LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1882.

AT the North Huron Conservative Convention held at Wingham on Thursday of last week, Thos. Farrow, Esq., M. P., was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer for the party at the forthcoming election for the House of Commons. Mr. Farrow has represented North Huron for about twelve years, and his course has been such as to merit the confidence and support of his constituents. In him the riding has had a faithful representative, and we are sure that the choice of the convention will be heartily seconded by the electors.

NORTH PERTH CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The attention of the Conservatives of North Perth is directed to the notice which appears in another column calling a convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the respresentation of the Riding in the House of Commons. Although no official announcement has as yet been made to that effect, an early dissolution of Parliament is expected, when the people will be given an opportunity to pronounce upon the policy and actions of our country's rulers. Believing that the policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government is the right one, and the best interests of the country will be served by sustaining him, we feel that it is especially incumbent upon all members of the party of which he is the leader to bestir themselves and do whatsoever is within their power to secure the return of his Government. While there is little fear as to North Perth continuing to stand firmly in the maintenance of the cause of Conservatism; and while also it is not probable that there will be any difficulty in the way in the unanimous selection of a candidate to represent the Riding in the next Parliament, still the advantage of perfect organization should not be overlooked. The local associations throughout the Riding—now comprised of the townships of Elma, Mornington, Logan and Ellice, the towns of Stratford and Listowel, and the village of Milverton—should lose no time in getting into line, so as to be in readiness to do yeoman's service when election day arrives. One of the first duties devolving upon the local associations is to select the requisite number of delegates to attend the convention, and we trust that each municipality will send its full quota. The convention will be held on Friday the 26th inst., at Stratford, and the meetings for the appointment of delegates will be held simultaneously in each municipality in the Riding on Monday, 22nd, at one o'clock p. m.

SOUTH PERTH.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Conservative Delegates.

Mr. Guest Unanimously Chosen to Contest the Riding—Leading Men all Present.

On Monday evening the delegates from the various municipalities of the South Riding met in St. Marys to select a candidate to contest the riding against Mr. Trow. Fifty delegates besides the officers of the association were present, as were also a large number of influential men from all parts of the riding, making up the number to more than one hundred. Business was commenced in a most methodical manner. In the absence of the representatives from Hibbert and Usborne it was doubtful at first whether the selection of a candidate would be g me on with, but the unanimous sentiment of the meeting pas that the men of Hibbert would be with us only for the shortness of the notice which they had received, and that the Usborne men placed a little too much reliance in the correctness of last Saturday's Mail. The Mail gave the statement in regard to the re-distribution as it was first made by the Premier, without noticing the changes that were afterwards made in it. In consequence of this the Usborne delegates were under the impression that their township belonged to Centre Huron. The most encouraging assurances were brought from both townships however, and the work was accordingly commenced. The candidates nominated were Sharp, Guest, Monteith, Sanderson, Davis, Leversage, Johnson, Kidd and Dr. Harrison. Each of the aspirants made a short speech, in which with one consent they agreed to support the candidate chosen by the convention with all their might. All the names were then withdrawn except those of Messrs. Sharp, Guest and Leversage. After a few ballots it was decided beyond all cavil that T. B. Guest, Esq., was the strongest man, and his selection was made unanimous. Mr. Guest thanked the delegates for the honor they had conferred on him, and promised to lead them to victory. He thought that without taking a too sanguine view of the case there was a reasonable ground to feel confident that the party was strong enough to elect its man, and the unanimity of the meeting convinced him that he would not be leading a forlorn hope. The most hopeful and enthusiastic meeting ever held in South Perth then passed a resolution approving the course of the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in regard to the National Policy, the Pacific and the Redistribution of Parliamentary seats.—*Herald.*

