ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Discharged Employee Shoots Hon. George Brown.

ARREST OF THE ASSAILANT.

The Prisoner Confined at the Central Station — Mr. Brown Under Medical Treatment—The Prisoner's Record.

Shortly after four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, as Hon. George Brown was sitting in his room in the *Globe* office, he heard some one turn the handle of the door, which he always keeps locked. Then a rap came, and Mr. Brown rose and opened the door, to find a young man standing there with a paper in his hand. Mr. Brown walked back to the table, and, on sitting down, asked the stranger what was wanted. The man said that he was a discharged employé, and wished, before leaving the city, to have Mr. Brown's signature to a certificate of character. The latter said that he could not conscientiously sign such a paper, as he did not know whether he had worked in the office a week or a month, and, therefore, could not know anything of his character. The man persisted, and Mr. Brown again refusing, he put his hand behind his back and drew a pistol. Bringing the weapon to the front he held it down in order to cock it. Mr. Brown seized the man's hand and threw him backwards against the wall, but he was not quick enough to prevent the discharge of the weapon. The ball passed through the fleshy part of Mr. Brown's thigh, but he still clung to his assailant, crying,

"MURDER" AND "HELP."

Dragging him through the open door to the landing at the head of the stairs he threw the would-be murderer upon the floor, where he was seized and secured by a number of employés who had been attracted by the cries. Constable Gregory was called from the street and he made his way upstairs and handcuffed the man. Mr. Brown, whose clothes were covered with blood, had retired to his room, and, when the policeman arrived he was sitting in a chair weak from bleeding. Gregory brought the man into the room, and Mr. Brown said,

"THAT'S THE MAN WHO SHOT ME."

The prisoner said, "I don't know anything about it. I didn't do it." He was taken to police headquarters, where he was entered on the blotter as George Bennett *alias* Dixon, thirty-two years of age, engineer, residence, York street. Upon his person were found forty-two cartridges, and the pistol, which had been wrested from his hand by Mr. Brown, was found to be a five-chambered one, with one chamber empty. The greatest excitement prevailed in and around the office, and the shooting was the absorbing theme of conversation upon the streets. The prisoner was under the influence of liquor when looked up.

THE WOUND.

After the excitement had somewhat subsided, a messenger was dispatched for Dr. Thorburn, the injured gentleman's medical adviser, who hastened to the *Globe* office. The wound was found to be on the front third of the left leg, about three inches below the hip. The bullet took a downward course, which would show that the would-be murderer was standing slightly in front and at the side of Mr. Brown when he fired. The bullet traversed about five inches of flesh and going through the cloth of the pants, fell on the floor, where it was afterwards found. Dr. Geikie, sr., who was in the vicinity of the office when he was informed of the occurrence, assisted in binding up the wound.

MR. BROWN'S CONDITION.

Dr. Thorburn accompanied the injured gentleman to his home. On their way thither Mr. Brown did not complain of feeling any pain from the wound, but, on the contrary, was quite talkative, and related at length the circumstances connected with the event. His medical attendant is of the opinion that no serious results will follow to the injured limb. Mr. Brown, however, being advanced in years, it is supposed the shock he sustained will confine him to the house for some time to come.

THE PRISONER.

George Dickson, who, for reasons best known to himself, has seen fit to call himself Bennett, is a young man of thirty-two years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, of a slight build, and dark complexion. He wears a black moustache and imperial, which gives him the appearance of an American, but he was born in Cobourg, where his father was drowned some years ago. His mother, two brothers and two sisters still reside there. After leaving school, he engaged with a surveyor named Richard Brown, and while in his employment spent several years in the United States. On his return he was "flush" for a considerable time, although he had no visible means of support, and several arrests being made in connection with numerous robberies that occurred in the vicinity, he left his native place to turn up in this city under the assumed name of Bennett. Here he was employed as assistant-engineer, and with one or two exceptions, for the past five years, has performed his work satisfactorily. Some weeks ago, however, he neglected his duty, and was discharged by Mr. Brown, and almost immediately afterwards was arrested on the charge of neglecting to support his wife. The investigation at the police court showed that he was even worse than his acquaintances imagined, as for his defence he endeavoured to prove that he had deliberately misled the complainant by a mock marriage. After several hearings the case was adjourned to allow him to make a settlement with the unfortunate girl, and he was released on his own bail. Since that time he has been haunting the *Globe* office for no apparent purpose.

At a late hour a reporter of *The Mail* visited the residence of Senator Brown, on Beverley street, and ascertained that he was as comfortable as possible. His attending physician, Dr. Thorburn, stated that he would have to keep his room for about a week, and this announcement seemed to give Mr. Brown more pain than the pistol wound in his limb. The wounded gentleman received a telegram early in the evening from the Governor-General, congratulating him upon his escape, and other telegrams of a similar character arrived rapidly from Ottawa, Montreal, New York, Kingston, Hamilton, London and other places.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Opinion of a Jewish Rabbi on Mr. Girouard's Bill.

