LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE BROWN.

On Sunday morning last, after six weeks of suffering from the effects of the bullet wound inflicted by the assassin Bennett, terminated the life of the Honorable George Brown, one of Canada's most prominent citizens and one of her ablest politician-statesmen. Although his death was not unlooked for, the announcement that George Brown was no more caused a thrill of sorrow to be felt throughout the Dominion, which was not confined to any political shade, Reformers and Conservatives alike sympathising regretfully in the removal of one who had occupied so prominent a position in the history of Canada during the past thirty years. Mr. Brown's death under any circumstances would have created deep regret; that his life, in many respects so admirable and useful, should have been terminated in such a tragic manner is doubly to be regretted. From the following brief outline we trust our readers will be able to glean a tolerable idea of the departed statesman's long and active career. Space forbids the going into more minute detail.

Hon. George Brown was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 29th Nov., 1818, and was consequently in his sixty-second year. He came to America with his father in 1838, and settling in New York he assisted in the editorial management of the British Chronicle newspaper. In 1843 the father and son removed to Toronto and established the Toronto Banner, an organ which was Reform in Politics, and which supported the Presbyterian Church. In 1844 Mr. Brown founded the *Daily Globe*, of which paper he became at once the chief political writer, a position which he may be said to have held ever since, though of late years he has not devoted himself so strictly to editorial work. He first entered Parliament as representative of Kent, at the General election of 1851. At this same election he contested Haldimand against the late Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and the late Ronald McKinnon, but was unsuccessful, Mr. Mackenzie heading the poll. At the general election of 1854, he was returned for Lambton. At the General election of 1857, he successfully contested North Oxford and Toronto, electing to sit for Toronto. In 1858, on the defeat of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration on the seat of Government question, he was called on to form a Government, which, with the co-operation of Hon. A. A. Dorion, he successfed in doing. Though the Macdonald Cartier Government had been defeated by a combination of the supporters of the claims of the other cities against Ottawa—which city was the choice of Her Majesty—the administration had by no means lost the confidence of the House, this was made evident by a direct vote of confidence in the resigning ministry, and again by a vote of want of confidence in the new administration. Mr. Brown demanded and was refused a dissolution, and was compelled to resign. In 1861, he was a candidate for East Toronto at the general election and was defeated. In 1863, a vacancy was made in South Oxford and he was elected; this seat he held till the Union. In 1864, as leader of the Reform party in the House he joined with Hon. John A. Macdonald (now Sir John), and Hon. Geo. E Cartier for the purpose of carrying the confederation of the provinces. He was a member of the Charlottetown Union Conference, of the Quebec Conference, and of the Confederate Council of British North American Colonies, for the negotiation of commercial treaties, which met at Quebec in September 1865. In the same year he proceeded to England as a delegate on public business. In December, 1865, after the terms of Confederation had been arranged, though prior to the passage of the British North America Act by the Imperial Parliament, he resigned his seat in the Cabinet, the ostensible reason being his disapproval of the policy of his colleagues with reference to the reciprocity treaty. At the general election after confederation in 1867, he contested South Ontario in opposition to Mr. T. N. Gibbs (now Senator Gibbs), but was defeated. Since then he has not offered for a seat in the representative branch of the legislature. In 1873, he was, however, called to the Senate. In 1874, Mr. Brown acted with Sir Edward Thornton at Washington on behalf of Canada and the Empire in an unsuccessful attempt to secure a new reciprocity treaty with the United States.

In addition to the active part which Mr. Brown took in moulding the political history of Canada, he devoted considerable attention to stock raising, and Bow Park will endure a fitting testimony to his successful enterprise in this important industry.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Hon. George Brown took place on Wednesday last, and was attended by a great concourse of people from all parts of the Dominion. In the funeral cortege were Hon. Ministers, Senators, members of Parliament and many other gentlemen of prominence in the Dominion.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. BROWN.

The Coroner's Jury return a Verdict of Wilful Murder.

