THE HURON SIGNAL

is published every Friday Morning, by Mc GILLICUDDY BROS., at their Office, North St (off the Square)

GODERICH, ONTARIO.

And is despatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and trains.

By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country, and is one of the raciest, newsiest and most reliable journals in Ontario possessing, as it does, the fore-going essentials and being in addition to the above, a first-class family and fireside paper—it is therefore a most *desirable advertising medium.*

TERMS.—$1.50 in advance, postage pre-paid by publishers; $1.75, if paid before six months $2.00 if not so paid. This rule will be strictly enforced.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly, half-yearly and quarterly contracts at reduced rates.

JOB PRINTING.—We have also a first-class jobbing department in connection, and possessing the most complete out-fit and best facilities for turning out work in Goderich, are prepared to do business in that line at prices that cannot be beaten, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—*Terms Cash*

FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1883.

The Orangemen of this section are becoming reconciled to the fate of the Orange Bill.

THE attempts of the committee of the House at Ottawa to lick the proposed Dominion license bill into shape is laughable in the extreme. The bantling promises to be a greater satire politically, than was "Gynx's Baby" socially.

GENERAL Butt-Hewson had Sir John Macdonald served for perjury on Monday last, in Toronto. The affair is looked upon by all parties as a bit of petty spleen on the part of the redoubtable general who failed to get his "thirty pieces of silver" from the present Premier after the success of the Tory party in 1878.

ALL over the County of Huron, efforts have been put forth to raise funds to decorate the 33rd Batt. with helmets instead of the abominable and unsightly forage caps. The idea of giving the boys decent head gear is a good one, but, isn't it about time the Minister of Militia took the matter up, and put a respectable hat upon the head of every Canadian volunteer.

THE striking shoemakers of Goderich, in their memorial to their employers asking for an increase of wages, claim that they were driven to that position "*in consequence of the great increase in the cost of the general necessaries of life.*" As the leading spirits of the strike are Conservatives, it would seem that the Tilley tariff must be grinding hard on those industrious artizans.

AN account of the doings of the delegation from Goderich to Ottawa, on the abolition of the harbor dues, will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that the Minister of Marine has given no decided opinion as yet, but has stated that he will take the matter into consideration. If the harbor dues are removed, and the Government continues to hold itself responsible for necessary repairs on the docks, the towns will be much benefitted.

BY a cablegram from London, dated April 23rd, the Canadian people are informed that twelve hundred persons in Galway have applied to the Government for assistance to enable them to reach America, and that three hundred have just sailed for Canada. Col. Terwhytt, the would-be exclusive, who sits for Simcoe in the Commons, will have to put on his war paint at once. His whoop, "No Irish need apply," has evidently been drowned crossing the Atlantic.

THE *Evening Canadian*, of Toronto, which poses as the champion of the Conservative section of the Ontario Roman Catholics, has of late had occasion to criticise Mr. John J. Hawkins, the gentleman who fills the seat for Bothwell in the Dominion House. Mr. Hawkins has undertaken to read the *Canadian* out of the party therefor, and the latter rises to demur in a most vigorous fashion. In a leading article in the *Canadian* of April 24th, we observe that J. J. H. is referred to as "the silver-tongued Grand River rearer;" as the man who years ago "went up to Glencoe to denounce Sir John A. Macdonald, then under a cloud, as little better than a thief;" that Mr. Hawkins after being allowed to come back into the Tory fold, "became deluded into the belief that instead of belonging to the great Conservative party, the party belonged to him;" that although Mr. Hawkins has managed to get into Parliament, "like the famous fly in amber, the puzzle is how he got there." The *Canadian* then goes on to show that it had good and sufficient reasons for not falling down and worshipping Mr. John Joseph Hawkins, and clenches its contention by declaring, "We had before our eyes the punishment of the Israelites who fell down before a golden calf, and declined to prostrate ourselves before a brazen animal of that ilk." Further on the editor of the *Canadian* says, "we were in it (the Conservative party) when he (Hawkins) was out of it, and should misfortune overtake it again, we may yet live to see his vacant chair." All of which goes to prove that the *pro tem* member for Bothwell is having a warm time all around, and is just now in a position to cry aloud, "Save me from my friends."