MONTREAL, March 25.—On Mr. Girouard's marriage bill, Dr. De Sola, the eminent and learned Jewish rabbi, of this city, has given his opinion as follows:—From the earliest time of Jewish ecclesiastical history down to the present day, both kinds of marriages, that of a deceased wife's sister, and that of a childless brother's widow, have been permitted and celebrated. This is clearly seen by an examination of the Jewish commentators, and the code of Jewish jurisprudence, especially in the Talmud, on the subjects of Yebamoth and Halitza. In reference to the passage in Leviticus, chap. xviii, verse 18, Dr. De Sala says:—"According to the concurrent testimony of the most esteemed and authoritative commentators, this passage merely prohibits in times when polygamy prevails, as it did in the days of Moses and subsequent thereto. This verse forbids a man's marrying the sister of his wife during the lifetime of the latter, for the reason assigned in the text, namely, 'to vex her,' or in other words to prevent the excital of jealousy or enmity between sisters who ought to live together in love and accord."

DEATH OF MR. F. H. MEDCALF.

The Worthy Mayor of Toronto for Five Years Passes Away.

The public will learn with regret that Mr. F. H. Medcalf, ex-Mayor of Toronto, died at his residence, King street east, about half-past one on Friday. The deceased gentleman received a paralytic stroke a couple of months ago, and although he was subsequently enabled to move around his own home, he did not venture much into the business part of the city; but being otherwise in good health, his family entertained some hopes of his partial recovery. In this, however, they were disappointed, Mr. Medcalf having taken a severe turn last week, by which he was closely confined to his room. Many kind friends called to see him, but his memory began gradually to fail, and during the few days before his demise, none but the members of his family and the Rev. Mr. Sanson were permitted to see him. Few men were better known or more highly respected than the deceased gentleman. He was born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1803, and was consequently at the time of his death in his seventy-seventh year. He was the eldest of a family of ten children, all of whom emigrated to this country with their parents when the subject of this sketch was in his fifteenth year, and they all settled on a farm in the Talbot district, near London. Of this family two brothers and four sisters are still living. Some years afterwards the deceased left the farm homestead and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of machinist. Soon after he became a journeyman he got married, and shortly afterwards turned his face toward Toronto, arriving here in 1840, for the purpose of establishing a foundry. He very soon earned a reputation for himself and his establishment by constructing the first threshing machine ever made in Canada with a cleaner and separator combined, and for which he took first prize at the first exhibition held in Toronto. He carried on that line of business for a number of years until he was burned out, losing all his patterns. He then went into the business of building grist and saw mills, steam engines, etc. Mr. Medcalf's premises were burned down no less than five times, and only upon one occasion had he a slight insurance on his property. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, he always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and at his death left a competency to his family, which comprises his widow, two daughters and four sons.

The deceased gentleman in politics was a strong party man of the old Tory school, and, being a prominent Orangeman and a fluent speaker, he soon made a name for himself by taking a leading position in public matters. He was first elected to the City Council as Alderman for the Ward of St. Lawrence in 1860, and in 1863 he was requested to stand for the same position for the Ward of St. John, being elected by a large majority. In the succeeding year he was brought out as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and was elected by the vote of the people. In 1865 he contested the Mayoralty with Mr. John Cameron, whom he defeated. In 1866 no candidate was brought out against him, and he was elected Mayor by acclamation. Through the efforts of his political opponents, who felt themselves unable to defeat him at the polls, the law was changed, giving the City Council the power of electing a Mayor from among the members of that body. He therefore returned to the Council as Alderman for St. David's Ward in 1867; also in 1868. In the following year he was elected for St. Lawrence Ward, and he sat for St. John's Ward in the Council in the years 1870 and 1871. In the year 1872 the law was again changed, giving the people the power of electing the Chief Magistrate, and in 1874 Mr. Medcalf was again returned for the fourth time to fill the civic chair, defeating Mr. A. M. Smith; and in 1875 he defeated Mr. A. T. McCord, and took the post of Chief Magistrate for the fifth time. He also ran for the Ontario Legislature, but he was defeated by the Hon. M. C. Cameron, and in 1876 he was defeated for the Mayoralty by Mr. Angus Morrison, and again in 1878 he offered for the Mayoralty, but was defeated. During the years 1874-'75 the deceased gentleman was Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners and a member of the Water Commission, by virtue of his position as Mayor. Mr. Medcalf was also honoured by his Orange brethren, who elevated him to the high position of Provincial Grand Master, a post which he held for several years. He was also Grand Master of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1835, in Philadelphia, and upon arriving in Toronto he became affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, in which Lodge he remained until his death.

