LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880.

THE Listowel High School Board has notified the several municipalities of the original High School District that the sum of $2,400 is yet required to complete their new building. It would be inferred from this that the Board purpose acting upon the legal advice obtained as to the liability of the township municipalities for a *pro rata* share of the expense incurred in the erection of the new High School. That the townships will resist the payment of their proportionate shares of the liability, we are not prepared to say, but in the event of such a determination, it would be well for the Board and the municipalities to endeavor to arrive at some amicable basis of settlement before litigation is resorted to. It is quite possible that a satisfactory understanding could be reached by this process, and it is certainly very desirable that harmony should prevail in the matter. On the one hand due regard should be had for the rights of the townships, while on the other the claims of the High School upon the district which will derive benefit from it should be respected. This is apart from the question of the liability of the District for the building, and we would suggest that a conference of representatives from the several municipalities and the High School Board be held, with the above object in view, before any other steps are taken.

A BRITISH REVERSE.

AN ENTIRE BRIGDAE ANNIHILATED IN AFGHANISTAN.

Candahar Threatened—Gen. Burrows Defeated by a Superior Force Under Ayoob Khan—Dismay in the House of Commons—Telepraph Wires Cut and Complete Details inaccessible.

London, July 28.—There was deep dismay and general consternation this morning in the House of Commons when Lord Hartington, Secretary of State for India, arose in his seat and in a voice tremulous with emotion announced what he had reason to believe was a terrible calamity and bereavement to the whole British Empire. He said he had just received a despatch conveying the frightful intelligence of the complete annihilation near Candahar of the brigade of the gallant General Burrows. Whether the officer was among the slain he could not then say, as he had received no further information, but was in hourly expectation of getting further and fuller particulars. The following is the text of Lord Hartington's address:—

"I regret to say I have this morning received news of a very serious character from India. The following telegram is from the Governor of Bombay:—

"General Primrose telegraphs from Candahar to-day:—A terrible disaster has happened to General Burrows' force, who are annihilated. We are going into the citadel." I have telegraphed to Simla, and we can send another brigade if necessary. General Phayre has been telegraphed to collect what force he can, and march on Candahar. The posts are being concentrated at Chaman."

Lord Hartington continued:—"I am sorry to say that the only news we have received respecting general Burrows' expedition has been telegraphic, therefore I am not able to give any details as to the composition of his force. I believe, however, that it consisted of a brigade, but what the brigade was composed of I may receive fuller details, and there may possibly be some details at the War Office as to the composition of the brigade and the amount of the force under Gen. Burrows' command. I need not say that if I have any further communication to make to the House I will do so before it rises this morning."

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When the news was announced in the House during the morning session by Lord Hartington very few members were in their places. Those who were present were deeply moved, and as the noble lord concluded his statement, startling in its brevity, a low murmur which sounded like a groan ran through the House. Otherwise there was no demonstration of feeling. But the faces of the members looked grave, and little groups gathered on the benches and in the lobbies to discuss the terrible news. Lord Hartington's voice while making the announcement shook with emotion, and this unwonted exhibition of sensibility created the idea that the worst of the story had not yet been told.

ANOTHER STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The Marquis of Hartington stated in the House of Commons later on that the Government had received further advices that General Burrows' brigade numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The army under Ayoob Khan was stronger than was expected, consisting of 12,000 men and thirty-six guns, well served. Strong reinforcements had been ordered to the front and it would perhaps be necessary to send troops from England. Lord Hartington confirmed the report that part of General Burrows' force consisted of a battery of British artillery and a battalion of the 66th British infantry. He said he did not know what force General Primrose had at Candahar independently of General Burrows' brigade. He thought it was probable not over 2,000 strong, but when Gen. Burrows' brigade was detached some of Gen. Phayre's troops were ordered to reinforce Candahar. If this reinforcement was effected, General Primrose's force would, perhaps, exceed 2,000. Lord Hartington further stated that he had received a dispatch from the Viceroy of India saying:—General Burrows has been seriously defeated. General Primrose has vacated his cantonments at Candahar and retired to the citadel. Reinforcements are already on the way and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Additional forces will be sent from India, as it may be necessary to anticipate the usual season's reliefs from England.

COMPOSITION OF THE ANNIHILATED BRIGADE.