Toronto, May 10.—The jury empanelled to inquire into matters touching the death of Hon. Geo. Brown, assembled at the Police Court room at eight o'clock to-night. Dickson, *alias* Lennett, was brought up from jail and occupied a seat in the dock. He appeared calm and frequently conversed with his counsel, Mr. N. F. Davin. His appearance has greatly changed since his first entry to the dock some weeks ago. His appearance wears a deathly hue and his eyes are deep sunk in his head. A scrubby beard does not by any means improve his outward appearance. Mr. Fred Penton, County Crown Attorney, was present and watched the case for the public. There were six witnesses called, viz., Mr. Arch. Blue, night editor of the *Globe*; Mr. Wm. Houston, one of the editors; Mr. John Ewan, reporter; and Messrs. Thompson and Trimble, printers; and Constable Gregory. The employees gave testimony substantially the same evidence.

Archibald Blue, night editor of the *Globe*, sworn, said: On the afternoon of the 25th March I entered the *Globe* office by the rear stairway, a few minutes after four o'clock. In passing Mr. Brown's room I noticed the door was open, and saw the prisoner standing in the room. He was leaning against the door, and was engaged in a conversation with Mr. Brown. He did not appear to be excited, or to be speaking in an angry tone of voice. Mr. Brown was behind the door, and I could not see him, but could hear him speaking. I passed on to the third story, and on my way up I met one of the employees, John Ewan. I had only entered the door of my own room, on this story, when I heard a loud report, followed by a crash of glass. Then I heard Mr. Brown shout, "Help, help, help; murder, murder." I went down stairs again, but two or three men were ahead of me, and they had hold of the prisoner at the foot of the stairs. Mr. Brown was standing three or four feet away holding a revolver in his hands. He said to the men holding the prisoner, "Don't harm him; I have got the pistol." I asked Mr. Brown if he was hurt, and he said "he didn't know; he didn't think he was." He also said he felt no pain. At the same time, and as it were, involuntarily, he dropped his hand on his left thigh. I looked and saw a bullet hole in the front of his trowsers. I said to Mr. Brown (pointing to the hole), "the bullet has gone in there." He thrust down his hand inside his trowsers, and immediately drew it forth with a blood stain on his fingers. The prisoner during this time was in the hands of several employees, and some one sent out for the police. I was in Mr. Brown's room when a policeman came in and got the revolver from him. The prisoner was brought into the room hand-cuffed, and Mr. Brown said "That is the man who shot me." I don't think that more than half a minute ensued from the time I passed Mr. Brown's room till I heard the pistol report. The prisoner was within hearing distance during all the conversation with Mr. Brown. The prisoner when I passed was talking pretty fast, but by no means in an angry tone. From the sound of the voices, I would judge that Mr. Brown and the prisoner were about five or six feet apart.

John Trimble, a Globe printer, said the deceased, while the prisoner was standing near him, made the following statement: "A knock came to the door, and I opened it. The prisoner was holding a paper in his right hand, which set forth that he had been in the employment of the Globe for five years. He asked me to sign it, but I told him to go to the head of his department, and ask him for a certificate of character. The prisener said that the head of his department would not give him a character. I then replied "Go to Mr. Henning, and he will arrange it." The deceased said something about a hat, which I cannot remember. He continued as follows—"I saw the little wretch passing his hand to his pistol pocket. I made a spring and seized his hand as he was bringing it round. I pressed his arm down so that he could not fire into my body, which I believe he intended to do." After Mr. Brown made the above statement, I said, "I wish you to lie down on the floor, so that the hemorrage would stop." After a little persuasion, he lay down on the floor, and I examined the wound, which I said was merely a flesh wound on the left side. Nothing more occurred until Constable Gregory brought the prisoner forward, handcuffed, to where Mr. Brown was lying. The constable asked Mr. Brown "Is this the man?" The deceased replied, "Yes; that is the man?" At my request, the deceased gave Gregory the pistol, at the same time saying "That is the pistol" (meaning the one with which he was shot.) A search was made for the bullet, which was found on the carpet at the foot of Mr. Brown's desk. I afterwards handed the bullet to Inspector Stuart. (The bullet and revolver were produced, and handed round to the jury for inspection.) I identify the bullet, which was marked by Dr. Thorburn and handed back to me. Constable Gregory said to the prisoner, when he was accused by Mr. Brown, "Do you hear that?" Bennett said, "I know nothing about it." I would not like to say the prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time. He appeared cool and collected, and did not act as if he were intoxicated. The prisoner was within hearing distance when Mr. Brown made his statement.