In 1875, the deceased gentleman, when Mayor of Toronto, was invited by the Lord Mayor of London to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet, and he did so, upon the august occasion receiving the honour of being placed at the right hand of the Lord Mayor, as a compliment to Toronto; and, in company with Mrs. Medcalf, Mr. Medcalf subsequently dined with Lady Burdett-Coutts. The deceased gentleman was a man of strong convictions, both political and religious, and when he once took a stand, believing that he was right, it was impossible to move him. Mr. Medcalf's death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, as well as by the citizens at large, who will remember with gratitude his long and valuable public services.

GOLD IN PETERBORO'.

Mr. H. G. Vennor on the Mineral Resources of the County.

PETERBORO', March 25.—Gold is reported to have been discovered in the township of Anstruther, and in reference thereto the following letter from H. G. Vennor appears in this evening's paper:—

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, I explored, to a limited extent, the rocks to the rear of Peterboro' and the townships of Chandos, Cardiff, &c. I then noticed the similarity of the strata with those of Madoc and Marmora, and as iron ore has already been found in Snowden, there is no reason why gold should not likewise occur under like conditions to the Marmora deposits. Peterboro' should demand of the Government a geological exploration, for the purpose of developing its mineral resources. Hitherto this section of country has been entirely overlooked.

A STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.

Three Convicts at Kingston Throw Dust in Their Keepers' Eyes and Try to Escape.

KINGSTON, March 26.—Last night about 5.30 o'clock, as the guards were making up the ranks for the purpose of marching the prisoners from the quarry on the new farm to the penitentiary, three convicts, Gow, Doyle and Winslow, made a strike for liberty and nearly succeeded. Doyle, who was nearest guard Bryson, who had charge of the gang of 31 men, threw dust in his eyes, and while Bryson attempted to brush it away, he was thrown down and pummelled about the face. Guard Mills came to his rescue with a gun, and as he came up, dust was also thrown in his face and the gun wrenched from his hands. The three prisoners before mentioned then made a bolt for liberty. They were pursued by four keepers, and captured about a mile from the scene of the encounter, but not without trouble. Winslow, who had the gun, attempted to shoot keeper Mills, jr., his capturer, but he, not knowing how to bring the charge forward, was prevented from firing it. As soon as he found out that he could not fire it, he threw the weapon down and gave himself up. Gow was captured in a barn where he had covered himself up with hay. One of the escaped convicts, by some unexplained means, possessed himself of an entire suit of brown clothes, and as he ran along the road, divested himself of his convict garb. What will be done to them it is unable to learn, but they will be either tried and further sentenced or "catted." Gow is a Canadian and is in for a robbery, his sentence being five years. Doyle and Winslow were sent up from Halifax, N.S., in December last, and are in for seven years.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

An Ex-Policeman Accused of Beating his Better-half to Death.

Shocking Story of Fiendish Brutality.

PRINCE ALBERT, March 26.—An inquest was held in the Town Hall here on Wednesday and Thursday on the body of Mrs. Cooper, who died on the 4th January, it is alleged, from the effects of a kick from her husband. A *post mortem* examination was held, and the jury at the inquest returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Thomas Cooper. The man is now in the gaol at Whitby, awaiting his trial at the Spring Assizes. [The Whitby *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the affair:—"The married life of the prisoner and the unfortunate deceased was a most miserable one—he being in the constant habit of abusing and starving her and his seven children. In the middle or end of October last he found fault with her because some seed beans were not pulled, and on her saying that she had pulled all that were ripe, he struck her a savage blow on the face with his fist, and followed it up with a fearful kick on her left side, knocking her down instantly; the woman, at that time, being within three months of her confinement. She managed to crawl out of doors and called 'murder;' he rushed out, knelt heavily on her body, and seizing her throat compressed it with such force that the blood gushed from her nose and mouth. She told him then that he had given her her death blow, when he made a brutal reply and walked off. Mrs. Cooper was confined the last week in December, the child being dead, and on the 2nd of January the poor woman died, the cause of death being given in the Registrar's books as septicæmia or blood poisoning. The prisoner, Thomas Cooper, was taken before Mayor Harper and Mr. O'Donovan, J.P., charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Jane Cooper, and at the request of Mr. J. E. Farewell remanded for a week. He was asked if he wished to be present at the inquest, as if he did he should be taken there. He replied that he did not want to be made a show of. The prisoner is a very tall, powerfully built man, of about 45 years of age, stands over six feet, and, we hear, was a member of the Metropolitan Police force, from which he was discharged some years ago. He has not even the poor excuse of being under the influence of liquor—being a temperance man."]