It is believed at the War Office that Gen. Burrows' force consisted of "E" battery of "B" brigade of Royal Horse Artillery, the Third Regiment of Scinde Horse, the Poonah Horse, a detachment of the 66th Foot, fourteen officers and 470 men of the First Bombay Native Infantry, and the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, making a total of about 2,700 men.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

Later dispatches to the India Office by way of Bombay say that General Burrows when attacked by Ayoob Khan was leading his brigade to the assistance of the Wali, Shere Ali, whose troops had mutinied as already described. Shere Ali, who was holding an outpost on the branch of the Helmund in the direction of Girishk, was threatened with an attack by Ayoob Khan, who with a greatly superior force was approaching from Farah. Shere Ali's troops were on the left bank of the Helmund and Ayoob is supposed to have crossed the almost dry bed of the river from the west in the night, and struck Gen. Burrows' force some few hours before he would have made a junction with Shere Ali. The battle soon became almost a rout on the part of the British, the slaughter being terrible. Those who could, saved themselves by flight in the darkness towards Candahar.

A GLIMMER OF HOPE.

A Bombay correspondent telegraphs:—The fact that was specially stated that two guns were lost, leaves ground for hope that a portion of the force was enabled to escape with the other four guns.

EXECUTION OF BENNETT.

Last Scene in the Toronto Tragedy—The Culprit's Speech on the Scaffold.

Bennett met his doom on Friday morning last in the Toronto jail yard in the presence of seventy persons, including the officials and representatives of the press. The condemned man was well guarded so that a repetition of the failure of justice, as in the DeCourcier case, might not occur.

At 6 o'clock his spiritual advisers, Revs. Fathers Sheehan and Egan, arrived, and remained with him until the drop fell. Sheriff Jarvis arrived at the jail at seven and at once proceeded to the scaffold, which had been erected by Mr. Bright, one of his deputies. It was a very substantial frame structure, open on all sides except the east. The floor which was of two inch plank, was about 12 feet from the ground. A stout beam was placed across the top of the frame at a height sufficient to give a drop of seven feet. The timber of the scaffold was the same as was used in the execution of Williams, who was hanged in 1877 for the murder of his wife in Weston. Part of it was also used in the scaffold erected in '72 for the hanging of John Travis, who murdered a man in West Gwillembury, and who was buried under the site of the present scaffold, his place of burial being denoted by the initials J. T., 1872, painted on the brick wall of the jail opposite the grave. A new inch rope was provided for the present execution. The Sheriff having carefully examined everything connected with the scaffold, and found all in perfect order, proceeded to the debtor's room for the condemned man. By this time quite a number of venturesome individuals had obtained a view of the interior of the jail yard by climbing some tall trees to the east of the jail, and by obtaining access to the roof of the small-pox hospital. They testified their impatience by loud cries of "Bring him out," and by howling dismally. At a quarter to eight the sheriff emerged from the basement of the jail, closely followed by the two clergymen, Fathers Sheehan and Egan. Immediately behind them came the prisoner, with his arms closely pinioned, bearing in his hand a crucifix, and at his side was the chief turnkey. The executioner, English, came next, dressed in black and masked, and the Governor of the Jail and the Jail Surgeon brought up the rear.

They immediately ascended the scaffold and the utmost silence prevailed; all present uncovering for a few minutes, the clergymen continued to offer prayers for the soul of the doomed man; and then ceased. Bennet at once stepped to the front of the scaffold and in a firm voice, and without betraying the slightest emotion, proceeded rapidly to address those present. He said:—

"Gentlemen, I am going to die, but I wish to say to you that I am innocent of this crime in any sense. I do not think there is anything more I can say at this time. I could not control the act by which the Hon. George Brown came to his death, and it was done at an excited moment. He likely suspected I was going to use the revolver when he saw me put out my hand to reach it. Perhaps, thinking so, he readily grasped at it, and thereby caused the shot by which he met his death. I do not know of any other means by which it could have been occasioned. I was standing quite close to him, as close as this, I guess, (indicating by a motion of his hand the distance between himself and the bar) and when he saw me take it from my pocket he made a grasp at it and it went off. I am going to meet my God, and it would be very foolish for me to die upon the scaffold with a lie upon my lips. I quite understand the position in which I am placed; I am talking to you as in the presence of my God. What I say to you are facts, and I have no interest in telling you anything else. It makes no difference to me when I am in my grave what people say of me. If I had done this thing I would acknowledge it like a man. The blood does not trickle in my veins that would deny a thing like that if I had really done it. I am not false at heart, nor am I a coward. It would be a wrong thing for me or any other man to go there into Mr. Brown's office and there deliberately take his life in the manner in which I did. There has been a false impression about this affair given to the public. I have no doubt I could not control the act by which he came to his death. Mr. Brown was an honorable man, and a most popular man throughout the whole world wherever he was known; he has gone to his death through an oversight on my part. It was a foolish thing for me to have drawn the revolver, but I was in liquor or I would not have done it; I could not control the event. I went there purely on matter of business, and my business was very simple and very plain. The result was as it was. I am prepared to die." (Here he raised the crucifix slightly and looked upwards.)