Gregory, who arrested the prisoner, gave damaging evidence. On the way from the *Globe* office to the police station the prisoner voluntarily remarked: "This is a big thing, Gregory." The latter replied: "Yes, it is pretty serious." In a few seconds Dickson further added: "I guess I won't get out of this so easily as I did the other, (meaning the charge of bigamy preferred by his wife.) At 11 o'clock the jury decided to adjourn till 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected that the medical testimony will be gone into.

Toronto, May 11.—The inquest on the death of the Hon. Geo. Brown was resumed at the Police Court this afternoon. The prisoner sat in the dock and took a deep interest in all that transpired. The first witness called was Constable Worth, who was in the station when Bennett was brought in after the shooting. Searching the prisoner he found several papers and forty-two revolver cartridges upon his person. When being put in the cell the prisoner said to witness that he had not gone to the *Globe* office with the intention of shooting Mr. Brown, but a man who worked for him. Witness having occasion to visit the cell again, Bennett asked: "How is old Brown? Do you think it is serious?" Witness answered that he didn't know. The prisoner then said "It is a d—— good job his legs were so long or he would have go it somewhere else. When I went upstairs to get a letter of recommendation from Mr. Brown he would not give it to me and I gave him the contents of the revolver." Witness thought the prisoner was intoxicated. Prisoner said further to witness that "Mr. Brown was a mean old —— and it would have been well if he had got it two or three years before."

Dr. Thorburn, after describing the nature of the wound, the conditions in which he had found Mr. Brown when called to attend him, and the effects of the wound, gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from the bullet wound. A meeting of the *Globe* Printing Company had been held at Mr. Brown's residence during his illness, and the deceased had insisted on attending it against the wish of the witness and other medical advisers. There were no symptoms of blood poisoning.

Dr. Aikens, who was also in attendance upon Mr. Brown, said that when he saw the patient the parts in the region of the wound were in a state of inflammation and bordering on mortification over a space of about four or five inches. The shin and other tissues in the above space, down to the muscles, mortified, and after a time were thrown off. The inflammation spread and mortification destroyed the tissues between the shin and the muscles, for a space of nearly 12 inches. The result of this extensive destruction of living parts resulted in feverishness, disturbed sleep, great loss of appetite, general prostration, twitching of the muscles, drowsiness, asthenia, congestion of the lungs and death. He agreed with the treatment of Dr. Thorburn. Witness denied that Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, had said to him that a very serious wound had been treated lightly.

At the evening session of the inquest four witnesses were examined, but they told only what is already known. The Coroner summed up the evidence, and at half past nine o'clock the Court-room was cleared, the prisoner removed to the cells, and the jury left to consider their verdict. At the expiration of one hour the doors were thrown open and the prisoner again placed in the dock, when the following verdict was read by the Coroner: "That the said George Brown did, on the 9th of May, inst., come to his death by a wound caused by a shot fired from a pistol in the hands of prisoner, George Bennett, *alias* Dickson, which shot, feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, was fired on the 25th day of March last, with intent to kill and murder the said Geo. Brown." The prisoner was again removed to the cells. The signatures of the jurymen were attached to their finding, and after being thanked by the Coroner the court rose.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER AND AUSTRIA.

Gladstone makes a Humiliating Apology and is Sharply Criticised.

Last week Mr. Gladstone wrote to Count Karolyi, saying that when he accepted the duty of forming a new Administration he resolved he would not as Minister either repeat or defend in argument any political language in regard to more than one foreign Power which he had used individually when in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. He expresses his regrets in crediting to the Emperor of Austria language that he did not use. Mr. Gladstone states that he is not hostile towards Austria, and wishes the Emperor of Austria well in consolidating the empire, and cordially respects the efforts of the Emperor, and hopes that success will nobly mark his reign. Mr. Gladstone, however, does not conceal his grave apprehensions if Austria plays a part in the Balkans hostile to the freedom of the emancipated population. His apprehensions are founded upon secondary evidence but not of hostile witnesses, which was the best at his command, but Count Karolyi having given assurance that Austria had no desire to add to her rights acquired under the Berlin treaty, Mr. Gladstone says if he had been in possession of this assurance before he would not have uttered the words which Count Karolyi described as being painful and wounding. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone expresses serious concern in having made the statements which he now banishes from his mind, and wishes to make amends as public as his speech.