STRIKE BUT HEAR!

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a marked copy of your paper of the 13th ult., in which my attention is called to your editorial on "Modern Spiritualism." Your liberal motto from the eloquent Burke encourages the presumption that you may be willing that all classes of people and every phase of public thought and opinion should be fairly represented in your columns. That you can have any possible interest in suppressing the views now so widely entertained among all civilized nations, I am not authorized to infer; nor am I prepared to believe—in the absence of decisive evidence—that you are disposed to arraign many of the ablest men in England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain and the United States, on a charge of being deficient in either ordinary discrimination, intelligence or integrity, without admitting them to a hearing. I therefore respectfully invite your attention to the contents of this letter, and trust you will be kind enough to submit to the readers of *The Mail* the observations elicited by your strictures on the subject.

You are pleased to characterize modern spiritualism as "the most pretentious fraud of the time," and express surprise that "Sergeant Cox—a man with legal training and occupying a judicial position—could have been led astray." You find another "similar conundrum" in the case of Professor Crookes, F.R.S., the veteran editor of the London *Journal of Science*. When you speak of spiritualism as a fraud you implicate many honest people. Distinguished lords and ladies, many members of the English aristocracy, eminent authors and scientists of world-wide reputation, all fall under this sweeping judgment. Where is the evidence, allow me to ask, that Edward William Cox, Professors Crookes, Wallace, and Varley, the late William Howitt, W. Stainton Moses, M.A., of the University College, London, George Sexton, LL.D., also of England, and a host of the *literati* among English-speaking peoples, have all been engaged in a stupendous and heartless fraud? I know of no such evidence; and I desire to make my record of views which seem to me to be, not only more honourable to those gentlemen, but to human nature. Again, what proof is there that such honoured names as Fechner, Fichte, Zollner and Ulrici, of Germany, have come down from their high places in the temple of science to practice as common jugglers for the amusement of idlers, and to torture the sorrowing hearts of bereaved humanity? Does any rational man believe that they are capable of this solemn mockery of our purest loves; this shameless desecration of the most sacred memories of the departed; this wicked crucifixion of our immortal hopes? No; never! This assumption is far more incredible than any facts which spiritualism offers for our contemplation. Assume anything within the wide realm of probabilities, and we will try to entertain the hypothesis; but this aimless sacrifice of noble reputations, personal honour, the supremacy of reason and this unprovoked trampling on bleeding hearts, this is too much, it is manifestly impossible!

You admit that the persons you have been pleased to name are intellectual men; that they are "shrewd and acute in power of observation," and that "no exposure seems to shake their faith" in the essential facts and fundamental principles of Spiritualism. And is there nothing in all this to suggest the probability that you may be mistaken in your judgment? Few daily journalists find time to make so careful an examination of the subject as Sergeant Cox, Professor Crookes, Wallace, Varley and many other scientists and philosophers have done. If you have not been able to command similar opportunities, may I respectfully inquire if you are prepared to pronounce an adverse judgment, regardless of the significant facts they have observed, and the conclusions to which they have arrived by a long and patient course of investigation?

The fact that cunning jugglers are able to so imitate the spiritual phenomena, that only sharp experts may detect the difference, does nothing to unsettle the faith of the rational believer in their actual occurrence. The counterfeit does not disprove the reality of the thing imitated; but, on the contrary, furnishes *prima facie* evidence of its existence. Nor does the inability to detect a forgery ever warrant the conclusion that those who thus fail as detectives are either to be regarded as accomplices of the criminal, or as wanting in a fair share of ordinary intelligence.

Permit me to add, in this connection, that you make a great mistake when you represent the manifestations by spirits as being of no possible value, and "their communications trivial and useless. This indicates—pardon my frankness—that your observations have been chiefly confined to fraudulent imitations, and that the more important of the real facts and communications have not come within the sphere of your limited observation. The secular papers often select specimens of doggerel, which they publish to illustrate the intellectual degeneracy of the communicating spirits, and seemingly with a view to prejudice their readers against the whole subject. This course of misrepresentation fosters an unhealthy public sentiment; and I can in no way more effectually dispose of the assumption that the communications are either all meaningless or otherwise worthless, than by offering some illustrative examples. The following are fragments from prophetic utterances—given in 1856—by the spirit of an English poet, who thus ostensibly shows us the horoscope of his country:—

