERT.

Dublin, Ont., June 12.—During the storm of yesterday morning the lightning struck the house of Mr. Alex. Colquhoun, 9th con. of Hibbert, instantly killing the hired servant, Mary Burling, who had just left her own room and entered Mrs. Colquhoun's. She had hardly got into the room before she was killed. Mrs. Colquhoun and one of the children, who were in bed at the time, were also severely scorched. For a wonder, the house was not fired, but the walls were somewhat shattered.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Collision off the Coast of Connecticut—The Narragansett Sinks after being Partially Destroyed by Fire—A Scene of Wild Confusion.

Stonington, Conn., June 12.—The Stonington arrived at 6.30 a. m. with about 50 survivors from the Narragansett. The bow of the former was stove in three feet aft of the stern nearly to the water line. She struck the Narragansett at 11.30 on her starboard side, forward of the wheel house. The shock burst the gas tank and in 15 minutes the Narragansett was on fire. She sunk in four fathoms of water. The City of New York and Providence came to her assistance, and all the boats and life-rafts of the four steamers were lowered. It was two hours before the last boat was picked up. Most of the passengers were transferred to the City of New York. The passengers say the officers and crew of the Narragansett behaved with great coolness and nerve. On the arrival of the Stonington the villiage was aroused and men and women hastened with clothing and assistance. Twenty-five women were on board in their night clothes, one of whom died before reaching here from the shock. She has not yet been identified. One man also died, Rev. E. B. Lockwood, of the 58th street Methodist Chuch, New York, who was on his first trip east. Most of the eastern bound passengers left on a special train. Everything was done for their comfort. No estimate can be made here of the loss of life. The surviving passengers agree that out of a passenger list of more than three hundred a large number must be lost, as the water around the burning steamer was alive with struggling people clinging to every conceivable thing. The Stonington brought back about 50 rescued passengers, mostly ladies, the most of whom were in the water several hours. They had on their night-clothes, and the ladies of Stonington turned out and dressed them up before they were sent home on a special train. One lady had $3,000 in a valise, which was lost. Two ladies died on the steamer Stonington after being picked up. The remains await identification.

A despatch from the clerk of the steamer Narragansett estimates the loss of life at 30.

THE PANIC.

As soon as the Narragansett's passengers learned of their peril they came hurrying to the main deck, became panic stricken, and the most vigorous efforts of the officers were futile in restoring order. There were many ladies on board, but they were calmer as a rule then the men, and there were fewer exhibitions of paralyzing fear among them.

STATEMENTS BY PASSENGERS.

New York, June 12.—J. Franklin Riday, Boston representative of Howard Lockwood, publisher, New York, a passenger on the Stonington, states that on retiring the water was calm, but a thick fog prevailed. He was aroused by a crash, followed by whistles and cries of distress. He rushed upon the deck half dressed and found the utmost confusion. The Stonington had run into the Narragansett. The Stonington discovering her near proximity to the steamer signalled her to stop, the latter did not appear to answer the signal, and a few moments after the Stonington struck the Narragansett amidship, carrying away her whole wheel house and wheel. After the boats were disengaged it was discovered that the Narragansett was on fire. The captain of the Stonington ordered the crew to save the passengers of her sister boat. The life-boats were hurriedly lowered from both steamers and filled with the frantic passengers. Rafts, chairs and other articles were thrown overboard for the purpose of saving life. In the confusion a great many jumped overboard and were not seen again. The Narragansett was soon wrapped in flames, and the Stonington left her laden with about two-thirds of the Narragansett's passengers. A short time afterwards the City of New York came in sight and answered the signals of distress. It was discovered that the Stonington was making water, the bow having been crushed. Orders were given to throw overboard the cargo. Most of the rescued passengers from the Narragansett were transferred to the City of New York and also some of the Stonington's passengers. The City of Norwich also hove in sight and was signalled, but refused to respond and kept on her course. When the City of New York left the scene of the accident the Narragansett was ashore. There was no discipline apparent on her after the accident; while the officers and crew of the Stonington are praised for their timely courage and bravery. The first two boats to leave the Narragansett contained only men, principally foreigners; the third contained women and children. Two women and a man died on the Stonington after being rescued. A child taken from the arms of its mother, one of the two women just mentioned, was saved. Mrs. E. M. Soule, of Boston, was heard to say to her child "Nellie, if I jump will you follow me?" to which the child replied "I will, mamma." They jumped and both were saved. Charley Clare, a boy, was placed on a raft by his father and was saved, but his father was drowned. None of the Narragansett's books or papers were saved. The captain estimates the number of passengers on leaving New York at three hundred.