His voice never quavered. Those present were astonished at his nerve and firmness, and many expressed themselves openly to that effect. An alderman present said he could not make such an address under any circumstances. After he had finished speaking the black cap was drawn over his head and his feet tied and the rope adjusted. He was then placed in the centre of the trap and a deathlike stillness prevailed. Again the voices of the worty clergymen were heard imploring for mercy. Then all was still, and every eye was directed to the Sheriff, who held a white handkerchief in his hand, asking in a low voice if all was ready. A sign was given in response by the officials, the handkerchief was dropped, the bolt of the trap was almost simultaneously drawn, and the soul of Bennett was launched into eternity. He fell fully seven feet, the shock dislocating his neck. He did not struggle in the least. It seemed as if he disdained to exhibit any weakness, even in death. Occasionally he would quiver, and slightly draw up his knees and feet. In about two minutes he appeared lifeless. After he had been suspended some four minutes he shuddered all over, and made a convulsive movement. When some seven minutes had elapsed he again shuddered, and in nine minutes after the drop had fallen all was over. The spirit had taken its flight, the inanimate clay alone remained, and Bennett was no more. To the last his spiritual advisers besought mercy for the wretched man. After he had been suspended some twenty minutes the body was cut down, and placed in a plain coffin covered with black. The rope was cut, and all present crowded closely to view the face on the removal of the mask or cap. It looked as tranquil and firm as in life, and bore no trace of agony or suffering in his face whatever; it was quite pale and colorless and differed in no respect from the face which a few minutes before had addressed the audience.

The jury were then taken into the gaol to be sworn preparatory to holding the necessary inquest, and those present rapidly dispersed. The Sheriff and his officers are entitled to great credit for the efficient manner in which the proceedings were conducted.

The following were among the papers left by the prisoner:—

TORONTO GAOL, July 22, 1880.

WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

The sands of time are continually crumbling beneath our feet, and we are now drawing toward that awful moment which marks the boundary between time and eternity. In general we know not the day nor the hour; but when by man the day, the hour, and the place are fixed, then the mortal must seriously reflect on the past, the present, and the dark, mysterious problem that lies before him. It is appointed for men once to die, and after that the judgement. I must soon present myself before the bar of that judgement, which alone is just, to give an account of my stewardship. Now, I behold the earth which at one time I would have been very sorry to leave, now I see how false are the charms of the world, how powerful its attractions, how dreadful its allurements, how sweet its honey appears though it has the sourness of vinegar. In the days of my childhood I was brought up in the Catholic faith, and though for years I have to my grief wandered like a stray sheep from the precepts, wise counsels, and frequently the sacraments of the Church, yet I wish to die in her bosom, and my greatest consolation at the last moment is to be fortified by the sacraments which Christ has left in his Church. Too soon, alas, I lost my best friends, my dear parents, who would, no doubt, have brought me up in the love and fear of God, and in the practice of approaching the sacraments. The result was that I soon fell an easy victim of evil associations. Among my new companions I learned to regard the practice of going to confession as an intolerable slavery, but in abandoning its restraining influence I fell into a slavery of a different kind—the slavery of passion and sin—and my career downwards was very rapid. Now that I am on the brink of eternity, how vain and wicked do the false maxims of bad companions appear to me. Those who boasted of liberty and free thought, and who would banish the thought of God, of a future life, and man's responsibility—what do they offer instead to heal the wounds of society, to heal the wounds of a simple soul and make it resolve on a better course? Nothing but false maxims and the pleasure of sin without restraint or remorse. If I had attended my religious duties I would not be here to-day, occupying my present unenviable position. The confessional would have saved me from the tyranny of passion, would have broken up the occasion, and would have prevented the habit of sin to become a second nature. I was taught all this in my boyhood. I was made fully aware that one who approaches the sacraments must resolve on leading a good moral and Christian life. I abandoned the sacrements, and am reaping the bitter fruit. I courted the vain pleasures of life, and became acquainted with sin. I want about from day to day with a weight of trouble on my heart that was eating my life away. Through my late misfortunes I shaped my course alone. I felt that I had been grievously wronged by man, and every day some additional cause would arise to fan the flames already making a hell within my breast. If before this feeling had obtained control of me I had unburdened myself in the tribunal of penance of the load of sin and trouble which I was unable to bear alone, and obtained the wise counsels of one in whom I could confide, things would be different with me now. Instead of doing this I brooded over it alone, and endeavored to drown my feelings in the current of human pleasures, and without such counsel to aid me, or the grace of God to guide me, I came to grief. I have no motive in appearing before the Judge of the living and the dead with a lie upon my lips. It would serve no purpose here, and would injure me hereafter; and with a full consciousness of the position in which I am placed, I say I never intended to injure Mr. Brown. He never deserved it from me, and I am morally innocent of the crime for which I am doomed to die. I have enough besides that to atone for to the justice of God. I am resigned to my doom, and would offer now if I had one thousand lives, in atonement for my sins.