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Ottawa, Mag 9.—The Order-in-Council passed yesterday divides the North-west Territory into four districts as follows:—Assiniboia, containing 95,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary; on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba; on the north by the ninth correction line of the Dominion lands system of surveys, near the 52nd parallel; on the west by a line dividing the 10th and 11th ranges of townships numbered from the fourth initial meridian of the Dominion lands system. Saskatchewan, containing 114,000 square miles, is bounded on the north by Assiniboia and Manitoba; on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River; on the north by the 18th correction line system of surveys, and on the western by a continuation northward of the boundary of Assiniboia. Alberta, about 100,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary; on the east by the Assiniboia and the Saskatchewan; on the west by British Columbia, and on the north by the 14th correction line, near the 55th parallel. Athabasca, containing about 122,000 square miles, is bounded on the north by Alberta; on the west by British Columbia; on the east by a line between the 10th and 11th range of townships already mentioned until it intersects Athabasca River; then by that river and Athabasca Lake and Slave Lake to the 32nd correction line, which forms the northern boundary of districts and is near the 6th parallel. Saskatchewan District includes nearly the whole main Saskatchewan and part of South Saskatchewan, and contains such well-known places as Battleford, Carleton, Prince Albert. The forks of Saskatchewan, where the Press Colonization Co. is located, is almost exactly in the centre of the district, and would afford a magnificent site for the capital of the district. Assiniboia includes the Qu'Apple, South Saskatchewan, and Souris Rivers, and contains Fort Pelly, Fort Ellis, Touchwood Hills, etc. Alberta includes the Battle, Bow and Belly River countries, and Athabasca taken in the celebrated Peace River district.

DOUBLE ASSASSINATION.

Brutal Murder of Lord Cavendish, the New Irish Secretary.

UNDER-SECRETARY BURKE ALSO A VICTIM.

THE MURDERERS ESCAPE.

Universal Horror at the Dead.

DUBLIN, May 7.—The most horrible tragedy which has characterized an agitation in connection with which deeds of blood have unfortunately been numerous occurred here yesterday evening when Lord Frederick Cavendish, the recently appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Haviland Burke, Under Secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix Park. The deed was all the more startling and unexpected on account of the enthusiastic reception extended to the Government's conciliation policy and the cordial welcome which greeted Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant, on his arrival yesterday morning. The day was one of general rejoicing. Business was largely suspended and the prominent buildings gayly decorated with flags. Immense crowds filled the streets through which the Lord Lieutenant was expected to pass. The temper of the people seemed to promise the most favourable results for the new departure. On every side were heard expressions of satisfaction with the change, and men who had hitherto been prominent opponents of the Government were loud in their congratulations on the altered aspect of affairs. When Earl Spencer, accompanied by Lord Frederick Cavendish, arrived by special train at Westland Grove they were met by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented a congratulatory address specially referring to the satisfactory change in the feelings of the people towards the Government consequent upon the new *regime*. Earl Spencer made an appropriate reply, and his demeanour was eminently calculated to make a favourable impression. He was loudly cheered by the crowd which thronged the streets, and at College Green, where a dense mass of people had assembled, the enthusiasm reached its clamix, and the people displayed every mark of heartfelt gratification. His progress along Dame-street to the Castle was characterized by similar demonstrations.

THE CEREMONY OF INSTALLATION

took place in the afternoon at the Castle in presence of a brilliant gathering. The auspicious inauguration of the new era was the theme of general comment and congratulation. A terrible revulsion of feeling, however, came with the announcement this evening of the assassination under circumstances of peculiar horror of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The news spread like wildfire through the city, and created everywhere the utmost consternation, horror and indignation. It was long before the details were generally known, and the most contradictory rumours obtained currency. It was stated on the streets that Earl Spencer had fallen a victim. The people flocked to the scene of the tragedy in Phœnix Park by thousands, but the police prevented all approach. The excitement, as may be supposed, was intense when the actual facts became known. It appears that after the installation ceremony Lord Frederick Cavendish and Earl Spencer remained at Dublin Castle engaged in the transaction of official business until six o'clock in the evening, when each drove to his respective residence to dinner. After dinner Lord Frederick Cavendish set out for a walk in the Phœnix Park. Here he was overtaken by Mr. Burke, who had just left the Castle and had taken a car at the Park gate. On recognizing Lord Frederick he alighted from the car, joined him in his walk, and dismissed the driver who returned to the city.