The *Post*, *Telegraph* and *Standard* severely criticize Mr. Gladstone's letter apologizing for his language regarding Austria. The *Times* says Mr. Gladstone's apology to Austria is probably unprecedented in modern diplomacy, and it is far from desirable that the occasion should frequently arise for such explanations.

THE PROSPECTS OF WOOL.

The prospects are good, and we might stop there and say no more, if every wool grower would believe us. But there are always some incredulous ones who think the end is "near." They are always looking for the end of good times, the end of prosperity, the end of the world, &c. When we said to a young man a few days since, go west and go into sheep raising, he said, "Oh everybody is going into that, and the market will soon be glutted." There are many who feel that way. But why should they? We are not growing near the quantity of wool that we consume, and until we do produce that amount, is it not the veriest foolishness to talk about a possible, let alone a probable over production? Look at the market to-day. It may be said in one sense to be dull, because there is no wool, comparatively speaking, to be had. There are plenty of buyers but few sellers, and yet it is said that there is likely to be over production. Wool, when it can be produced under favourable circumstances, will be, take it for the next ten years—and we do not know but that we might say twenty years—the most profitable product of the farm. Prices may go down, but they will go down because the prices of other things go down, and not because there is not a real need for the wool.

Foreign wools are now pouring into the country by the millions of pounds, and it is being shoved over the Canadian line almost free of tariff because our mills are in such desperate need of it that that the authorities conveniently shut the official eye, partly anyhow. The eagerness of buyers to buy and the cautiousness of producers to contract make the situation interesting. We find among the Western districts of Pennsylvania, manufacturers contracting for the wool of what may be called mountain sheep at half a dollar, and in Kentucky they are asking forty-five to forty-six cents, on board the cars, and will not sell less. In Texas nothing can be reached below thirty to thirty-three and a half cents that is desirable. In California the farmers have exalted ideas and do not care to contract on the northern ranches, preferring to wait in anticipation of securing higher prices. They are now holding burry southern wools at twenty-five to thirty cents firmly. Wool-growers, in fact, expect to secure extravagant prices this season.—*The Western Rural.*

THE COMING BOAT RACE.

Everything in Readiness for the Struggle.

Washington, May 9.—The arrangements for the approaching race for $6,000, between Hanlan and Courtney, on the Potomac, are progressing actively, and daily prospects for an exciting contest between the parties continue to improve. Referee Blaikie, who arrived yesterday, has decided that the race shall take place on the course, beginning at a point about 100 yards below the aqueduct bridge and continue straight away until opposite the Potomac boat house, where the turn will be made and the race continued on down to the buoys and return. He has decided that the winner of the toss for position shall not have the advantage of hugging the shore on the Virginia side at the turn, but will stake the course off in such a manner as to make an equal advantage to the oarsmen. A telegram received here today announces that Courtney left his home for Washington this morning, and is expected to arrive to-night or Sunday. His quarters will be at the St. James Hotel. This is one step on his part showing that he is acting in good faith, and it will soon be known whether he will race or not. Frenchy Johnson, his trainer, comes with Courtney, and the prospect is that when Courtney, Riley and Hanlan all get down to training next week, the scenes on the river will be very lively. The statement that Hanlan would row no one but Courtney may be passed over now, as Hanlan has expressed his willingness that the Saratoga Springs man shall participate. He prefers rowing Courtney, of course, but as the articles of agreement entitle Riley to a place Hanlan has no alternative. His objection mainly was to rowing Riley alone, but it is understood now the objection has been withdrawn, and he proposes to give both Riley and Courtney together, or singly, the hardest day's work they ever performed. The prospects for a large attendance are very flattering, and already rooms are being engaged ahead at the principal hotels by hundreds of prospective guests.

The weather yesterday and to-day has been very warm, and Hanlan complains much of the heat. A good many of the boating men here think Courtney is politic and shrewd in practicing at home, where it is cooler. They think he will be in better condition if he trains but one week here, instead of three weeks, as Hanlan proposes. Others, however, think Hanlan is doing well to become accustomed to the climate. Hanlan has many firm friends here. He is much liked personally. His style of rowing excites much admiration among the local oarsmen.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

A Woman and Her Paramour Arrested for Murdering Her Husband.