Another passenger says: As the captain jumped into the boat a lady and her baby 8 months old were left behind. She begged us to let her in, but the boat floated away, and as we had no oars it was impossible to save her. The steamer becoming wrapped in flames, she was left to perish. Others in the water near our boat begged to get in, but we told them our boat would capsize. They hung on to the stern and I don't know what became of them. After that we saw two other children in the water. They seemed to have no life preservers. I saw them sink a little distance off. We paddled with our hats up to the City of New York and she took us in. I found on the City of New York many rescued persons. A lady who had been clinging to a rope on the Narragansett had lost all the flesh from the inside of her hand, which was open to the bone. All were drenched and shaking with chills. One gentleman said he had lost his wife and eldest son. A lady said she lost three children, and was weeping hard. Another lady said that she had lost two children.

TO THE RESCUE.

New York, June 12.—The city of New York sent five boats to the assistance of the Narragansett. One boat rescued twenty-seven, including seven women and children. The rescued were naked, very few of the women having anything but under-garments. The first pilot of the City of New York said it was half an hour after the collision before his boat arrived. The fog was very heavy, but the glare of the burning steamer could be seen.

Several boys from the United States steamer Tennessee and passengers on the Narragansett were active in organizing a crew, and it was in a great measure due to their courage and bravery that an uncontrollable panic was averted.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Cheeks on being rescued was told that her child was lost and fell dead. The child, however, had been saved.

Six bodies have been washed ashore at Niantic. One is E. J. Horton, of Attleboro' Mass., one a woman, supposed to be Mrs. W. Stevens, of Hoboken, another Mrs. J. K. Little.

Mr. P. M. Carpenter says he and Horton met in the water and spoke. Horton said, "I'm nearly exhausted and cannot hold out much longer." They shook hands and said good-bye. Both floated in different directions.

Heimas Zeydel, a survivor of the Narragansett, while in the water received a pocketbook from a drowning man with instructions to give it to the police if he should survive. It contains money, valuable papers and what purports to be the last will of Jas. Thompson Hiltz, dated June 4, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stitson, of Atalanta, forgot their two children in the panic and they were probably burned to death.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood, who died after being rescued, had been reading Paine's "Treatise on Reason" before the disaster. On the fly-leaf he wrote: "If I go down with this boat to-night I should be ashamed to have this book found with me, were it not that I read it to refute its doctrines." One of the bodies brought to Stonington was probably that of Rev. C. E. Peake, of Philadelphia. At the time of the disaster a suit was on trial against the Narragansett owners on account of a former collision which occurred on the night of the same day of the month as this disaster. No satisfactory explanation of the cause of the disaster has been made. Every person who escaped and came to this city denounced the conduct of the officers of the Narragansett.

THE NARRAGANSETT

was built by the late Wm. P. Williams, of New York, as a freight boat, to run between Philadelphia and New York. She was purchased by the Stonington Line and made over into a passenger boat. She cost nearly $300,000. It is reported that the fire was caused by the force with which the Stonington penetrated the hull of the Narragansett, forcing the heated metallic parts of the furnace out of position and kindling a raging fire in the body of the steamer.

THE LATEST.