I freely and from my heart and soul forgive my enemies and all who have injured me, as I hope that God in His great mercy will forgive me my offences against Him. The sun which rises in the horizon hastens his course and pursues the right, and the light solicits the light of day. The rivers flow on to the ocean as if the ocean which is their centre ought to give them repose. The winter deprives the trees of their foliage in order to give us a lesson on death. I am no longer attached to the earth by any tie or affection. I have resigned all my desires into the hands of God. The sentiments of the world which are now dead to me have taught me a lesson of death. The rivers flow into the sea, the seasons of the year follow one another in invariable order. Oh! great God, I must now render an account. Thy judgements make me fear, but thy infinite mercy makes me hope. I cast myself into thy arms and implore pardon. Good people, pray for me; may God have mercy on my soul.

GEO. BENNETT.

TORONTO GAOL, July 23rd, 1880.

I here express my sincere thanks to the officials of Toronto Gaol. I have received from them the kindest attention and utmost civility in contributing to my wants during my confinement here. It is remarkable the discipline that is exercised in the discharge of the various duties to be performed, and the caution, promptitude, and dispatch which accompanies all work done within the building. The persistent watchfulness with which innocent and guilty alike are regarded when once beneath the shadow of this roof makes Toronto Gaol a credit to the city and the country at large. I have found Mr. Green a kind, shrewd, and observant man; nothing can escape his notice. The manner in which the business of the place is conducted is worthy of all gaols. Farewell, Toronto Gaol.

GEORGE BENNETT.

A FATAL EXCURSION.

Sixteen Persons Drowned in the Detroit River—Eleven of the Number Children—Disastrous Termination of a Church Pic-nic—A Steam Yacht Cut in Two.

Detroit, July, 23.—News was received early this morning that the propeller Garland collided with the steam yacht Mamie on the Detroit river, a mile above Grosse Isle. The Mamie had on board Father Blydenbergh, of Trinity Catholic church in this city, and his altar boys, sixteen in number. The Mamie was cut in two amidships. Of those on board of her, the following were drowned:—Mrs. Fred Martin, wife of the engineer; Miss Lizzie Murphy, housekeeper of Father Blydenbergh; Miss Mary Hahn, domestic at the Parochial School of Trinity church; Frank Nolan, John Howe, Daniel Barry, John Donovan, Willie Cuddy, Daniel Cuddy, John Cosgrave, James Tommy, Joseph Monaghan—all altar boys of the church, aged from 11 to 14. Thomas Kelly, sexton of the church, Jim Kelly, organ blower, and Andrew Doran, a boy invited to accompany the excursionists, and Thos. McLagan, another boy, are missing and are doubtless lost. Capt. Hoffman, engineer Martin, Father Blydenbergh, Miss Lizzie Dusseau, of Monroe, and four others were saved.

The accident was clearly the result of blundering, negligence or criminal carelessness. A passenger aboard the Garland says the moon was shining clearly and it was almost as light as day. In an interview, Father Blydenburgh states that just prior to the collision most of the boys were in the abin. He was sitting with the older members of the party. They noticed the steamer coming down the river. The Garland and the Fortune, another steamer, seemed not very far apart and coming very rapidly. It seemed to him they were racing. He had just said to Miss Dusseau, who was sitting beside him, that it was an exhilarating sight to see a steamer plow through the water on such a bright moonlight night, when he saw the Garland suddenly loom up larger, and instantly divined with horror that a collision was imminent. The Mamie whistled, and soon after the Garland replied, but bore down directly on the fragile yacht, crushing it as if it had been an egg shell. At the moment he divined a collision was unavoidable he shouted to his friends and to the children, "Come to the front, come to the front!" Some did so, and Miss Dusseau followed him. At the same time he felt the boat give way beneath him and caught hold of a rope on the Garland. The young lady did the same, and somebody on board the steamer pulled her aboard and he climbed the rope unaided. The four boys saved crawled out of the cabin windows and threw themselves into the water. They were picked up by the lifeboat of the Garland, which was immediately lowered, but some who might have been saved were, he fears, drowned by the swell or run down by the Fortune, which plowed along very soon after. This was not the fault of the Fortune, as they seemed to supposed that the Garland people who hailed them in alarm and anxiety, were cheering.