The Owen Sound *Times* of the 7th has the following:

On Monday last in compliance with a request from the County Crown Attorney, an inquest was held at Chatsworth by Thos. Gordon, Esq., coroner for the County of Grey, on the body of Thomas Knox, on old resident of the village, who had reached the age of about eighty-seven years.

The evidence revealed that some years ago Knox had married a woman named Hannah Kennedy, who was very much his junior, and that frequent quarrels took place between them. At length Mrs. Knox left him and went to live with a colored man named Daniel Douglas, who lives on the second concession of Holland, lot 65 or 63, some nine or ten miles from Chatsworth. As Knox was possessed of some little property, Douglas and Mrs Knox would sometimes get him to go and visit them, and he would remain with them until some quarrel arose when he would leave them and return to Chatsworth, where he abode at his daughter's, Mrs. Bain's, when living in the village. In December last he was staying with his daughter when Mrs. Knox went to the house to see him, and threatened that if the old man ever went to Douglas' again he would not leave it alive. Some time after, however, a brother of Mrs. Knox's called at Mrs. Bain's, saying that "Dan and Hannah" wanted to see him, and that if he would go to them Hannah would be better to him than ever she had been before. Mrs. Bain, fearing some ill would befal him if he went, because of the threats which had been made, tried to prevent him from going, but without avail, and on Thursday last word was brought to her that he was dead. Not having heard of any illness on his part, and bearing in mind the threats before referred to, she determined to have an inquest held, and telegraphed her desire to Mr. Gordon on Thursday evening, but as he was unaware of the circumstances of the case, he referred her to the County Attorney for advice and direction, and that official, after hearing her story came to the conclusion that sufficient suspicion existed to warrant the holding of an inquest as wished by Mrs. Bain. Accordingly Knox's, body was disinterred, and the inquest was held on Monday as already stated. The medical testimony was that death had resulted from strangulation, and that Knox himself could not have done the deed; and the jury returned an open verdict to that effect. Seeing, however, that Douglas and Mrs. Knox and a number of children besides the deceased were the only inmates of Douglas' house on the night of Knox's death, a son of the deceased, acting, it is said, on the advice of the county attorney, has had these two parties arrested for guilty complicity in the old man's death, and they are now inmates of the gaol here on that charge. There is a general feeling in the locality immediately concerned that the old man Knox has been done to death in the manner revealed by the post mortem examination, as there was no indications to account for death from another cause.

CRAZY ON RELIGION.

A Man Calls Himself the Saviour—Two Children Killed by Him.

Clarksville, Ky., *May* 9.—There is considerable excitement over the arrest of Dan Lyle (colored,) his wife and Susan Talley (colored.) Dan and his wife recently became insane upon religious subjects. He asserted that he was the Saviour, his wife the Virgin Mary and Susan a prophetess. He frequently insisted on preaching at both white and colored meetings. Yesterday constables Romily and Saunders went to arrest him on a charge of disturbing public worship. Kyle resisted furiously and assaulted Saunders with an axe, when Romily shot Lyle three times. Lyle returned to the house and barricaded the windows and doors, but surrendered when the sheriff appeared with a posse. Upon entering the house the officers found two of Lyle's children, aged three and five years, dead, with their necks broken. The impression is that the murder was instigated by the women, and that Lyle did the killing to relieve the women of the care of the children, believing for the occasion he was Herod. Lyle's wounds are painful but are not considered mortal.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Conclusion of the Work of the Session.

On Friday at four o'clock p. m. his Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Building and took his seat upon the Throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following bills were assented to in her Majesty's name by his Excellency the Governor-General, viz.:

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting offences against the person," and to repeal the Act intituled "An Act to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent witnesses."

An Act respecting the Credit Valley Railway Company.

An Act to extend the power of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company, and to further amend the Act incorporating the said Company.

An Act respecting the Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

An Act to repeal the Act extending "The Dominion Lands Acts" to British Columbia, and to make other provision with respect to certain public lands in that Province.