New York, June 14.—The morning papers are still filled with details of the incidents of the Narragansett disaster. The list of the saved number 361, and of the dead and missing 48.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

An Anchor Line Steamer Badly Damaged—A Canadian Bishop on Board.

New York, June 15.—The steamer Queen has arrived, and reports that on June 13th, when 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, during a dense fog, she came into collision with the steamer Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, which left New York Saturday for Glasgow. Both vessels were very seriously damaged. For a while it was thought both steamers would go down. The Queen's bow was stove in, but the Queen took off all the passengers of the Anchoria, numbering 180, and brought them to this port. The Anchoria is still outside the bar, waiting assistance, and has about twenty-eight feet of water in her hold. The Anchoria passengers include Bishop Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, of Niagara, and Rev. P. G. Cook, Buffalo. The passengers of the Anchoria passed resolutions thanking the officers and crews of the Anchoria and Queen for their exertions to save life, and presented a purse of one hundred dollars to the crew of each vessel.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

HARRISTON, June 15.—This morning the Toronto, Grey & Bruce freight train No. 10 was coming from Mount Forest to Harriston, and when about two miles west of the former place the engineer, R. Johnston, saw a child about two years old running on the track about a quarter of a mile ahead of the engine and whistled on brakes, but could not stop his train in time. The fireman, George Johnston, run out on the front of the engine and taking hold of the push-bar with one hand, reached forward with the other and grasped the child up, thus saving its life. The mother hearing the whistle looked out and saw her child on the track and ran to save its life, but before reaching it she fainted and fell. When she returned to consciousness she expected to find the mangled remains of her child on the track, but was agreeably disappointed. The train backed up and returned the little passenger to its thankful mother unharmed. Mr. Johnston deserves a medal.

Right Rev. Charles Richard Alford, D. D., late Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, the new Commissary to the Diocese of Huron, arrived in London last week. The right rev. gentleman, who has a high reputation as an Evangelical preacher, arrived in this country by Allan steamer on the 1st inst. He was born in West Quanloxhead, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector, in 1816, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After taking orders he became incumbent of St. Mathew's, Rugby, in 1841; Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution in 1854; incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, in 1865, and Bishop of Hong Kong in 1867. He resigned the See of Victoria in 1872, and in 1874 became Vicar of Christ Church, Claughton. As an author the Bishop has distinguished himself. His principal work is "The First Principles of the Oracles of God."

THE MURDERER'S DOOM.

Carrier, the Tuscarora, Hanged for Slaying his Wife.

Brantford, Ont., June 11.—Benjamin Carrier, the Indian who was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death at the late Assizes in this city, for murdering his wife in the Indian woods, on Thursday, 15th of April last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the Brantford gaol to-day. The unfortunate man was about 5 feet 8½ inches in height, sparsely built, and had not the appearance of one who would be supposed to commit the awful crime for which he was doomed. He belonged to the Tuscaroras, was but 27 years of age and a member of the Baptist denomination. The Rev. Robert Cameron attended the condemned man from the time of his arrest until the fatal bolt had been drawn. Through his instrumentality the prisoner was finally brought to a full realization of the terrible crime he had committed, and the awful penalty which he was to suffer for it. However, up to the very morning of his execution, he seemed to be sustained by the false hope that his sentence would be commuted. He passed his last night quietly and slept peacefully in his cell, rising about 4 o'clock in the morning. It was about this time that all hopes seemed to have left him and for the first time during his imprisonment he failed to eat his regular meal.

THE LAST HOUR.

At 7 o'clock his spiritual adviser went into his cell and stayed with him to the end. A few minutes before 8 o'clock the sheriff, his deputy, and the governer of the goal, who personally attended the execution throughout, entered the prisoner's cell and proceeded to strap his limbs securely to his body. The doomed man rendered what assistance he could by placing his body in the attitudes required, and seemed to be as cool as possible for one about to undergo such a terrible ordeal. He was in good health and although he broke down in the morning he called all the stoicism of his race and was quite collected before the twenty or thirty spectators present. Just before his limbs were pinioned Mr. Bellamy the good Samarian, whispered a few words of divine comfort in his ear, which the poor man acknowledged with a slight nod of gratitude. After all had been made secure but his legs, the Deputy asked him if he could move his arms. He made an effort to do so but could not, and in a low voice replied in the negative.