* * * * * * *

"The huge fierce serpent Bankruptcy devours
The nation's wealth; when commerce files the Thames
And the great steamers crowd the docks no more;
And Parliament breaks up, while anarchy
Bursts like a conflagration from the deep
Fire damps of squalid want; when harvests fail,
And three cold summers rot the standing corn;
When Manchester and Birmingham consume
First wealth, then credit, and then close their doors,
While like an inundation pour the streams
Of hungry operatives through the streets;
Let those fly to the mountains—where on high
Turned Independence waves her flag of stars—
Who prize home quiet, peace and blessed love:
For, surely as the living God endures,
The day of England's ruin draweth nigh;
These signs her desolation go before.
Alas, Napoleon, thought himself most wise,
When, taking to his arms an Austrian wife,
He plunged his armies in the Russian snows.
The Angel of the North, who sits above
The hyperborean realm, with wintry smile,
Gazed on that host: they slept, they woke no more.
'Tis thus with England—she has dug her grave;
The blood of all her martyrs unavenged,
All patriots murdered by the Second Charles,
All freemen slaughtered in America,
And slain like sheep through trampled Hindostan,
All wrongs against all people she has wronged,
Like the returning tide, arise and dash
Against her shivering, creaking, rotten State;—
America shall be her sole defence.
O, England, I have loved thee, as a babe
The breast it sucks, and love thee still; thou art
A double Empire, huge and terrible,
Yet sweet as Indian airs from citron groves,
Blown o'er by amorous winds, a double state.
Millions of rotting hearts, corrupt and foul
With every sin that brutalizes man;
Millions of sterling hearts, good loyal souls,
True to the right, though ignorant, are thine.

* * * * * * *

O, England, rise,
And purge from off thy soul the clotted stains;
Thy sins against Humanity abjure,
While yet delivering mercy pleads for thee.

* * * * * * *

He who sows nettles reaps a crop of stings.
Hatch serpents and they bite. Trust fools with fire
And palaces are tinder. Every wrong
Brings its own vengeance. Every right makes
Its own light.
Had Bonaparte not plunged in Russian snows
He would not have gone down at Waterloo.
Crises occur in every nation's fate—
Two pathways open to as different ends
As death from life, and gladness from despair,
Or fame from infamy. Now England stands
At the dividing of the roads. Her last
Redeeming opportunity has come.
She will become her starved and beaten serfs,
And through them revolutionize the State,
And a new Freedom build above the tomb
Of her existing order, huge and old,
Which has a name to live, yet lives no more."

* * * * * * *

The foregoing extracts are passages of only average merit from the composite utterance of several deceased English bards, in a work extending to ten thousand lines. In all some thirty thousand lines have been given through the same medium, and with a rapidity only limited by the capacity of the reporter to follow the inspired speaker. It is not my purpose to subject the lines quoted to trial by the accepted rules of poetic art; I do not propose to analyze the prophetic elements which here find emphatic expression; nor shall I inquire whether it is probable that the prophecies of the spirits will ever be verified by the national experience, and thus become a part of the history of a great people. We can wait for the stern logic of events to furnish the solution of the prophetic problem. But it will never do to characterize this as mere twaddle or senseless verbiage. The words of the immortalized poet are not meaningless. On the contrary, the spirit expresses his view of coming events with such clearness and force that it is quite impossible to misapprehend or disguise his meaning.

The great question of all ages has been, "If a man die shall he live again?" Surely spiritual communications are not "trivial and useless" if in the light of the same this great problem finds a solution in evidence which amounts to demonstration. As a further illustration of the injustice of those secular papers which assume to discover nothing but "stale platitudes" and "spiritual drivel," I will offer Robert Southey's description of his departure from the sphere of mortal life and his entrance into the Spirit World. It will be remembered that the light of the poet's genius was obscured some time before his death. The gloom in which his mind wandered in his last years; the confused sensations and uncertain consciousness, while the spirit's mortal instrument was unstrung, are all expressed with great delicacy and poetic effect.

THE SPIRIT-BORN.

"Night overtook me ere my race was run,
And Mind, which is the chariot of the Soul,
Whose wheels revolve in radiance like the sun,
And utter glorious music, as they roll
To the eternal goal,
With sudden shock stood still. I heard the boom
Of thunders; many cataracts seemed to pour
From the invisible mountains; through the gloom
Flowed the great waters; then I knew no more
But this, that Thought was o'er.

"As one who, drowning, feels his anguish cease,
And clasps his doom, a pale but gentle bride,
And gives his soul to slumber and sweet peace,
Yet thrills when living shapes the waves divide,
And moveth with the tide.
So sinking deep beneath the unknown sea
Of intellectual sleep, I rested there;
I knew I was not dead, though soon to be,
But still alive to live, to loving care,
To sunshine and to prayer.

"And Life, and Death, and Immortality,
Each of my being held a separate part;
Life there as sap within an o'erblown tree;
Death there as frost, with intermitting smart;
But in the secret heart
The sense of immortality, the breath
Of being indestructible, the trust
In Christ, of final triumph over death
And spiritual blossoming from dust,
And Heaven with all the just.