IT now turns out that Peter Tynan, the Number One of the Invincibles in Ireland, began life as a newspaper boy in Dublin, and afterwards went down the grade and became a commercial traveller. After that his descent was rapid, until he became Number One of the Invincibles. If he had stuck to the newspaper business he might be now a man of no particular notoriety, and the chances of his dying peacably in his own bed—of starvation—would have been as good as those of any other man in the business. As it is now, if Peter Tynan is caught, he is likely to be elevated above his fellows. The British detective force are busily engaged looking after Number One—and so is Peter.

MR. MOWAT'S majority can now be estimated with considerable accuracy, and looks more favorable for the little Premier than it did just after the election. His majority will be fully as large, if not larger, than after the election of 1879. The Hamilton *Tribune*, (Independent) says:—"It is undeniable that the Opposition out-look in the Ontario Legislature is not as bright as it was a few weeks since. With the Muskoka election it appears to have spent its force. Instead of the Opposition winning over the Independents there are now two declarations of Independents becoming Ministerialists. Mr. Gillies, of North Bruce, declared his adherence to the Mowat Administration nearly a month ago; and Mr. Hart, who was largely elected in Prince Edward by Conservative votes, has since gone over to the Ministerialists, and the Reform petition against his return has been dropped. This makes Mr. Mowat's majority ten, with Algoma to hear from; and the Opposition will have to look longingly for four years longer towards the treasury benches."

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Made to Represent a Lump of Coal—O. Donovan Rossa Wanted in England.

New York, April 22.—Two infernal machines are in the possession of Consul-General Pierrepoint Edwards, one of which was captured only a short time ago, and which is regarded as most important. It resembles a lump of coal about 18 pounds in weight. From one side a heavy screw projects for an inch. The substance is of iron, but the covering is of black gauze of a deadened colour, and gives it the dead black of coal. Mr. Edward refuses to say in what way he became possessed of the machine, says it was manufactured here, and that others of the kind were also manufactured—where or by whom he refuses to say. It contains a liquid explosive, and at the consulate it is said that the pattern of the bomb has been improved since the present specimen was procured. The startling part of the story is best told in the words used by the Consul-General, who says:—"These bombs were to have been mixed with coal and placed in the coal bunkers of British steamships. Falling heavily on the head of the screw or being thrown into the fire by the stokers, they were intended to be powerful enough to sink any ship."

The *World's* London special says:—The authorities anticipate confidently that the disclosures yet to be made will justify them in preferring a formal request for the extradition of O'Donovan Rossa.

Port Albert.

Messrs. Thos. H. Hawkins, Henry Hawkins, and David F. Courtnay, left on Wednesday for Manitoba, where they intend, should they receive a favorable impression of that country, to reside permanently. They have the best wishes of their many friends and acquaintantances.

AGRICULTURAL.—There has been but very little ploughing, or other preparation for seeding, done in this locality, as yet, the ground being very wet, and altogether unfit for cultivation. Farmers are not in the best of spirits.

Mr. Geo. Currells' general purpose stallion, Young King Tom, has been "taking the cake," or at least quite a number of the prizes, which have been distributed at the various shows throughout the county. Well deserved.

Colborne.

The boiling kettles at nearly every house naturally suggest many ideas to one's mind, but after anxious enquiry as to whether the taffy is near ready? we discover to our chagrin that it is only the women folk "bilin sope."

The narrow minded, braggy buffoon who wrote the item last week about the "young man of the south end" never laid claim to even a fair share of common sense, and his breathings of last week show conclusively that his claims are not at all dishonest. We think a chapter of the "Fool's Paradise" every night might improve his morals, and it may be some consolation to him to know that the waters have to some extent abated from off the earth.

Attack on a Circus.

Dover, Del., April 22—O'Biens circus and menagerie exhibited here on Saturday and was attacked by the mob after the evening performance. The mob opened fire on the wagons being hauled to the depot for embarkation. Eight or ten circus employey were shot, some seriously. Charles Henderson, one of the proprietors, was shot in the eye and the head. One of the drivers was shot from a wagon. The police made no arrests. A committee of citizens waited upon the sheriff and requested him to restore order and call out the militia if necessary to suppress the outbreak. Several private residences and places of business were riddled with bullets. The mob was dissatisfied with the show. It is stated there is no hope of the recovery of Henderson.

THE HARBOR DUES.

The Case Submitted to Ottawa.

What the Deputation Said and Did—The Minister of Marine Promises to give the Question Consideration.

A deputation from Goderich consisting of Messrs. J. C. Detlor, F. W. Johnston, Seager, Jordan and Butler, accompanied by Mr. Lee, interviewed the Minister of Marine at Ottawa last week, with a view to the removal of the wharfage dues at Goderich harbor. Mr. Farrow, M. P., introduced the deputation.