The scaffold is in the hallway on the second floor of the gaol at its northern side. In the solid stone wall covering the passage a strong iron link is embedded, to which an ordinary half inch rope was firmly attached, immediately underneath which, in the floor of the passage, were the trap doors upon which the victim stood. These doors were liberated by a bolt, which is reached from the stairway leading from the first floor to the second.

The last hanging in this city was on the 7th of June, 1859, when the two negroes Moore and Over were executed for the murder of a mail-carrier. At that time executions were public, and large numbers of people assembled to witness the tragedy. In the more enlightened days the curiosity of the public must be satisfied by the newspaper, the death penalty being now inflicted privately, or at least in the presence of only a few necessary witnesses. It was under these conditions that the execution of Benjamin Carrier was conducted, and many who were impelled by curiosity were debarred from witnessing the horrible sight. A large concourse of people was gathered outside the gaol awaiting the end, presumably under the impression that they would be admitted to have a short view of the body as it dangled in the air, in all of which they were disappointed. Truly it was "a deed to shudder at, not to see." Among these, however, who were in the Court House square were the mother and sister of the condemned man. As the city clock commenced to strike the hour of eight they burst into tears, left the square, and did not return until all was over.

Promptly at the appointed hour, 8 a. m. the Deputy entered Carrier's cell, when the pinioning was accomplished, and requested the unfortunate man to proceed to the place of execution, which request he complied with at once, walking steadily to the drop. Here the Deputy strapped his legs firmly together, while the Sheriff placed the fatal rope around his neck, the knot being in the form of a running noose, placed immediately behind the left ear. A white cap had been placed upon the man's head, the front flap being turned up, so that he could see about him while he made what remarks he had to offer before the bolt was drawn.

DYING SPEECH.

He spoke in the Indian language, in a low, tremulous voice, Chief A. G. Smith interpreting, to the following effect:—

"He repented of all his sins in every instance in which he had been guilty of breaking the commandments of God. He placed his whole trust in the Lord Jesus, as he was going into eternity. He urged his relatives to commit their souls to Almighty God, especially his children, so that when they were called out of time into eternity they might meet him in that happy land to which he had full faith he was going. He desired that his property should be placed in his mother's keeping for his children when they became of age."

After the interpreter had concluded, the cap was drawn over the man's eyes, and Mr. Cameron offered a prayer. The drop, a distance of 5 feet 9 inches, was made as the minister concluded the Lord's Prayer, and Benjamin Carrier was instantaneously launched into eternity. A few convulsive shudderings and heavings of the body, a horrified murmur among the witnesses, and all was over. Although all sense of pain was gone instantly the heart kept up its action for twenty minutes. At the expiration of half an hour the body was cut down and placed in a coffin provided by the Council of the Six Nation Indians.

A MALAHIDE TRAGEDY.

Thos. Johnston Kills his Brother and Commits Suicide.

Aylmer, Ont., June 15.—A farmer named Thomas Johnston, residing seven miles from this place and two miles from Corinth, in the township of Malahide, it is supposed, killed his brother Andrew, and immediately afterwards committed suicide. The unfortunate men were brothers of Johnston who was lately committed to the Asylum at London as a dangerous lunatic, and it is supposed that insanity is the cause of this dreadful tragedy. The coroner has just been summoned and full particulars will be sent later. All now known is that this morning at 11 o'clock Andrew Johnson was found dead in a well on his farm. His face and throat were terribly cut. His brother, Thomas Johnson, was found in the granary near by witn his throat cut. Thomas was certainly of unsound mind, and it is supposed that he murered his brother and then committed suicide.