Shortly afterwards, the time being about ten minutes past seven o'clock, a car drove rapidly up, stopping close to the pedestrians, and four men alighted who wore slouched hats pulled down well over their foreheads. They rushed simultaneously upon Lord Frederick and Mr. Burke and

ATTACKED THEM WITH KNIVES

at close quarters. The Under-Secretary was apparently the principal object of their vengeance, but Lord Frederick coming to his rescue the assailants turned furiously upon him. The struggle was a very short one, as though both victims fought bravely for their lives they were entirely unarmed as well as outnumbered. Mr. Burke was stabbed several times near the region of the heart and his throat cut from ear to ear. Lord Cavendish was separated some distance from his companion in the melee and sustained a number of terrible wounds about the upper part of the body. The murderers having completed their bloody work, remounted their car and drove off rapidly, leaving the Park by the Chapelizod Gate. It is supposed that the whole affair was over in a minute. There were few people in the neighbourhood at the time, and as the tragedy occurred in the dusk of the evening it attracted no attention. The only witness so far secured who actually saw the murder is a boy named Jacob, who states that while birdnesting in the park he saw about 200 yards from where he was, and close to the road, a group of men apparently wrestling. As he thought they were roughs he paid no attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground, and four others jump on a car and drive off towards Chapelizod gate. He is unable to give any description by which the murderers can be identified.

THE BODIES LAY ON THE GROUND

as they were left by the assassins for some time before anyone was aware of the deed. They were first discovered by a young gentleman named Maguire and a friend who were bicycling through the Park. They had passed Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke a short time previous, when on their way along the main road, and on returning were horrified to find them lying prostrate upon the ground, each in a pool of blood. The Chief Secretary lay in the centre of the roadway, and Mr. Burke some twelve paces distant on the pathway. They at once proceeded to the Park gate, about half a mile distant, and informed the police, a strong detachment of whom immediately proceeded to the spot and conveyed the bodies to Madame Stephen's Hospital. They presented a ghastly and sickening appearance. Mr. Burke's wounds must have been almost instantly fatal. His clothing was completely saturated with blood from the hideous gash in his throat. His clothing and gloves had been badly torn and cut in the struggle. It is stated that life was not quite extinct when Lord Frederick was discovered, as a slight motion of the lips was noticed, as though he wished to speak, but no further sign of life was apparent, and when the medical men made an examination of the body he was quite dead. It was found that his left arm was broken in addition to being horribly cut, he having evidently attempted to ward off the stabs with it. He had received several wounds in the chest, in particular one deep stab through the right lung. In fact both bodies displayed several wounds, any one of which must have been fatal. The money, jewellery, and watches of the victims were found on their bodies untouched, showing plainly that plunder was not the motive of the crime.

SEARCHING FOR A CLUE.

The police at once set to work to discover if possible some clue to the murderers. Every spot in the neighborhood of the scene of the crime was searched in the hope that some trace had been left by which they could be identified, but in vain. It was thought advisable to detain the boy Jacob as well as the two young bicycle-riders who had notified the police. A strong cordon of police kept the crowd, which every minute increased in numbers, away from the vicinity. Every quarter of the city was scoured in the hope of securing the murderers. A guard of police was placed around the hospital, no one being allowed to enter, and a strong military guard was set at the Vice-Regal lodge.

THE FIRST WILD REPORT

of the murder stated that the victims had been shot, but the examination of the bodies disclosed no wounds of this nature, and it is almost certain that no shots were fired. When once the bodies were discovered the news spread very rapidly. Lord Spencer and the Vice-Regal party were just sitting down to dinner when the melancholy intelligence was conveyed to them. Some members of the household who were at the Gaiety Theatre were at once sent for, and their sudden departure shortly after the commencement of the performance created considerable surprise. When the cause was known the sensation of horror was so intense that the performance was cut short. At the hotels, clubs, and principal places of resort large throngs assembled eager to learn the particulars of the crime, and the feeling of people of all classes was that of strong indignation and horror. Telegrams were sent at once to all police stations in Ireland and Great Britain giving information of the crime in order to prevent the escape of the murderers. Lord Spencer is prostrated with grief and horror.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH.

Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish although comparatively a young man in years was an active Liberal, and for the son of an extensive landowning peer held fairly advanced views. He was the second son of the 7th Duke of Devonshire by lady Blanche, 4th daughter of the 6th Earl of Carlisle. He was born at Compton Place, Eastbourne, in 1836, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married in 1864, the Hon. Lucy Caroline, 2nd daughter of the 4th Baron Lytteltor. His life was largely an official one. He was private secretary to Lord Granville from 1859 till 1864, and held the same relation to Mr. Gladstone from July, 1872, to August, 1873, when he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and held the position till February, 1874, when the Government resigned. On the advent of the Liberals to power he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in April, 1880. He sat for the north-west riding of Yorkshire since July, 1865, and was elected at the last general elections by 3,678 majority over the first Conservative candidate. In politics Dod describes him as "a Liberal, in favor of the "'total' abolition of church rates and complete religious liberty." His Lordship's career has been a distinguished one, and calculated to give him a vast amount or departmental knowledge and training. That he was selected for the position which so well known a statesman as Mr. Foster failed to successfully fill is an indictation of the high esteem in which he must have been held by his leader and colleagues. His Lordship owned no land of any extent in his own name, but the Devonshire family, as represented by the present Duke, are large landholders not only in England but in Ireland. The Duke of Devonshire holds 32,776 acres in the county of Cork, 3 acres in the county of Tipperary, and 27,540 acres in the county of Waterford, representing an aggregate rent roll of £31,698 per annum. His appointment to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland last week was not received with satisfaction either from friend or opponent, as it was regarded as an indication that the Whig influence in the present Imperial Cabinet was still supreme. On Saturday last, however, midst the customary ceremonies at Dublin he was sworn in.

MR. BURKE.

Mr. Burke, who succeeded Sir Thomas Lascom as Under-Secretary for Ireland some twenty years ago, was born on May 29, 1829, and was a son of the late William Burke, of Knocknagur, County Galway. He was heir presumptive to Sir John Lionel Burke, Bart. One of his brothers, the Rev. W. Burke, now heir-presumptive of the title, is a priest of the Roman Church. Another, Theobald Herbert, is a Major in the 18th Foot, and served with distinction in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. The family of Burke settled in Ireland under Strongbow, and formerly possessed princely estates in Mayo. Mr. Burke was Under-Secretary for Ireland during the *regime* of the Marquis of Hartington, eldest brother of the late Chief Secretary.

THE THEORIES OF THE MURDER

are numerous, but very conflicting. The report is current that during the day the police were watching a car driving through the city with the number painted out, and four suspicious looking men on it. Some of the detectives have a theory that the murderers came over from England, and that Lord Frederick was deliberately the object of their attack. Another theory is that Mr. Burke, who was the chief instigator of Mr. Forster's policy, and a very obnoxious party to the Nationalists, was the primary victim. All theories agreed that Lord Frederick lost his life in trying to defend Mr. Burke. It is remarked that Lord Frederick was very unwilling to come to Ireland with Earl Spencer. He wished to remain in London a few days longer, but was urged to come at once to Ireland, where a great mass of official work was awaiting him. Last night at eleven o'clock a long message to the deceased lord was received from a meeting of his constituents at Keighley, in Yorkshire, stating that they had passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him and the Government, and would return him in triumph over his Conservative opponent.

A REWARD OFFERED.

This morning the Lord-Lieutenant was in counsel with his remaining advisers in the viceregal lodge, which is in direct telegraphic communiaction with the Prime Minister's residence in London. A subscription list has been opened in the Mansion House to offer a reward for the apprehension of the assassins.

A LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurriedly summoned meeting:—

"*To the people of Ireland:*

"On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck at our hopes another blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed, and with those who determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that an assassination such as has startled us almost to abandonment of hope for our country's future is deeply and religiously abhorrent to every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that amidst the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep detestation of its atrocity or deep sympathy with those whose hearts must be seared by it as the nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the unhappy lot of Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in the country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly, unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.

"CHARLES S. PARNELL,
"JOHN DILLON.
"M. DAVITT."

All the Irish members heard from concur in this declaration. Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given. Mr. Parnell has sent telegrams to the Mayors of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, suggesting that they immediately call a meeting of their respective corporations to denounce the crime.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

A meeting of Conservatives was held this afternoon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, and all the prominent members of the last Conservative Cabinet were present. Resolutions were passed expressing horror at the deed, sympathy with the Government, and the willingness of the Opposition to support the Government with their whole strength in coping with the murderous state of Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote doubted whether the Government would proclaim martial law, but if they did they might reckon on the support of the Conservatives.