Mr. Seager, addressing the Minister, pointed out that the construction of the piers and breakwater, and other Government works at the harbor, in making and sustaining it as a harbor of refuge, were done in the interests of the general public, and not of the town in particular, and no dues were imposed, or ever intended to be, in connection with these works. They were imposed solely with reference to the commercial dock, a small strip extending from the South pier to the G. T. elevator. In deciding as to the removal of the dues, the work on the harbor of refuge should be thrown out of consideration. The only revenue intended to be derived from the Government works at the harbor was by way of rent from lessees of the breakwater. The action of the Government in imposing the wharfage dues had dried up that source of revenue. He produced a statement showing that the rent from the breakwater had decreased from $1,000 per annum before the dues were imposed, to $150, in 1882. He also quoted returns showing that the wharfage dues had decreased from over $3,000 in 1879, to about $1,000 in 1882, a falling off of two-thirds is three years. He predicted that if the dues were continued all revenue to the Government both by way of rents and wharfage dues would soon become nearly, if not altogether, extinguished. From a Government standpoint alone, it was unwise to continue the dues. The better policy would be to foster the trade at the harbor—as trade increased, competition for the use of the breakwater would be greater, and it could be rented at a higher price. The Government in their own interest should discontinue the dues. They should also be discontinued in common justice to Goderich. They were destroying her trade. They entered with injurious effect into all the ramifications of the trade of the town. Vessels entering the harbor require supplies, repairs and outfit, and the men purchased clothing, &c. All branches of trade were affected by the decrease of business at the harbor in consequence of these dues. The salt interest was affected, as vessels bringing grain from Chicago and elsewhere, would take return cargoes of salt. The laboring classes were affected. Before the dues were put on laboring men found employment handling freight at the docks, but now they had been compelled to go elsewhere to find employment. Their empty cottages dotted our suburbs. The best evidence of the cause of this was the steady decrease of the trade of the harbor since the dues had been imposed. The statements already produced shewed this. He had letters from parties who had formerly carried their grain, &c., *via* Goderich, showing that they had been compelled to take it to Point Edward, as the Grand Trunk refused to carry it to Goderich, and insisted on taking it to Point Edward, where the docks were free. The Grand Trunk railway, had stated that the dues were the cause of this, but had promised, if the fees were removed to give Goderich a fair share of its business. The imposition of the dues, small in themselves, but aggregating a considerable amount to large dealers, and harrassing in their nature, was diverting the lumber and grain trade from our harbor to neighboring ports. The people of Goderich were deeply in earnest in this matter and had sent a strong deputation to urge it upon the Government, and he and the people of Goderich appealed, with confidence to the Government to discontinue the dues, not only as an act of justice to Goderich, but, as being wise and expedient in the public interests. He also pointed out that the Government had only expended about $10,000 on these docks, and had collected over $11,000 in dues, being more than they expended, while the town had contributed $10,000 and received no return whatever.

Mr. Johnston said that these dues were destroying the trade at Goderich harbor, and should be done away with. They affected the salt interest, as they were in effect a tax on salt exported. They affected the big mill at the harbor, owned by Messrs. Oglvie & Hutchison, which had been a great benefit to our town. The dues affected the laboring men who were formerly able to work in the woods in winter, and during the summer found employment at the docks; but these men had to leave because there was no employment. Better for the Government to withdraw the dues and adopt a policy by which the rents from the breakwater would be increased. The beach on the west side of the harbor was being fitted up for use, but there would be no one to rent it as long as these dues were imposed. No additional expense to the Government would be incurred by a removal of the dues, as the rents could be collected by the collector of customs. The dues were driving trade from Goderich harbor, and should be discontinued.