An Act for the relief of permanent building societies and loan companies.

An Act to provide for the winding up of "La Banque Ville Marie."

An Act to incorporate the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada.

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Town of Emerson to construct a free passenger and traffic bridge over the Red River in the Province of Manitoba.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Montreal Telegraph Company.

An Act to incorporate the "Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company."

An Act for the appointment of a Resident Representative Agent for Canada in the United Kingdom.

An Act to amend the Act 42 Victoria, Chapter 15, intituled "An Act to alter the duties of Customs and Excise."

An Act for extending the Consolidated Act of 1879 respecting duties imposed on promissory notes and bills of exchange to the whole Dominion.

An Act to enable the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal to pay a life annuity to the widow of the late Hon. John Young.

An Act to authorize the raising of a further sum to enable the Quebec Harbor Commissioners to complete their tidal dock.

An Act to repeal the Act 42 Victoria, Chapter 5, for granting an annual subsidy towards certain telegraph communications.

An Act further to amend an Act respecting the harbor of Pictou in Nova Scotia.

An Act respecting the reformatory for juvenile offenders in Prince Edward Island.

An Act respecting "The Industrial Refuge for Girls" of Ontario.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Canada Central Railway Company.

An Act to authorize and provide for the winding up of the Consolidated Bank of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Assiniboine Bridge Company.

An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Souris & Rocky Mountain Railway Company.

An Act to attend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the Northwest territories.

An Act respecting the administration of criminal justice in the territory in dispute between the Governments of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act further to amend the Acts respecting Dominion notes.

An Act to authorize making certain investigations under oath.

An Act to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases as respects the taking and use of depositions of persons who may be unable to attend at the trial.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting cruelty to animals.

An Act to incorporate the Nelson Valley Railway and Transportation Co.

An Act to amend "The General Inspection Act of 1874" and the Act amending it.

An Act to amend the law respecting the removal of obstructions in navigable waters by wrecks.

An Act respecting the Montreal Assurance Company.

An Act further to amend "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act."

An Act to incorporate "The Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway and Steamship Company."

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Acts of 1879.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of petroleum.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the "Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal."

An Act to take better provision respecting the navigation of Canadian waters.

An Act to confirm a certain order of the Governor-in-Council respecting the grating dock at Esquimalt.

An Act to ratify and confirm a certain agreement therein mentioned between the Government of Canada and the Canada Central Railway Company.

An Act respecting certain savings banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

An Act to amend "An Act relating to Banks and Banking," and to continue for a limited time the charters of certain banks to which the said Act applies.

An Act relating to interest on moneys secured by mortgage of real estate.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting Indians.

On Saturday at 10.45 a. m. a sad accident occurred at Harrisburg station on the G. W. Railway, whereby a man named Charles Larkins, aged about 35 years, met his death. It appears that on the approach of No. 4 express train, going east, the poor fellow, with a fellow workman, was proceeding up the track westward to examine the wheels and trucks of the coaches on that train, as is his custom and which forms part of his duty as car repairer, when the Brantford train backed up from the station, and overtaking them, ran over Larkins (who was walking on the inside of the rail) cutting off both legs. Their dangerous position was seen by the fireman of the approaching (No.4) train who wildly yelled to the man, but too late, as the unfortunate man was already under the wheels. The noise of the express deadened the sound of the train in their rear, and hence the occurrence. He was immediately removed to his residence and medical aid at once summoned from Paris, and all that knowledge could suggest and skill perform, was done, but in vain. He expired after enduring two mortal hours of apparently intense agony, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely end, and the sad loss they sustained thereby. It was pitiful to hear the wailing and witness the despair of the beloved wife and children. The deceased has been many years in the company's service and has always been a steady, sober, industrious and faithful servant. No blame can possibly be attached to any of the train hands, as it was impossible to see the man, from the position and length of the train.

PALMERSTON.

DROWNED IN MANITOBA.—News has reached here of the death by drowning in Manitoba of a son of Mr. M. Donelly of this place. Deceased, in company with four others, was crossing the mouth of the Souris river when the boat upset. Three out of the party of five were drowned.

The License Commissioners for North Wellington have granted six hotel licenses in Palmerston this year. The extra license was given to Mr. Harry Jones, late of Gowanstown.