In addition to the names of the lost already sent, another boy, John Grensel, was also drowned. A search to-day, failed to find the wreck of the sunken yacht. No bodies have yet been recovered.

Detroit, July 27.—An investigation of the marine disaster began here to-day, conducted by the United States Inspector of Steamboats. There seems to be a determination to sift the matter thoroughly and to fix the guilt where it belongs. It is now public news that the pilot had a girl companion in the pilot house not long before the disaster occurred. The bodies of eight of the victims have been found.

A BIDDULPH RUCTION.

Lively Times in Lucan—A Biddulpher who was Spoiling for a Fight Gets More Than He Bargained For.

London, July 27.—A terrible fight occurred yesterday at Lucan. A young man named James Feehley, a witness in the Biddulph case, came into the village and beat an inoffensive old pedlar named O'Brien, throwing him down on the floor of the Queen's Hotel and kicking him in a brutal manner. The proprietor, Mr. Fields, interfered, and was in turn brutally assaulted. Throwing off his coat and tearing away his shirt to the waist, the Biddulphite rushed on Fields with terrible imprecations. The latter thereupon told him to stand back, and seized a heavy fire shovel for the purpose of defending himself, Feehley, heedless of the warning, threw himself on the hotel-keeper and received a terrible blow on the head, which laid the scalp open and caused the blood to gush over his naked breast. A large crowd had collected, and among them a number of women, some of whom fainted before the bloody sight. When Feehley arose from the floor he still persisted in fighting Fields. The latter would have struck him again but for the interference of one of the by-standers. It was thought that the fight was ended, but a moment afterward Feehley commenced a fresh assault on a man named Robt. Young, whom he knocked down with one blow. When Young recovered he followed his assailant outside, and with a stone cut another gash in his head. This brought Feehley to his senses, and when the doctor had sewed up his wounds he left for home quietly. This is the story of an eye-witness, who says the event created intense excitement.

FENIANISM.

Strange Revelations as to its Working in Ireland.—Story of a Murder.

Some very strange evidence concerning the working of the Fenian brotherhood was recently given at Roscommon on the trial of McHugh and Weldon for the murder of Mr. Young, J. P., at Castlerea three years ago. McHugh was, it appeard, "head centre" of the Fenians in the district. He had a penny per head per week from the members of the organization, and he held the position of "armourer" for the province of Connaught. A meeting was held at which lots were drawn who should shoot Mr. Young, and it fell to the lot of McHugh, who received $5 for his trouble. An informer named Clark was present at those meetings, and was told afterwards that he and his brother were also to be shot, as they were suspected. An attempt was made to administer the Fenian oath to Clark, but he refused to take it, and kept the Magistrates in the district informed of what was going on. McHugh told him in 1874 that they would get a large consignment of guns and bayonets for distribution. Clark got one. At the Fenian meetings the subject discussed was the overthrow of the British Empire, what was to be done the moment England got into war, how many men could be organized, and different details as to places for meeting. McHugh said they had a Fenian as a servant in almost every gentleman's house in the country, and that the moment the rising took place they would throw these gentlemen's places open. The payment for the murder was not made until after the deed was committed. Then McHugh at one of the meetings described how he had done it with Weldon's large revolver, and how he escaped afterwards. The subject of landlordism was often discussed at the meeting, and it was resolved that landlords should be first abolished, as they were the great prop of the Crown in Ireland, and that their overthrow would be the first step toward the establishment of an Irish Republic. Clark was the foreman at the coroner's inquest on Mr. Young's remains when a verdict against some person or persons unknown was returned. It also appeared that on the day of the murder McHugh was seen near the place, and that Weldon drove to another part of the country without apparent reason, and was heard to say, "The devil is shot." The trial excited a great deal of feeling in the country, and the witnesses had to be escorted by the police. At the same Assizes the Grand Jury awarded a process-server $3,000 compensation for the loss of an eye which was broken by stones thrown from the mob when he attempted to serve notices on a farm. The process server was hunted into a house which was afterwards carried by storm and he was left for dead.

A "SHOWER" OF MEAT IN HURON COUNTY.

Singular Deposit of Pork, Beef, and Mutton.