Mr. Detlor said that in consequence of the falling off of trade under the influence of the wharfage dues some of our warehouses, where a large business had formerly been done, remained closed, there being so little business. He himself owned one of them. Mr. Lee was also a warehouseman at the dock. He himself and several of the other delegates were merchants in Goderich, and were in a good position to know what effect the dues had upon the trade of the town, which depended greatly upon the lake trade. The trade which used to be done at Goderich was now being carried to Sarnia. It was now a fight between Goderich and Sarnia and the Government should put us on an equal footing. For instance, furniture and agricultural implements were now shipped by all rail route, or by way of Sarnia instead of as formerly by way of Goderich. The Grand Trunk Company had, as a result of the imposition of the dues, favored other ports, and taken away their stan from the elevator at Goderich, so that vessels were unable to land or unload at the railway elevator there. The Government rented the breakwater, and it was an apparent inconsistency to impose dues on the lessees using the property for which they paid rent to Government. As a matter of fact the Messrs. Ogilvie had, in consequence of these dues, shipped their grain to a large extent by way of Collingwood, instead of Goderich as formerly.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie accompanied the deputation, and as one of the owners of the large mills at the harbor, explained the injurious effect of the wharfage dues upon their business. They had a large sum of money invested there in these mills, and the dues operated very unfairly to them. He explained the circumstances under which, as he had understood it, the dues came to be imposed, and urged very strongly their removal.

Mr. Lee explained that the Government works at the harbor had not helped Goderich in a commercial sense, as it was formerly a safer harbor inside than it is now. He also explained how these dues operated in Chicago and elsewhere in deterring vessel men from carrying freights to Goderich, preferring Sarnia. He urged that the matter should be decided before the opening of navigation which was now at hand.

Mr. Jordan also strongly urged the Government to remove the dues as being antagonistic to the interests of all branches of trade in the town and harbor.

An informal discusion ensued, and a further interview was had on the following day, when the Minister of Marine expressed a favorable view of the matter, and promised to lay it before his colleagues, and communicate the result in a few days.

It was understood that Mr. Porteous, of the G. T. R., who was to have accompanied the delegation but was unavoidably detained, had written the Minister of Marine, stating that the reason the railway company was unwilling to bring freights *via* Goderich was because of the wharfage dues, but that if they were removed the G. T. R. would give Goderich harbor a fair share of its business.

SPECIAL SERMON.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

Anniversary Sermon by Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Manchester.

The anniversary sermon in connection with the Canadian Order of Foresters was preached in Knox church on Sunday morning last by Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Manchester, from John xv, 12:

"This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you."