ENGLISH LABORERS FOR CANADA.

Work for Three Thousand Men for Three Years on Railway Construction.

London, June 14.—Sir Alexander Galt announces through the Allans that the Department of Agriculture is authorized to make advances to a number of navvies to pay their fares to Quebec and Manitoba on condition of their signing an agreement to repay the advances from wages earned while employed by contractors on the Canada Pacific Railroad. Employment will be provided for three thousand laborers for three years.

The Council of the township of Peel have decided to submit on the 9th of July a by-law granting a sectional bonus from the southern part of the township, to aid the construction of the second section of the Waterloo, Wellington, and Georgian Bay Railway. The amount is $10,000.

THE GALLOWS CHEATED.

The Lambton Mills Tragedy Concludes with the Suicide of Robert De-Coursier.

Toronto, June 15.—This morning Robt. DeCoursier, the Lambton Mills murderer, who was to have been hung to-morrow for killing his brother Edward, swallowed a deadly drug, from the effects of which he died in less than three minutes. The facts are that at seven o'clock, the usual hour, Watson, the day watchman, specially appointed to guard the doomed man, came on duty, relieving Waites, who performed like services at night. When Watson came on duty DeCoursier was in bed apparently sleeping. About eight o'clock he jumped hastily out of bed and drank some water out of a pitcher in the room. He immediately returned to bed and a peculiar noise which gurgled from his throat alarmed the watchman, and examining his charge more closely, he found that he was in the last stages of dissolution. The two were locked in the room, and Watson rapped loudly on the door for assistance. Turnkey Bell, who heard the rapping, opened the door, but by the time he got to the bedside DeCoursier was stone dead. A doctor was at once sent for, and Deputy-Governor Ewan ordered that no article in the cell should be disturbed, and at once cleared the room and locked the door. When the doctor arrived all he could do was to assure the authorities of what they already knew, that the man was cold and dead. The slight examination which was made before the cell was locked up, disclosed that at the bedside there was a little sprinkling of a greyish powder, and in the water bucket a small vial was thrown. Where the suicide obtained the poison to carry out his purpose remains simply a matter of conjecture at present. He has been for months watched closely night and day. A strict investigation will have to be made, so that the blame may rest on the proper shoulders.

THE CRIME

of which Robert DeCoursier was found guilty was committed at Lambton Mills, September 27th, 1879, the victim being the prisoner's own brother, and the cause which prompted the committing of the crime being that the brother had obtained the ruin of the girl to whom the accused was engaged to be married. Numerous sympathizers of the ffatricide have sprung up and the efforts of these to obtain a commutation of the sentence have been great. Petitions were circulated and extensively signed, personal interviews have been held with the Minister of Justice and other influences have been brought to bear, but all to no avail, and on Monday a message was received from Ottawa saying that the authorities had considered the case and had come to the conclusion that the law must take its course. DeCoursier had been buoyed up all along by hopes of a reprieve, and when the word of the inevitable was brought to him it proved too much for him; hence the course he has taken.

OVERTAKEN AT LAST.

Capture of a Notorious American Counterfeiter.—Detectives find what has been sought after for Twenty Years.