"The Soul, like some sweet flower-bud yet unblown,
Lay tranced in beauty in its silent cell;
The Spirit slept, but dreamed of worlds unknown,
As dreams the chrysalis within its shell,
Ere Summer breathes her spell.
But slumber grew more deep till morning broke,
The Sabbath morning of the holy skies,
An Angel touched my eyelids and I woke,
A voice of tenderest love said, 'Spirit, rise'—
I lifted up mine eyes.

"And lo! I was in Paradise. The beams
Of morning shone o'er landscapes green and gold,
O'er trees with star-like clusters, o'er the streams
Of crystal, and o'er many a tented fold.
A Patriarch—as of old
Melchisedec might have approached a guest—
Drew near me, as in reverent awe I bent,
And bade we welcome to the Land of Rest,
And led me upward, wondering but content,
Into his milk-white tent."

The writer of this letter has no merely personal object to achieve or private interest to serve. Surely, the simple truth, in respect to so grave a subject, is important to all who would comprehend the higher faculties and relations of the human mind, and the sublime possibilities of the future life. Trusting that you will cordially submit what I have written to the judgment of your readers,

Yours, &c.,
S. B. BRITTAN,

80 West 11th street,
New York, March 23rd.

GRAYBURN'S MURDERER.

Arrest of a Suspected Indian at Fort Benson.

FORT BENSON, Canada, March 26.—An Indian was arrested here to-day for the murder of Policeman Grayburn of the the North-West Mounted Police. The murder was commited on the 17th November, 1879. Grayburn, with his horse and gun, went out from Fort Walsh on the 17th to get a picket rope and axe which he had left about four miles from there. As he did not return, a party started out in search for him on the following morning. While searching for him, they discovered marks of blood on the snow, and his body was found in a gully in which he had been thrown after he was shot. His horse was found bridled and saddled, lying dead between two trees. Grayburn's hat was found in a tree above him, with a bullet hole in it, and smeared with blood. From all appearances he was shot from behind. His ammunition was lying scattered around on the ground, together with his belt and pouch. Nothing was taken but his carbine and knife. The Indian will be confined here to await trial.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure. Ask your neighbour this same question.—*Times.*

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Council — Election of Officers, and General Business.

The Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association met on the 24th ult., in the Agricultural Hall. There were present—Hon. D. Christie, and Messrs. J. C. Rykert, M. P., L. E. Shipley, Chas. Drury, Stephen White, Caswell, D. P. McKinnon, Ira Morgan, Joshua Legge, J. B. Aylesworth, Carnegie, Moore, W. Roy, Professor Brown, Klotz, Buckland, Saunders, Rev. Mr. Burnett, and Jas. Young, M.P.P., James Mills, McCrae.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. SAUNDERS, Mr. J. C. Rykert, M.P., was elected President.

The President-elect in returning thanks for the honour, said that in view of the feeling of the country, and the financial condition of the Association, it would be important to economize this year. It was also important that the Association should have this year a first-class exhibition, as Toronto and other places were making superhuman efforts to have something unusually good in the way of fairs this year. He would not say anything against Toronto, but he fancied there was already too much centralization there. He might observe that he had waited upon Major DeWinton and had represented the claim of the Association as a Provincial one to have its exhibition opened by his Excellency.

Mr. J. B. Aylesworth was elected Vice-President.

Mr. Graham was re-appointed treasurer.

COMMUNICATIONS READ.

From Mr. R. W. Laird, resigning his position as superintendent of the Art department.

From Professor Williams, awarding the prizes for the best essay on pleuro-pneumonia for the Ontario Veterinary College, to Professor Duncan.

From Mr. Forbes, Grimsby, asking the Council to petition the Government to remove the restrictions upon the importation of American cattle.

From Mr. W. Weld, of Toronto, directing attention to an extract from the Farmer's Association regarding the pork trade, and pointing out there was no restrictions to prevent diseased pigs being imported from the States, and the packed meat sent to England as Canadian. Large quantities of American pork, it was stated, were packed in Canada, and although of inferior quality to home meat, were sent out as Canadian.

PRIZES FOR FARMS.

Professor BROWN proposed that the Association should give one gold and two silver medals annually as prizes, for the best managed farm in the Province, and that the different districts be allowed to compete alternately, and that in 1892 a sweepstake medal of $100 should be offered for competition among the winning farms of the previous ten years.

AUDITORS REPORT.

The report of the auditors was read, stating that the books of the treasurer were correct, and that there was a balance of $1,075 in the bank.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. KLOTZ moved that the resignation of Mr. Laird be accepted, and that this Association express regret at being obliged to lose his services as Superintendent of the Art Department. Carried.