The rev. speaker said few themes were more pleasing to dwell upon than Love. It was the noblest of passions, the most soothing of feelings in the individual, and the great cementer of nations at large. Love was the great essential in all true religion. It changed the barbarian and heathen to man-loving and God-loving people. It was the sum and substance of the decalogue—that great guide for the chosen of God. John the beloved, had said when his years were far spent and when his race was nearly run on earth, "Little children, love one another," and had repeated it again and again. When asked why he gave utterance to that sentiment in preference to all others, his reply was, "This is Christ's commandment, if ye keep it, all will be well." Christ had himself also said, "Love one another, as I have loved you." The first consideration that arose was: How had Christ loved us? But it would be vain to attempt to describe the love of Christ. Man was able to do many things and answer many questions in science and philosophy, but even the most gifted of humankind could reply when asked regarding Christ's love, that it passeth all understanding. The freeness of Christ's love was one of the most striking features, when we saw such glorious invitations as: "Ho! everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, come ye buy and eat; yea, come buy wine and milk without money, and without price;" and "The Spirit and the bride say, come, and let him that heareth say, come. And let him that is athirst come, and whosover will, let him take the water of life freely;" "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest;" "Him that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out;" and numerous other solicitations. There was nothing in man to merit such free offerings of eternal life. There was no soundness in humankind, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. Well might God say, "Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth." And the sainted Rutherford, writing on the subject of man's nothingness, had said, "Oh, that lumps of sin should get so great a love for nothing!" As the waters fell in drops of rain from heaven, to nourish and fructify the earth, so the love of Christ came down in bounteous showers upon all who believed, scattered though they might be between the ends of the earth; and as the mighty ocean, which despite evaporation, always remained full, so it was with the fullness of God's love, which always remained plenteous, though ever giving. The fullness of God's love could be to some extent comprehended by thinking of the many temporal blessings enjoyed, and then thinking of the spiritual blessings, one of the greatest of which was being joint heirs with Christ. The love of Christ is tender, and all were watched over attentively. He takes up the lambs in His bosom and leadeth the flock; "The bruised reed will He not break, nor quench the smoking flax;" "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about His people from henceforth, even for ever;" "God is our refuge and our strength;" "The Lord God is a sun and a shield. The Lord will give grace and glory, and no good thing will he withold from them that walk uprightly." The costliness of Christ's love was another great consideration. It cost Him much; for before we could be benefitted He had to leave His father, take our nature upon Him, and suffer in our place and stead. Many present had perhaps heard of the case of the shipwrecked mariners in the crowded boat who cast lots to see who should be thrown overboard, so that the little craft might be lightened. The lot fell upon a married man who had a large family depending upon him for support, and his brother, who was unmarried, volunteered to be cast over in his stead. History also gave numerous instances of men who had laid down their lives for their friends, but we would search history in vain for a parallel case with the action of Christ, who had suffered and died for His enemies. The love of Christ should be a pattern of our love to each other. Our love should be disinterested. We should be willing to extend our love to all—not to our own people only, not alone to those who belonged to our own denomination among Christians, but to all. Christ's love was benevolent, and so should ours be. What a contrast was there in this particular between Christ and His countrymen, the Jews? Their love to others was of a narrow, sordid, selfish nature, and was not extended to any outside their own nation or creed; Christ, on the other hand, discarded all selfishness and allowed His love to burst the narrow bounds and embrace all nations and people. At his approach the blind saw, the lame leaped, the sick were made whole, the impure were cleansed, and even the dead burst from their shrouds and came forth. Look at Christ's love when the little children were brought to Him, and the disciples had bade them depart. His reply to them was, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Again when gazing upon the wicked city from which he had received such ingratitude he said, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." At the grave of Lazarus, when weeping with Martha and Mary, benevolence welled from His heart; and even on the cross, benevolence flowed from His lips in, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." Benevolence was a Christian duty, and most of the societies of the day were founded upon that principle. Of all the societies in existence none more fully acted upon the principle of benevolence than the Canadian Order of Foresters, and there was none from which greater benefit was derived. Its principles were founded upon the Gospel of Christ, and its precepts were such that no good man need fear to follow them. For example, after initiation. $12 would pay all expenses for the year. The outside age for admission was placed at 45 years, and perfect health, sound morals and a firm belief in God, were essential qualifications for membership. After being a member four months, if sickness came upon one of the society—unless occasioned by immorality—the afflicted one was allowed $3 a week, and his doctor's bill was paid. If death came upon him $20 were allowed for funeral expenses, and afterward $1,000 were given to the widow or orphans, if such there were. The speaker then gave instances within his own knowledge of the benevolent working of the order—one being in connection with the death of an elder in Bluevale who had sat under his ministration, and the other a member who dwelt in Londesboro, in this district. In both cases, the afflicted were attended to while ill, and when the cold hand of death was laid upon them, their families were aided by the benevolent working of the society. The Foresters was the only society with which the rev. speaker was connected, and from what he had seen of its workings he fully endorsed it. For was it not right for a man to provide for his wife and family? The apostle believed such a course to be right when he said: "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Love should be shown also by sympathy. We were all passing through a wilderness, and even the children of God had trials and tribulations. There had never been a time when trials were not, and there never would be such a time while man's nature remained as it was. The apostle had said, "through much tribulation we will enter the kingdom of heaven," and the saying was as true to-day as when first given. Therefore it was that our hearts should be sympathetic one toward another. We should weep with those that wept, and rejoice with those that rejoiced, and thus help to bear each other's burdens. A Christian minister once said, when addressing a number of convicts in a prison that the only differences between him and his hearers was owing to the grace of God. After he had thus spoken, one of the most turbulent criminals in the prison, who was undergoing a life sentence, asked permission to see the preacher. When his request was acceded to, the prisoner asked the minister if he believed the difference between the pastor and the prisoner was only owing to the grace of God? The reply was in the affirmative, and the prisoner turned away, and was led back to his cell. But the words of the minister took root, the demeanor of the prisoner entirely changed, and from being one of the most turbulent of criminals he became the most submissive to the discipline of the prison. Owing to his continued good conduct representations were made towards effecting his release, which took place shortly after. Here was a case where a sympathetic expression had indeed effected a wonderful good. Christian and brotherly efforts should always be given toward strengthening the weak, relieving the destitute, instructing the ignorant, comforting the afflicted, and raising the fallen. The rev. speaker closed an impressive sermon by exhorting his hearers to take Christ for the great exemplar. Follow Him devotedly through evil report and good report. Learn to do His will at all times. Evidence love to Jesus by love to one another, for love is the fulfilment of Christ's law. The beloved apostle had said, "Little children, love one another," and had given it as the substance of Christ's teaching. When all else had passed away,

Love still shall have an endless reign
In earth and heaven above,
When tongues shall cease and prophets fail,
And every gift but love.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

List of Tavern and Shop Licenses Granted in West Huron.