THE FEELING OF PITY

for the relatives of the victims is very deep. All England and Scotland are profoundly moved. The Queen was the first to move by sending a telegram of condolence to Lady Frederick Cavendish and her family. In fact the united spmpathy of monarch and poeple has made as remarkable an impression as that evoked on the death of President Garfield. Whole columns of the morning papers are filled with the names of those who called to express sympathy with he relatives.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Mrs. Gladstone personally called on Lady Frederick this morning. She afterwards left for Chatsworth in order to be present when her husband's body is brought home. Mr. Gladstone was also among the callers on Lady Frederick for a short time. She is one of his eldest and dearest friends, as was her husband and her father. Both were much overcome during the touching interview. After she had left for Chatsworth a telegram from the Ladies' Land League was received at her residence, expressing the hope that she did not believe the Irish people had sunk so low as to murder one who had brought such a peace offering as this to Ireland.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Lords Earl Granville moved the adjournment. He delivered a eulogy on Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, he said, suffered a shocking death, but a glorious one, for he fell in the service of his country.

The Earl of Salisbury seconded the motion. He said he thought this was not an occasion for political observations; he had no doubt the course taken to-night would be only the prelude to stern and vigorous action.

Earl Cowper expressed his sense of the irreparable loss the country had sustained.

The Duke of Marlborough fully concurred in the sentiments expressed by Earl Cowper, and referred to the great services of Mr Burke.

Lord Carlingford spoke in a similar strain.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 8.—Every part of the House of Commons was crowded this afternoon. At 4.20 o'clock Mr. Gladstone arose, and, with great emotion and tremulous voice, moved the adjournment of the House. He said the blackness of the crime and the horror it excited throughout the entire kingdom was unparalleled. In the murder of Mr. Burke they had been robbed of one of the ablest, most upright, members of the Civil Service. But the hand of the assassin came nearer home, and one of the noblest of hearts ceased beating while full of hope and love for Ireland. "As far as the Government were concerned," said Mr. Gladstone, "all previous arrangements must be re-cast." He would on Thursday ask the House for leave to introduce a measure for the repression of crime in Ireland. He believed he would be assisted from all quarters of the House. On an early day he would introduce a measure dealing with the question of arrears of rents.

Sir Stafford Northcote seconded Mr. Gladstone's motion for adjournment. He promised that the Opposition would support the Government in measures for the repression of crime. He considered the occasion too sad for more than a passing tribute of respect to the deceased.

Mr Parnell expressed the detestation of all Irishmen for the crime. He believed it was committed to frustrate his cause. He did not deny that the Government might be compelled to take steps to restore order in Ireland. He was of opinion that the crime was the work of those to whom he had always been opposed.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Lowther eulogized Mr. Burke.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

THE ASSASSINS TRACED.

DUBLIN, May 9, 3 a.m.—Two men with a dray on Satuday evening, nearly came in contact with a red backed car, which was being driven furiously, and contained four men who can be identified. It is also reported on the best authority that a car containing four persons on Saturday night drove out of the Knockmaroon gate of Phœnix Park, in the direction of Lucan. The horse was covered with foam and dust. This corroborates the evidence at the inquest to-day. If the police can follow up this clue, there is some hope of capturing the murderers.

An American who visited the scene of the murder scrutinited the foot prints and distinctly recognized marks of the peculiar broad-toed boot commonly worn by Irish Americans.

THE FUNERAL.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Lord Cavendish's remains were conveyed on a gun carriage from the Viceregal Lodge to the wharf this evening, and placed on a steamer for transportation to England. Dragoons accompanied the remains, and all along the route the procession was received with evidences of sympathy by immense crowds. The whole Cabinet will be present at Lord Cavendish's funeral.

A REWARD

of £10,000 has been offered by Government for information as to the murderers, sufficient to lead to their conviction, the infomation to be afforded within three months. They also offer £1,000 for private information. They also promise a free pardon and the protection of the Crown in any part of the Queen's Dominions to any persons other than the principals who shall give the necessary information.