Toronto, June 14.—A few days ago a man giving the name of Robert Anderson was arrested at the village of Unionville on a charge of passing counterfeit bills. He wrote a note to the Ontario Government Detective Murray, asking him to call at the jail. As soon as the latter saw his man he said, "Your name is not Anderson, you are Harrison, the noted counterfeiter of the United States and Canada, and I have been after you for five years." Harrison at first denied the statement, but afterwards acknowledged the truth of it. Detective Murray then told him the plates he had in his possession and urged on him to make known their whereabouts. He further told him that he was getting to be an old man, and that he would have no further use for them. Harrison asked till this morning to make up his mind. On the detective visiting him he told him he would lead him to where the plates were hidden. In company with Detective Hedgins the two drove to a bush about five miles northwest from this city and there found buried in a box in the ground at the foot of a tree 7 plates, viz; $10 on the Ontario Bank, $5 on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, $4 on the Dominion Bank, $1 and $2 Dominion of Canada notes, and two $5 plates on U. S. legal tender. There is a standing reward of $5,000 by the U. S. Government for the capture of these last two mentioned plates. The whole of them are valued at $15,000. Harrison has been counterfeiting for the past 30 years. He was an engraver and his work was so well executed that American notes passed through the Treasury Department at Washington unnoticed. The same can be said of the banks upon which the Canadian counterfeits were printed. This is considered the biggest counterfeiting arrest made on the continent, and for a number of years Canada has been regularly visited by American detectives in search of the man who is now locked up safely in Toronto jail.

Johnson, the counterfeiter, it is learned is the father of five sons, who are acknowledged to be the most expert counterfeiters in the United States or Canada. Several of the boys have served terms in United States prisons, as also did the old man. It is alleged that the two daughters, who are handsome young women, signed the notes. The remnant of the family live on Hazelton avenue, Yorkville, in grand style. Several American detectives are here in search of the plates from which the $5 U. S. legal tenders are printed.

A REVERSE FOR GLADSTONE.

London, June 14.—It has fallen to the lot of the Irish party to inflict the first defeat on Gladstone's Ministry. On Saturday morning a motion was made calling upon the Government for information showing the number of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland who had received a legal training previous to their appointment. For prudential reasons the Government refused and opposed the motion. The Ministers did not expect that the question would be reached on Saturday, and allowed their supporters to disperse. The English members abandoned the House till by 2 a. m. it was converted into an Irish Parliament, and when Cavendish challenged a division in behalf of the Government he had the mortification to find himself in a minority of nineteen, while Parnell scored thirty-nine votes, and for the first time enjoyed the satisfaction of a victorious encounter with the Treasury benches. The announcement of the result was received by the Irish members with ringing cheers seldom heard at Westminster.

MURDER AT MARKDALE.—Markdale, Ont., June 15.—About 9 o'clock this evening, in a drunken brawl, a young man named Alex. Fraser, who it is said, was not engaged in the affray, received a blow from one Hugh McLaughlin, from the effects of which he died in 30 minutes. Fraser was a resident of Erin village and a fisherman.

The crops in the Ottawa district present a magnificent appearance. The hay crop, in particular, will be very heavy.

The by-law in the township of Peel, granting a sectional bonus for the Arthur Junction Railway, was defeated by a majority of fifteen.

At a meeting of the Board of the Georgian Bay and Wellington railroad, held at Durham on Thursday, the second section, viz., from Durham to Owen Sound, was placed under contract. Work will commence immediately.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the Bradlaugh affair have decided that he should not be allowed to take the Parliamentary oath, but that he may affirm at his own risk. It is also stated that Bradlaugh will claim his right to make an affirmation of allegiance before the Clerk of the House, and take his seat.

THE Cincinnati Democratic Convention, to select a candidate for the Presidency, will be held next week.

New Dress Goods in all the leading spring shades at 12½c. per yard and upwards, at Bean & Gee's.

HOSIERY. — Women's, Misses' and Pretty Children's Hosiery. A nice lot of new goods in this line. Come and see them, at JOHN RIGGS, successor to Roy & Riggs.—11.

Bean & Gee's is the only place making shirts to order and guaranteeing perfect fit. Don't forget it.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.—For the largest stock, best material and lowest prices, go to HACKING'S Drug Store.—21.

For cut nails, paints and oils, and all descriptions of building hardware, go to S. Bricker and Co's., where complete supplies can be had at lowest figures. Parties about to build will find it to their interest to deal with us.—7

A Long Time to Suffer.

Twenty-five years of endurance with Catarrh is a long period of annoyance and misery. Mrs. E. J. Flanders, of Manchester, N. H. after going through with it all, writes: "The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy has rescued me from intense suffering, and almost the grave." This medicine is for sale by all druggists.