M. McQuaide sends the following story to the Seaforth *Sun*:—

"A shower of beef, mutton and pork has actually fallen on the south end of lot 6, 1st concession of Tuckersmith, Huron Road Survey; not shreds of poor carrion, but excellent well-fattened meat, beautifully butchered, pickled and rather corned, and cut into convenient boiling or roasting pieces of from six to eight pounds weight, and scattered in a field of fall wheat belonging to Mr. Wm. McGeogh. The wheat field is twenty rods wide and forty long, and the meat was found mostly towards the north end and in greatest quantity over about twenty rods square. The meat was found by Mr. McGeogh's boys and me while binding. The pork was distributed on the west, the mutton principally on the north, and the beef on the east side of the field. As I did not chance to find any pork, I cannot vouch for the quality or quantity, but do know that the beef and mutton would be called number one in the English market, and was cut in nice sized roasts by some one who knew how to handle a knife and saw. The pork is said to have been tainted, but the beef was perfectly sound, without smell or fly-blow, and though a little discolored from sunlight on the upper side, was as fresh and nice on the side next to the ground as if it had been newly taken out of the barrel." The chances are that Harry Cane has been prowling around some packing house or lumberman's shanty in the United States and stolen a few barrels of their meat and brought it to Canada, and to cheat the Custom House officers hid it in the wheat field. Further south was a sheep's head and a strip of skin attached, which showed that the hide had been opened, in butchering, by cutting a strip below the breast to the head, leaving it attached to the head. The head evidently came with the meat, and by knowing the plan of taking off the hide in different localities we may conjecture whence the meat came. The meat was found on Wednesday the 14th inst., and would weigh between one hundred and eighty and two hundred pounds.

The London Masons have resolved to invite the officers of the Grand Lodge to a banquet on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall, on the 5th of August.

MANITOBA NOTES.

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—The crop reports from southern Manitoba are very favourable. The grain is tall and vigorous, of good colour and thick on the ground, while the heads are large and filing well. Some fields will be ready for the reaper in two weeks. The dreaded potato bug has, it seems, found its way to this province after all, having been discovered on a farm about fifty miles west of Emerson.

Mr. C. O'Keefe, D.L.S., and a party of surveyors numbering 14 persons, have arrived here from Ontario. They will proceed on Thursday beyond Fort Ellice to subdivide eight townships for settlement.

MARYBOROUGH.

A new Agricultural Society has been formed in this township. A number of the farmers held a meeting and formed themselves into a Committee to give the township a thorough canvass with subscription list, and ascertain whether sufficient funds could be raised to warrant them in proceeding further. After the circulation of subscription list they met again, and found from the liberal manner in which the people subscribed, they would be on a sound financial basis. They accordingly arranged to hold a Fall Show in the village of Mocfield, open to the Province, when a very liberal prize list will be offered. The officers elected for this year are as follows: Reuben Armstrong, President; John Hillyar, vice-President; Edward Dynes, Secretary. Directors—James Hutton, Robert Hay, A. Allen, James Martin, John Walker, Kenneth McKenzie, Wm. Wilson, Thos. Woodlastie, Alex. Maxwell.—COM.

STRATFORD.

NEW WHEAT.—The first load of new wheat was offered on the Stratford market on Tuesday, by Mr. John Murray, of Avonton, Downie. The quality was excellent, and was bought by Mr. Ross at $1 per bushel. Mr. Murray says his fall wheat will thresh 40 bushels to the acre.

The *Times* say: We regret to state that owing to mental anxiety and over-work, the health of His Worship, Mayor Grant, has become seriously impaired, and under advice from his medical attendants he has been forced to relinquish business and seek rest and retirement. We wishing Mr. Grant speedy restoration to good health we but speak the sentiments of every right-thinking man in Stratford.

STRATFORDITES AT LONDON.—The *Free Press* says: A party of excursionists from the Home Memorial Church of Stratford, numbering between 700 and 800 persons, arrived in the city per G. T. R. yesterday morning. In previous arrangement they embarked on the "Princess Louise" and "Forest City" at the foot of Dundas street, and by noon were all distributed about the hill at Springbank in true picnic style. On the way down many expressed a pleasant surprise that London possessed so beautiful a water stretch, and were loud in their praises of the scenery along the banks and the comforts of the trip. After spreading their table-cloths on the green underneath the cool shady trees, hot water and other conveniences were readily found. Refreshments were partaken of with the same old relish that has marked picnics from time immemorial, and judging from the sounds of laughter, those around the cloths spent a merry hour of it. Quite a number returned by the one o'clock boat and visited the many points of interest in and about the city. It is but reasonable to say, that all were delighted with their trip to the Forest City.