THE MYSTERIOUS CAR

on which the murderers rode, and which was supposed to have been seen shortly afterwards going at a furious pace westward, has been traced to Leixlip, about ten miles off to the north-west of Dublin. Here the supposed assassins alighted and had drinks all round. Their appearance was of men in a state of intense anxiety, and as soon as they had refreshed themselves they again drove furiously off. It has since been still further traced back to Inchicore, a little to the south-west of Dublin—a stopping place on the Great Southern and Western line, thence it was seen pursuing the same course towards Naas. There all traces are lost, and it is supposed that the men took the up train at Celbridge, getting back to Dublin at about 10 o'clock at night. Officers are dragging the river in the neighborhood of Chapelizod in the hope of coming on the assassins' weapons.

THE LATEST.

Several arrests have been made of parties suspected of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. They are not, however, considered important. Earl Spencer returns to Dublin, and the Under-Secretaryship has been filled by Mr. Blake, one of the special magistrates appointed by Mr. Forster. Mr. Otto Trevelyan has been appointed successor to Lord Cavendish.

The arrests thus far include Clooman, the supposed car driver, who was captured in Tuam, and the man Harris, *alias* price, taken at Tipperary. A young man has also been taken charge of by the police at Southport. He claims to have been offered one hundred pounds to take part in the murder, and says he is able to place his hand on the assassins. Little credence, however, is placed in his tale.

PERTH SPRING ASSIZES.

Mr Justice Burton addressed the grand jury, and spoke favorably of an act passed whereby parties to a suit might testify in their own behalf. Although it met with a good deal of opposition at the time, he was certain there were none who would like to go back to the old system; and now the Dominion Parliament had in connection an Act, which, if it became law, would permit criminals to testify in their own defence. He was of the opinion that although there might arise instances where hardened criminals would tell a plausible story, yet on the whole it would prove satisfactory. The Legislature had done away with the disabilities under which Agnostics labored, making provision for those who had no religious belief, in giving evidence in courts of law in civil actions. This, he thought, would only be doing justice to a number of our fellow citizens who had been debarred from this privilege in the past.

The first case called was Smith *vs* Kennedy, damages being laid at $500. Chas. Smith, husband of Mrs. Smith, of St. Marys, is addicted to the cup that inebriates, she having notice served upon all the liquor dealers forbidding them to give strong drink to her husband. Kennedy disregarded the notiae. Verdict for plaintiff and $20 damages. W. C. Moscrip for plaintiff; Mr. Idington, Q. C., and A. G. McMillan for defendant.

Edger *vs* Magee.—This was an action to recover amountof some promissory notes which had been running for a series of years and had been several times renewed. Judgment reserved. R. Smith, Q. C., for plaintiff; Mr. Magee (London) for defendant.

In their presentment the grand jury—G. Leversage, foreman—urged the propriety of bringing before the proper authorities the desirability of reducing the number of grand jurors to 13 for the purpose of lessening the expense of the administration of justice, and doing away with the inconvenience to the members of the jury at a busy season, without interfering with the ends of justice. The jail was found clean and in good order, and it was considered that every provision was made for the safety and welfare of the inmates.

Switzer *vs.* Hamilton Loan & Benevolent Society. The plaintiff bought a farm in Nissouri from the defendants, and the title as he alleged proving defective, he sued them for the value of the improvements he had made on the place. Judgment reserved, R. Smith, Q. C., for plamtiff; Mr. Crerar, Hamilton, for defendants.

Perjury.—The Queen *vs.* H. Rae—A true bill was found against Rae at a former assize, but the case was not then tried. The alleged perjury was in connection with a deed, Rae having, it was said sworn it was read in presence of certain parties who deny that it was so read. A verdict of not guilty was rendered. Warren Rock, Q. C., defended the accused.

The Queen *vs.* Caulfield, forgery, accused was acquitted. R. Smith, Q. C., for the defence.

NORTH-WEST NOTES.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.—Winnipeg, May 8.—The break in the line between St. Vincent and Emerson caused by the floods has now been repaired, and trains passed over it last night. The forwarding of passengers and freight has been resumed, and special arrangements made to clear off the accumulation of cars. Three hundred cars of freight have been taken into Winnipeg to-day, and two hundred and fifty will follow daily until the block is relieved.

THE FLOODS.—The river has risen three inches, but is again stationary. Louise Bridge has been ballasted, and is considered safe. A temporary track is laid between St. Vincent and Emerson. Sixty cars of freight have been brought through. The new fire engines will have precedence of all freight.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—Seeding is well through with in the Portage district. Other districts report agricultural operations well advanced.