Mr. Spurgeon has received from a daughter of Dr. Livingstone one of his sermons which was found among her father's possessions, bearing upon it some words of commendation in the handwriting of the great explorer.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much money on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

WALL PAPERS.—Dr. Michener has received an extensive stock of English and Canadian wall papers, including a great variety of patterns, and at prices to suit the circumstances of all. He sells very low. Call and see his stock.—11.

DAIRY MARKETS.

London, June 14.—The total cheese offerings at Saturday's market were 3,615 boxes. Sales were made as under, only the first week of June in most cases being disposed of:—Belmont, 325, at 10¼c; North Branch, 125, at 10¼c; Pond Mills, 125, at 10¼c; Glencoe, 110, at 10¼c; Union Hill, 130, at 10¼c; Proof Line, 130, at 10¼c; Mt. Salem, 40, at 10c; Malahide, 60, at 10c; Crinan, 120, at 10c; Maple Leaf, 100, at 10c; Iona and Erie, about 120, at 10c. Total sales, 1,385 boxes.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

June 17, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.	1 00 to	1 05
Spring Wheat, "	0 95	1 00
Barley, "	0 40	0 45
Peas, "	0 58	0 60
Oats, "	0 31	0 32
Flour, per brrl.,	6 00	
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	1 75	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 12	0 13
Eggs, per dozen,	0 8	0 09
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 35
Hay, per ton,	6 00	7 00
Wood, long,	1 75	2 00
Wool, short,	1 00	1 00
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00	6 50
Wool, per lb,	0 27	0 28

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

June 17, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 09 to	1 12
Wheat, spring, "	1 13	1 22
Barley, "	0 58	0 70
Peas, "	0 66	0 70
Oats, "	0 38	0 39
Rye, "	0 78	0 80
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	6 25	7 00
Beef, hind "	9 00	9 00
Mutton, by carcase "	9 00	10 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 12	0 15
Butter, large rolls,	0 09	0 09
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 13	0 14
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 10	0 12
Potatoes, per bag,	0 45	0 50
Hay, per ton,	7 00	13 00
Wool, "	0 27	0 28

STRATFORD.

June 17, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.,	$1 05 to	1 17
Wheat, spring, "	1 06	1 17
Barley, "	0 40	0 40
Oats, "	0 34	0 35
Peas, "	0 60	0 60
Flour, per brl	6 00	6 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 55	0 55
Butter, lb. rolls,	0 13	0 14
Eggs, per dozen,	0 09	0 10
Hides, per cwt.,	8 00	9 00
Hay, per ton,	8 50	8 50
Wood, per cord.,	2 75	3 00
Wool per lb.,	0 28	0 28

PALMERSTON.

June 17, 1880.

Fall Wheat, per bush.	$1 05	1 10
Spring Wheat, "	1 00	1 00
Flour, per cwt,	2 60	2 75
Barley, per bush.	0 40	0 50
Peas, "	0 55	0 61
Oats, "	0 31	0 35
Hay, per ton,	7 00	8 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 45
Butter, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Eggs, per doz.	0 09	0 10
Pork, per cwt.	6 00	7 00
Cordwood, per cord,	2 00	2 25
Wool, per lb.,	0 26	0 30

GUELPH.

June 17, 1880.

White wheat	$ 1 05 to	1 08
Trendwell "	1 05	1 08
Spring wheat (Glasgow)	1 05	1 08
Red chaff	0 00 to	0 00
Oats	0 37 to	0 37
Peas	0 61 to	0 67
Barley	0 55 to	0 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 08 to	0 09
Butter, dairy packed	0 12 to	0 14
Butter, rolls	0 12 to	0 14
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30 to	0 33
Wood, per load	3 00 to	4 00
Hay, per ton	7 00 to	9 00
Wool, per lb	0 28 to	0 28

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