On the consideration of the letter from Mr. Forbes,

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE pointed out that it would be impossible for the Government to remove the restrictions on cattle from the United States until the cattle disease in that country became extinguished, or a health line—*cordon sanitaire*—was established.

Mr. Weld's letter was referred to a special committee, to report to-morrow.

The question of awarding prizes for the best managed farms in the Province, was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE ISSUE OF TICKETS, ETC.

The Finance Committee brought up their report on the issue of tickets and the taking of money at the gates of the Exhibitions. It recommended that the turnstile system be continued; that the present turnstiles be examined and put in order; that the rule requiring every person to be provided with the proper change before entering be strictly enforced; that the Treasurer over evening shall count the tickets with the chairman of the Finance Committee, check them and burn them; that delegates' badges be abolished, and that badges be given only to judges, guests, presemen and local committeemen; that delegates, attendants and complimentary tickets should be provided with coupons for each admission.

The report, with some modifications, was adopted.

Evening Session.

On the resumption of business,

Mr. MCCRAE moved that the report be referred back with instructions to amend by providing that every person pay 25 cents for admission to the Exhibition.

Mr. YOUNG believed that the Council might go a long way in the direction of this resolution. He failed to see, however, how attendants could be charged, because, at the Toronto Exhibition, they were admitted free. As to the judges, they could be allowed an extra dollar remuneration, which would recoup them for the payment of their tickets.

Mr. SAUNDERS thought that if attendants were charged, many people would be prevented from exhibiting.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. YOUNG moved in amendment that free admissions be granted only to members of the press and attendants and caretakers. That all entries be free and that exhibitors pay for admission, as may be arranged; that the judges' fees be $6 instead of $5, and that they pay for admission; that no badges be issued except to members of the local committees and guests.

The amendment was lost.

The question for the adoption of the report was postponed till this morning.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following committees were elected:—

Executive—Messrs. Christie, Morgan, McCrae, Burnett, Saunders, K. Graham and Mills and Shepley.

Exhibition Building—Messrs. Burnett, White, Moore, Christie, Young.

Gates and Turnstiles—Aylesworth, Legge, Ray, White, McKinnon.

Finance—Young, Drury, Klotz, McKinnon, Graham, Brown, Carnegie.

Printing—Professor Bell, Caswell, Young, Buckland, Saunders.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was then taken up.

The following committees were appointed:—

Horses—White, Morgan and McKinnon.

Cattle—Christie, Moore and Drury.

Sheep and Pigs—Shepley, Legge and Aylesworth.

Implements and Poultry—Morgan, Brown and Carnegie.

Judges and Delegates—Christie, White, Mills and McRae.

Arts Department—Young, Buckland, Klotz, Bell, McRae and W. H. Howland.

Horticultural Products—Burnett, Roy and Saunders.

Agricultural Products—Drury, McKinnon and Aylesworth.

Dairy Products—K. Graham, Brown and Caswell.

The rules and regulations were modified to suit the extension of the time for the holding of the Exhibition.

It was decided to furnish exhibitors of live stock with provender during the first week of the show if they chose to exhibit.

Second Day.

The Council met again next morning at ten o'clock, the President in the chair. There were also present Senator Christie, and Messrs. Saunders, Klotz, Burnett, Morgan, Aylesworth, Roy, Drury, Moore, Legge, Shipley, Buckland, McCrae, Mills, and Brown.

Professor BROWN, of the College of Agriculture, submitted a letter sent him by Mr. R. L. Denison, the Assistant Secretary of the Association, having reference to the Hereford herd-book regulation book, and claiming the right to the book and the fees derivable from it.

The PRESIDENT referred to the minutes to show that Mr. Denison had, on January, 1878, voluntarily given up all right to the herd-books for the sum of $200, which sum he had received.

Rev. Mr. BURNETT considered that Mr. Denison had been guilty of insubordination, and should be summarily dealt with.

Mr. YOUNG thought that Mr. Denison, owing to his infirmity of deafness, often got into a false position. He suggested that Mr. Denison should be cautioned that he must not repeat the conduct, but must be subordinate to the chief secretary.

Mr. DENISON was summoned before the Board, and explained that he had considered that the Hereford herd-book was his private property. He would, however, hand it over to the Association.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. SAUNDERS moved that no officer of this Association be allowed to open any herd-book on his own account, and that Mr. Denison be informed that all correspondence must pass through the Secretary, and that therefore he must act in harmony with his superior officer.

The motion was carried.

PRINTING.

The report of the Printing Committee recommending that the printing contract for the prize lists be given to Messrs. Bell & Co., for the amount of their tender, $553, was adopted.

VETERINARY EXAMINERS.

Mr. C. Elliott, V. S., of St. Catharines, was, on the recommendation of Dr. Smith, V.S., appointed an examiner of the Ontario Veterinary College.