SUSPECTED FIREBUGS.—McArthy, the suspected firebug, was examined and remanded to-day. He is in the strongest portion of the Provincial Prison for fear of an attempt to lynch him. At one time to-day it was thought not improbable that the gaol might be visited by vigilants, but there is no apprehension now. I saw him in prison, but though he heard of his danger he was "devil-may-care" in swaggering into his cell. During the night there was one false alarm of fire. To-day a package of firewood saturated with kerosene, was found deposited against the Queen's Hotel.

MILVERTON.

The pupils of U. S. S. No. 1, Mornington and Elma, and the pupils of Milverton school played a friendly game of base ball on Saturday, the 6th inst., which resulted in a victory for the Milverton club.

An outbreak of smallpox is reported at Windsor, Ont. Seventeen persons are down with the disease.

The murdered Secretary, Lord Cavendish, has two relatives in Ottawa. The one is Lord Lorne, the other Lieut. Bagot, of the Vice-Regal staff.

THE *Canada Health Journal* is again to hand. This sanitary magazine contains much useful information in the direction of promoting health. It is edited by Dr. Edward Playter, Toronto, and is published monthly.

Two sons of Mr. William Harris, of Walpole, who lately went to Manitoda and took up land, met with a sad experience a few days ago. While shooting muskrats one of the brothers accidentally shot the other, killing him instantly.

Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, it would appear from a statement made by him, is of the impression that national interests will be benefitted by the carrying out of fusion. He indicates a peace policy so far as American roads are concerned.

On Friday last Robert McDowell was arrested by the Palmerston constable upon a charge of robbing a man named McDonald of that place the night previous. McDowell was taken to Palmerston for trial, land on Tuesday was committed by a bench of magistrates to Guelph gaol to stand his trial.

On the 13th of June the 28th Perth Battalion, the 28th Middlesex Battalion, the 29th Waterloo Battalion, the 30th Wellington Battalion, the 33rd Huron Battalion, the Wellington Provisional Brigade of Artillery, the Guelph and London Field Batteries, and Kingsville and St. Thomas troops of cavalry go into camp on Carling's Farm, London, for their annual training.

Mary Cathcart has been sentenced to imprisonement for life in Massachusetts for selling rum without a license. At least such will perhaps be her punishment unless the Legislature should pass a pending bill to release her. She was sent to jail for six months, and additionally condemned to pay the costs of prosecution. She had no money. The statute formerly provided that in such cases three months more of durance shauld satisfy the sentence, and then on the report by the Sheriff to a Justice, the prisoner should be discharged. But in a revision the latter provision was accidentally omitted. Hence there is no present authority for letting Mary out.

Fruits of Canada, Raspberry and Strawberry Jelly in 3 and 5 lb. pails, also by the lb. at J. S. Gee's.

THE Great Western Ry. special Manitoba trains leaving Listowel every Wednesday appear to be the most popular route, as everyone writes back to their friends,—"when you come, go by the Great Western, as it is quickest, best accommodation, no delays, &c."

One day last week a man named John Charlebois, accompanied by two of his children, attmpted to cross a lake in the Gatineau lumber district. The ice being in a bad condition Charlebois went through. The children, aged seven and eleven years, bravely came to his rescue, and made a desperate effort to save their father from a watery grave. Unfortunately, however, they were unsuccessful, and the ice giving way beneath them all three perished.

Hot tea and coffee lunches served at all hours at G. T. Huber's confectionery and oyster parlor—one door west of Bricker's

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

NOTICE.—Owing to the bad state of the roads and the dullness of business, I have postponed the drawing of prizes until the first day of June next, when those holding tickets will not loose their chance of drawing a prize. I would also say to those who wish to purchase tea of the best quality, come along and give us a trial—over $250 worth of tea sold the last month, giving entire satisfaction.

Buy your tea at the Queen's Grocery, and get a ticket—prizes sure to be given. As there are some individuals who through jealousy are capable of doing anything to injure other men in business, I would just say to those who hold tickets, that if the prizes are not distributed, you are invited to come along and get your money back. This is a sufficient guarantee that we don't mean to humbug the public.