HOWICK.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment at Gorrie, July 21st; minutes of last meeting read and approved. The following moved by Mr. Weir, seconded by Mr. Cook, that the Council give the sum of five dollars as their proportion towards letting off the water on the 9th line, lot 4, when the work is done—carried. It was moved by Mr. Weir, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that Dr. McMichael be paid $10 for medicine to Mrs. King and Mr. Wilson's families, being payment in full of his account presented last meeting—carried. Messrs. Weir and Jacques were named as a committee to examine and if necessary let contract of a ditch on sideline 5 and 6 con. 14. Robert Ferguson appeared before the Council at the school equilization in Wroxeter on 15th inst. relative to the trial between himself and Montgomery. The Council decided to take no action in the matter until such time as Mr. Ferguson lays before the Council all documents and papers in his possession or under his control relative to the matter. Mr. Gollaway was requested to collect arrears of taxes against lot 4, con. 15, as he paid it to both County Treasurer and Township Collector. Thomas Wakeford was paid $25, being expense of the township arbitrator. It was moved by Mr. Weir, seconded by Mr. Cook, that the balance of drainage money, drawn from the Government, be expended across Messrs. Gibson's lots and not required for completion, be paid over to owners of lots with interest—carried. Mr. Toombs was paid $6 for his services at gravel pit west of Gorrie. Accounts passed: Duncan Ballantyne, $6.75 for culvert on con. 14, lot 4; Arthur Fitch, $2 75, for bridge on boundary; Wm. Hartley, $4 50, for gravel; Wm. Fraser, $7, for culvert on con. 18, lot 30; Wm. Fraser, $5 70, for gravel; August Ferguson, $3 for culvert on Howick and Minto boundary; Wm. Warrell, $5, for culvert on con. 13, lot 15; Edward Smith, $15, for culvert on sideline 10 and 11, con. 13; Joel Rodgers, $7 for gravel; Calvin Rodgers $1, for repairing bridge on con. 6; G. Henry, $1.30, for tin case for Collector's Roll; Wm. Glikinson, $1, for turnpike bridge on con. 6; Wm. Dane, $9 for work at Births, Deaths, and Marriages; E. Jamison, $200, for bridge contract on con. 3, lots 5 and 6. The Council adjourned to meet in Henry's hotel, Fordwich, on the third Wednesday in August. WM. DANE, Tp. Clerk.

ELMA.

Editor STANDARD—*Sir*.—I see by your last issue that the Listowel High School board are considering the advisability of assessing the original High School district for the balance of the funds necessary to complete the new High School. I understand also that the township of Wallace is prepared to resist any attempt to levy on them for their portion. How is it that we hear nothing from Elma on the subject? If our auditors' abstract was published, we would have "Tam o' the Glen" and "Mark Twains" to no end, telling us how they could have done it; but in the matter of this kind, that is really of some moment to the township, we hear nothing from them. There are people illnatured enough to say that the Elma boots of Egypt have more attractions for Mark and Tam and Co., than the interests of the township, and I am afraid their silence on this and other important matters will lead a good many to the same conclusion. Elma has certainly dealt fairly and generously with the Listowel High School, and I mistake the people of the township very much if they submit to every assessment that needy corporations would impose on them. I do not intend trespassing further on your valuable space at this time, but if the Board carry out their present intention, I may again crave permission through your columns to give some reasons why it should not be paid by this township.—ELMA.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Warren, an old and much respected resident of this township died on Thursday morning from the effects of an accident which befel him on Monday last, while on his way to Carthage. As he was approaching that village his horse ran away, throwing him out of his vehicle, and fracturing his spine. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family who have been so suddenly plunged into mourning.

Parties are warned of the dangerous condition of the bridge on the Elma gravel road at Twambly's. A new bridge will shortly be constructed.

The Elma Voters' List for 1880 is published, copies of which can be seen at the Clerk's office. There are 569 qualified Jurors in the township according to this year's list.

A fatal disease has broken out among the poultry in this township. Some fifteen or twenty hens belonging to one of our worthy Councillors have succumbed to the disease.

The St. John *Sun* states that the Moncton, N. B., sugar refinery is being pushed forward with great energy. The whole of the brick work and masonry is expected to be finished within a month. Nearly all the refining machinery has been purchased. A large proportion of it is on the ground, and most of the remainder will arrive during the month. The engines and some of the other plant are of home manufacture. Over $150,000 of the $200,000 capital stock has been subscribed, and the enterprise is of a truly national character, stock being held in Ontario and Quebec as well as in the Maratime Provinces. Such facts speak louder than columns of argument as to the beneficial effects of the N. P.

The Detroit Free Press is sarcastic. It says: There was a small earthquake at Ottawa, Ontario, a day or two ago. This is the result of high-tariff protection. The duty on earthquakes is so much that it does not pay to import them from South America and so the Canucks have to depend on the home-made article. Of course the earthquake business in the Dominion is only in its infancy yet, but by and by, when things are fairly established it is expected that the Canada quakes will equal the imported article. There is nothing like fostering home industries.

A well dressed young man is going about the country in wertern Ontario claiming to be deeply interested in the temperance cause. He calls at a farm house, presents a pledge for the farmer to sign, and when this is done produces another card, similar in appearance, to which he also desires that the signature be affixed, "in order to keep a correct memorandum of his work." The second card is a sight note for any amount the swindler may see fit to demand. Look out for him.