THE QUESTION OF ADMISSIONS.

On the order for adopting the report of the Finance Committee in reference to the issue of tickets and badges,

Mr. K. GRAHAM moved that the report be held over till the number of complimentary tickets issued last year of all kinds was ascertained.—Lost.

Rev. Mr. BURNETT moved an amendment to the effect that the Council should decide on all cases of applications for free tickets, and that a special gate be appropriated for the entrance of all "dead-heads."—Lost.

The report was adopted.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee submitted their first report. They stated that they could not recommend the Council to petition the Government to relax the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, and recommended that the use of the Association rooms be granted to the Canadian Pet Stock Association on the second Wednesday in each month, on their paying expenses of fuel and lighting.

The report was adopted.

THE EXHIBITION.

It was decided that fruits and vegetables must be delivered at the exhibition on the Saturday of the first week.

A committee was appointed to wait upon his Excellency and H.R.H. the Princess, inviting them to be present at the Exhibition.

The Council adjourned till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

On business being resumed, a number of accounts were passed, in all amounting to $650.

AN ECONOMICAL STEP.

In order to save unnecessary expense, it was ordered that the President, Vice-President, President of Mechanics' Institute, the Art Committee, President of the Fruit Growers' Association, Chairman of the Finance and Executive Committees, and Messrs. White and McKinnon, of the Gate Committee, should attend the grounds during the first week of the fair.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following were among the alterations made:—

The Prince of Wales' prize of $60 was transferred to the best heavy draught stallion, any age.

A diploma and $25 will be given for the best herds of Herefords and other cattle; but for the best Durham herd, $40.

For the best five fat steers, gold medal; fat heifers, gold medal.

For the best pens of Cotswold sheep, Canadian bred, $20; Leicesters, Canadian bred, $20; South Downs, $20; Shropshires, $20.

Four fat sheep, $15.

Best improved Berkshire boar and two sows, $20; do. Suffolk, $10.

Stallion, for agricultural purposes, of any age, diploma only; pair matched carriage horses, $15.

Five hundred dollars was voted towards the prizes in cheese and butter, on the understanding that the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association grant $500.

GRAIN FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. Ira Morgan, Osgoode, No. 2 Division, exhibited some samples of grain from the North-West which he had received from Mr. Tupper, of Ottawa. Mr. Tupper, in his letter, spoke very favourably of the country around Edmonton and its climate. The samples, which were fine and large, were wheat from Edmonton, and 50 miles west, and from Fort Saskatchewan; oats from Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, 41 lbs. to the bushel; barley from Lake St. Annes and 50 miles west of Edmonton; also, some new grain wheat from Edmonton. The samples will be handed over to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose of placing among the samples for the Centennial Exhibition.

FARM PRIZES.

Mr. WHITE presented the report of the Special Committee on Farm Prizes, recommending the procedure to be followed in awarding the prizes for the best managed farms. There will be distributed one gold medal, three silver and ten bronze medals annually.

THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

Mr. MORGAN moved that the sum of $1,000 be granted the city of Ottawa for the purpose of helping to defray the expense the city was put to in preparing the Exhibition grounds and buildings for the Provincial Fair.

Mr. WOODBURN, of Ottawa, addressed the Council on behalf of the vote, stating that it would be unjust to make Ottawa an exception to the rule of granting sums of money to the cities in which the Fair was held.

The motion was lost.

The Council adjourned.

FOUND IN A BOX.

The Skeleton of a Young Girl.

SARNIA, Ont., March 26.—This afternoon, as some boys were playing on the beach near the village of Point Edward, one of them found buried in the sand a rough wooden box containing the skeleton of a child, evidently a girl of eight or ten years of age. A string of beads and a quantity of long fair hair were found in the box, but no trace of any clothing. No evidence is as yet forthcoming whereby the remains can be identified.

MORE RAILROAD COMBINATION

Proposed Amalgamation of the Great Western with the Wabash System.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says it is rumoured the Wabash combination are in treaty for the Great Western of Canada, and that a new connection is to be built between the Wabash line and some point south of Toledo and Detroit. This will bring the Wabash people in a continuous line from Kansas City on the West and Omaha on the east side of the Missouri river to the bridges on the Niagara river. From thence freight connections are practicable with either New York or Montreal by lake or rail. It is also rumoured that Scott, of the Pennsylvania road; Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Gould, of the Wabash, have been together the last few days, and that liberal offers have been made to the Wabash for their freight traffic to Baltimore and Philadelphia. This would signify the Wabash route is to flank the trade to New York on the south by an alliance with Scott and Garrett and on the north by the Great Western of Canada.

It is now pretty well understood to be a dangerous practice to attempt to palm off worthless imitations of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for the genuine article. In