W. J. STEWART,
The Queen's Grocery.

In gardens poisonous plants are declared by the Gardeners' Magazine to be few in number; and of no great value for decorative purposes. A very large proportion of the flowers that are in highest repute for beauty, such as the rose, dahlia, pelargonium, begonia, wallflower, stock, carnation, and primula, are altogether harmless, although for the most part of no value whatever as articles of food. But as there are so many decorative plants that will not injure, even if eaten, it is easy to exclude from the garden a certain few that are noxious, and that have sometimes been associated with sad fatalities. The rooting out of the blue aconite or monkshood, the root of which contains a virulent poison, and has yet been many times served on the table as horseradish, is therefore recommended.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Is at the head of the list for all purposes of a family medicine. It is used with unprecedented cuccess, both internally and externally. It cures sore throat, burns, scalds, frost bites; relieves, and often cures asthma.

A Reliable Fact.

It is an established fact that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, bronchitis, and all troubles arising from neglected colds. Price 25 cents.

What to Study,

Pope, the poetical philosopher said, "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of mans tudied. If the people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense remedy like Burdock Blood Bitters. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

Going to His Grave.

There he goes again direct to a saloon and pours down another heavy draught of strong drink, not so much because his appetite demands it, but for the artificial buoyancy it produces—the after-effects of which leave him more miserable than before; it is this dreadful practice that is daily sending thousands to their graves. A remedy for all this is found in the true friend of temperance—the best and purest of all medicines—Electric Bitters. Sold by J. H. Michener at 50 cents.

The Electric Light.

Superceding as it does all other modes of illumination, and rivalled only by the glorious sunshine, will not be hailed with greater joy by mankind, than is Burdock Blood Bitters, which is as far superior to all other blood purifiers and tonics as the electric light is superior to the old fashioned tallow dip. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula, and all foul humors and impurities of the blood.

Beware of Them.

A good article that has achieved success, and attained a worldwide reputation by its true merits and wonderful results, is always imitated. Such is the case with Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds. Already unprincipled parties are endeavoring to delude an unsuspecting public by offering imitations of this most fortunate discovery. Do not be deceived, but insist on having the true remedy, and no other. Trial bottles free at Michener's Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine.

Sure cure for a cough.

The most reliable remedy for a cough or cold, asthma, shortness of breath, sore throat, weak lungs and all bronchial troubles, is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25 cents.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies, if the directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments, which are suited to all ages and conditions, and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

Bocklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. The Save is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Michener

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family ready for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine—the great brain and nerve food, will restore lost nature to young, middle-aged and old. Life is too short to waste away. Read the advertisement in another column, and if you are afflicted make no delay in procuring the cheapest and best medicine ever sold. Sold in Listowel by J. A. Hacking.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.—4y.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—In Peel, on the 29th April, the wife of Mr. Matthew Wilson, of a daughter.

STRACHAN—At Millbank, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Samuel Strachan, of a daughter.

WADE—In Brussels, on the 30th April, the wife of E. E. Wade Esq., Barrister, of a son.

JOHNSTON—In Elma, on the 6th inst., the wife of Joseph Johnson of a son.

BINNING—In Listowel, on the 29th ult., the wife of William Binning of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MONTGOMERY—WARREL—On May 3rd, 1882, by the Rev. G. A. Mitchell, B. A., at the Methodist Parsonage, Harriston, Mr. Alex Montgomery, of Orange Hill, township of Howick, to Miss Joanna, daughter of Mr. Jas. Warrel, of the same place.

DEATHS.

WILSON—In Peel, on the 5th inst., Elizabeth Adeline, wife of Mr. Matthew Wilson, and eldest daughter of Mr. Aaron Kells, of Peel, aged 27 years.

SCHROEDER—At Stratford, on the 1st inst., Mr. Robert Schroeder, aged 45 years, 8 months and 22 days.

DAVIDSON—At the residence of his son-in-law Mr. Alex Stewart, Mornington, on the 25th ult., Mr. John Davidson, aged 70 years and 1 month.

HAGARTY—In Logan, on the 26th ult., the daughter of Mr. John Hagarty, 12th concession, aged about 3 years.

AUSTINE—In Logan, on the 23rd ult., Rickie, wife of Mr. Wm. Austine, aged 26 years and 6 months.

EATON.—In Howick, on Wednesday, May 3rd,