J. C. Bailey, Chief Engineer of the Toronto & Ottawa Railway Company, with a staff of assistants, commenced on Monday to make a thorough survey of the route between Peterboro' and Toronto.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Last week a three year old daughter of Martin Martins, Usborne, strayed into the field where a reaper was at work, and before her presence was noticed the machine had cut both feet off a little below the swell of the legs.

The Biddulph prisoners are patiently awaiting their trial. Every morning they take an hour's exercise, during which they indulge in short races, jumping and other athletic contests. They are all well, but duly impressed with the gravity of their situation.

Bradlaugh is not out of the toils yet, one of the largest and wealthiest merchants in the city of London having declared that he will expend from £10,000 to £50,000, if necessary to test the legality of his affirming, and his right to sit in Parliament. The matter is in the hands of some luminaries of considerable repute, who are now preparing the documents to enter an action in the law courts.

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. John Chapman, Reeve of Hespeler, late Postmaster, and one of the leading merchants of Hespeler, died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Tuesday evening, July 20th. He had gone there partly on business and partly with the hope of benefitting his health, which has not been good for several months past.

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.

The contract for the erection of an immigrant hospital at Winnipeg has been awarded to Major Bowles. It will cost about $10,000.

Cure of Kidney Complaint.

344 Parliament Street,
TORONTO, April 17th, 1880.

T. Milburn & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been for over a year subject to serious disorder of the Kidneys, often being unable to attend to business. Your Burdock Blood Bitters was recommended as a good remedy. I obtained a bottle and am happy to say that I was relieved before the bottle was half used. I intend to continue, as I have confidence that it will entirely cure me.

Yours Truly,
BRUCE TURNER.

Division Court bailiffs, who hold Conservative principles, are being slaughtered wholesale, and true Reformers appointed in their stead. This, of course, is all right; but Reformers should not grumble when a Conservative Government appoints Conservatives. If a good party man declines the honor of adding J. P. to his name, the Local Government forthwith appoints him a bailiff.—*Mail*.

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.

HORSES STUNG TO DEATH.—Mr. Jones, a pumpmaker, living near St. Jacobs, on Wednesday drove into the barnyard on the farm of Wm. Lackner, and tied his team near where Mr. Lackner keeps his bees. The bees immediately attacked the horses, and stung them so badly that in spite of the efforts of a veterinary surgeon they both died.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife since they came into our town 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."

Handford is advertised to preach, or lecture, next Sunday in Albert Hall, Toronto. The lecture is to young men. Meantime a certain lady says he will not preach in Toronto if she can help it, and that by that time she also will be prepared with a lecture to men, both young and old, which will cause some astonishment among the late members of the Bond street church.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Ingersoll, July 27.—Only 12 factories registered 2,250 boxes, mostly first half of July make. Factories in this section have sold and shipped the first half of July, hence the small offerings. Ten and one-eighth cents and over was offered for July cheese and refused. One thousand three hundred and thirty boxes were sold at 9¾c to 10¼c, the bulk at 10c. Cable to-day at 55s, being 2s less than last week.

Utica, July 26.—There were 9 000 boxes of cheese sold at 9½ to 10¼c; 6,500 at 10c; 1,800 commissioned; total transactions, 10,600.

Little Falls, N. Y., July 26.—Sales to-day 12,500 boxes factory cheese at 9½ to 10¼c, ruling price 10c.; 10,480 boxes dairy made cheese at 9 to 9¾c. 40 packages of butter sold at 23 to 25.

Stratford, July 27.—At the Stratford Cheese Fair held on the 22nd inst., fifteen factories were represented. The offerings were 2,260 boxes being the make of the first half of the month. Very few were sold during the day, but in the evening nearly all of the cheese made this month were quickly bought up at prices ranging from 9½ to 9¾ cents per pound, which shows that buyers expect a rise in the price of cheese.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

	July 29, 1880.
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 05to 1 06
Spring Wheat, "	1 00 1 00
Barley, "	0 40 0 45
Peas, "	0 50 0 55
Oats, "	0 32 0 33
Flour, per brrl.,	5 50.
Oatmeal, "	2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, "	1 75 2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 14 0 14
Eggs, per dozen,	0 0 0 05
Potatoes, per bag,	0 40 0 41
Hay, per ton,	6 00 7 00
Wood, long,	1 50 1 75
Wood, short,	1 00 1 00
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00 6 50
Wool, per lb.,	0 25 0 27

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

	July 29 1880.
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 10 to 1 12
Wheat, spring, "	1 12 1