The Baptist denomination have erected a very handsome little church in this town, which is nearly completed. They formerly worshipped in the town hall. This makes six churches in the town.

Building is likely to go ahead here this season. Mr. Thompson is erecting a very commodious frame dwelling on the corner of King and Queen streets. The building will be bricked outside. Mr. Tiffin of the G. W. R., is putting up a very fine frame dwelling on Mr. McDowell's survey. Mr. A. Campbell is the contractor. Mr. John Will has let the contract to Mr. A. Campbell for a very fine frame cottage 28x32, with kitchen attached 15x20, to be erected on Fulton and Watson's survey. Proctor Bros., proprietors of the *Telegraph*, have let the contract for enlarging their establishment. Mr. H. McEwing is building another brick block 50x60 on Main street. When this building is completed it will give Mr. McEwing a solid brick block with stone cellars 100 feet from east to west 60 feet in depth, which will be a credit to the town. J. R. Hamilton, Esq., is putting up a fine brick residence on Mr. Jamieson's survey.—COM.

ROWICK.

At the last meeting of the Township Council the following changes were made in the list of pathmasters and fence-viewers: Chas. Roadhouse, pathmaster for sideline 20 and 21, con. 2, lots 19: 22 inclusive. East lot 29, con. 7, to work on 30th sideline. Hugh Patrick, pathmaster on con. C. instead of Alex. Robertson. Ezekiel Phair, fence-viewer instead of Robert Milne, and Christian Gadale pathmaster on sideline 25 and 26, con. 15 and 16, it being a new beat. Mr. Johnston was instructed to gravel crossway on sideline 25 and 26, con. 16, the amount to be expended thereon not to exceed $12. It was resolved that lot 24, con. 18, be detached from school section No. 4 and attached to union school section No. 13, Howick and Carrick. The auditors' report was accepted and two hundred copies ordered to be printed. J. T. Garrow Esq. was paid $5 for advice on collection of taxes on Leech's estate. The following accounts were passed: James Edgar, auditor, $8; Arthur Mitchell, auditor, $8; John Sanderson, for gravel, $5; John Robertson balance on J. B. Williams' contract for township printing, $10. Council adjourned to meet third Wednesday in May, at Gerrie.

WM. DANE, Tp. Clerk.

WALLACE.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Another sad warning against carelessly handling firearms occurred on Thursday last. The victim was a son of Mr. Eli Martin, 4th concession. He in company with a number of other lads had been out on a shooting expedition, and having halted at a neighbor's, where they had dinner the guns of the party were left in the conveyance in which they had ridden. Upon going to the wagon to get his gun, which was loaded, young Martin seized it by the muzzle and pulled it towards him it went off, lodging a charge of shot in his right arm, lacerating it in a terrible manner. Surgical aid was procured as speedily as possible, and effort was made to save the limb, but without avail, as mortification ensued, and it was found necessary to amputate the arm above the elbow. The lad is now doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that such a sad warning as this will make others more cautious when handling firearms. The loss of a right arm by a young lad just emerging into manhood is a very serious matter, and he is much to be pitied, though the accident is solely the result of his own carelessness.

STRATFORD.

We learn that the Port Dover and Stratford & Huron Railways have been purchased or leased by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. As nothing definite has been announced it would be premature to express any opinion in the matter, but it is also believed that certain steps will be taken by leading citizens, to guard the interests of Stratford, which are considered to be in danger by the proposed change. Stratford as a corporation, has $60,000 invested in the roads, and certainly should be consulted in so important a matter as the change of ownership of the roads.—*Times.*

BRITTON'S CORNERS.

The following are the names of the pupils in each class who have acquired the greatest number of marks for the month of April in the public school: 5th class, 1st C. Hammond, 2nd C. Stevenson, 3rd Wm. Stevenson. 4th class, 1st A. Alexander, 2nd Ag. Hammond, 3rd N. Alexander. Sr. 3rd class, Robert Martin, 2nd J. Aitcheson, 3rd J. Stevenson. Jr. 3rd, 1st Robert B. Stevenson, 2nd J. A. Alexander, 3rd Rebecca Stevenson.

DONEGAL.

Farmers in this part of the township have generally completed seeding, as the weather of late has been particularly favorable.

Pathmasters begin to arm themselves with copies of the Canada Thistle Act—that product of a great mind. Any delinquent may prepare to swallow a corkscrew, or be otherwise punished as the law directs.—COM.

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 you poorer and sicker, 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.

TROWBRIDGE.

The farmers in this section are nearly through with their seeding. There has been a large area of spring grain sown. The fall wheat is improving in appearance, and will likely be an average crop yet. However, we often see the early promises of spring "blasted," it is therefore better not to indulge in too high anticipations.—Mr. W. H. Nesbitt lost a valuable horse last week, cause, inflammation.—COM.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $300 per year, total, $1,800—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife since has done her own housework for a year, who without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know of it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler N. Y."

IN justice to your wife and babies, purchase your tickets over the Canada Southern.

S. E. SMITH, Agent,
14. Montreal Telegraph Office

Ladies Black and Colored Kids at 50c. per pair at Bean & Gee's.

Thorley's food increases the flow of milk in cows. Try it; at J. A. Hacking's.

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

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

ASK for tickets over the Canada Southern Railway, first-class coaches and quick time.

S. E. SMITH, Agent.
14. Montreal Telegraph Office

Walkerton's assessment, about $650,000. This is somewhat less than last year, and will be further reduced by the Court of Revision. The population is returned at 2,496.

On the Verge of the Grave.

Such was the Condition of Moses A. Walker, of Derry N. H., with congestion of the Lungs and Chronic Catarrh. Two bottles of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy entirely restored him to health, and, to use his own words, "built up my whole system." The Remedy is for sale by all druggists.

There is scarcely any Disease in which purgatives and opening medicines are not beneficial, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. For this purpose the NATIONAL Pills are convenient, mild in action, and certain in their effects. They cleanse and invigorate, purifying the blood without hindrance to occupation. Sold everywhere by Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy is put up in two colours, one containing a purgative and one without, which combination no other candy has. This alone makes it very valuable in case your child requires an opening medicine. It is the most effectual WORM DESTROYER known, pleasant to the taste, and as they contain no mineral, may be administered to the most delicate constitution. Full directions accompay each box. Price 25 cents, or 5 for one dollar.

To Ladies Only.—The strength, brightness, and durability of the colour produced by MRS. FREEMAN'S NEW DOMESTIC DYES is almost incredible. The process being so clean and simple there appears no reason why every lady should not be her own dyer, by beginning her experiments on ribbon or piece of cloth in a small earthen crock or basin of boiling water, and proceeding afterwards to larger articles of dress or utility. They are put up in envelopes with full directions. Price 15 cents for all colours except Magenta, which is 10 cents.

Hope for All.—When the oxy-dydrogen microscope was first exhibited in Edinburgh, a poor woman, whose riches would never hinder her ascent to the kingdom above, took her seat in the lecture-room where the wonders of the instrument were shown, and which were for the first time to meet her sight. A piece of lace was magnified into a salmon-net, a flea was metamorphosed into an elephant, and other like marvels were performed before the eyes of the venerable dame, who sat in silent astonishment starting, open-mouthed, at the disk. But when at length a milliner's needle was transformed into a poplar tree, and confronted her with its huge eye, she could "hold in" no longer. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, "a camel could go through that! There is some hope for rich folks yet!" Hope! Yes—there is *absolute certainty* that there is relief to be had from the effects of Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites and Chilblains and Bruises. But do not look for this relief from any other source than by using Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

	May 14, 1880.
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 10 to 1 15
Spring Wheat, "	1 05 1 12
Barley, "	0 45 0 50
Peas, "	0 58 0 60
Oats, "	0 32 0 33
Flour, per brrl.,	0 00
Oatmeal, "	2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, "	1 75 2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 15 0 15
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
Wood, short,	1 00 1 00
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00 6 25

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year or about the following, viz:—

20 Locomotive Engines.
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers.
20 Second-class Cars, do.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars,
240 Box freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs,
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th February 1880. } 4-19.

Welland Canal.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 25th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationery bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. These for highways are to be combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, }
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. } 11-i.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

**See what Physicians and the People say about SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPITES, as a remedy