The Inspector has kindly handed us the following list of licenses recently issued by the commissioners of West Huron:—

GODERICH HOTELS.—$125—Capt. W. Cox, British Exchange; John McBride, Albion Hotel; Thos. Whitely, Western; John Brohman, Maitland House; J. C. Martin, Colborne Hotel; John A. Doyle, Park House; Wm. Babb, Ocean House; Jas. Bailey, Union Hotel; this to be enlarged before getting license again; David Curry, Woodbine, to be granted, but the stable is to be put in better shape and order; Harry Tichborne, the International, extended for 3 months.

Goderich shops—$125—Captain H. Cooke, Geo. Grant, W. L. Horton.

CLINTON HOTELS—$100—Jas. Moore, Commercial; Isaac Rattenbury, Rattenbury House; Mrs. P. McLaren, Queen's; Michael Kelly, Railway House; Arch'd Kennedy, Royal; for this year only, house and premises condemned; Sam'l Pike, Central, to be notified that license will not be again granted unless this house is rebuilt or enlarged; stable to be enlarged also; Geo. Swartz, license not to be issued until the fine and costs inflicted by the magistrate for Sabbath violation are paid; The Carson Block to get license as soon as it is remodelled satisfactorily, properly furnished, together with stable and yard.

CLINTON SHOPS—$150—Nicholas Robson, John McWhirter.

WINGHAM HOTELS—$100—W. F. Dulmage, Brunswick; John L. Sturdy, Royal; S. Merrifield, Central; John Dinsley, Dinsley House; Chas. Schmidt, Exchange; Queen's Hotel just now about to be rented; R. P. Simmons, British, not granted.

WINGHAM SHOPS—$100—Isaac Johnston, C. E. Black for 3 months.

BLYTH HOTELS—$75—R. Milne, Commercial; R. Brownlee, Mansion; —Webster, Central; J. Emigh, Emigh's Hotel; R. J. Pollock, not granted; J. A. McDonald, shop, $75.

COLBORNE TOWNSHIP—$60—H. Martin, Wm. Lasham, F. Horton, Jos. Horton, Jonathan Miller, J. J. Wright, 6 months; Jas. McDonagh, 3 months.

ASHFIELD—John Martin, Thos. Smiley, Alex. Young, R. H. Delong, A. McCrae, 3 months.

WEST WAWANOSH—John Lougheed, Belfast; Thos. Nicholson, Manchester, 3 months.

EAST WAWANOSH—W. Wiley, Whitechurch.

TURNBERRY—John McDonald.

HULLETT—John Bell, Londesboro.

Bayfield.

WEDDING BELLS.—The marriage of Mr. R. Thurmur, of Detroit, and Miss Julia Aldworth, of Bayfield, was celebrated at the home of the bride on the evening of the 4th inst., Rev. Mr. Baugh, of Bayfield, officiating. The bride looked lovely in a dress of white India mull. The bridesmaids, Misses Nellie and Lina Aldworth, sisters of the bride, and Miss Thurmur, sister of the groom, were also attired in white. The ceremony was performed at nine o'clock, after which the health of the happy pair being drank, the company sat down to a tempting repast graced by the presence of hot house flowers. Speeches were made by Mr. Wallis and Mr. Baugh. A very enjoyable evening was spent by those present. The newly wedded pair left in the morning for their future home in Essex county, where they will permanently reside.—Com.

BORN.

In Goderich, on Tuesday, April 24th, the wife of R. F. Walker, of a daughter.

In Leeburn, on April 14, the wife of Mr. S. Linfield, of a son.

In Brussels, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. D. A. Smale of a daughter.

In Wingham, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Wellwood of a son.

On St. George's Day, in Goderich, the wife of H. W. Ball of a son.

MARRIED.

At Hull, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Canon Johnston, chaplain to the Senate, John Macara of Winnipeg, to Emma, eldest daughter of John Snow, Esq., Dominion Land Surveyor, Ottawa.

In Goderich, on Tuesday 17th April, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, B. A., Wesley Summers of London, to Miss Catharine Thorborn, of Ashfield.

DIED.

In Colborne Township, on Friday, April 20th, John Strong, aged 67 years.

In Goderich, on Monday, April 23rd, Mary Matilda Gibson, aged 12 years and 5 mos.

RE WEST HURON.

The following is an abstract of the Statement of Election expenses delivered to me by J. T. Garrow, Esq., agent for Alexander M. Ross, Esq., a candidate for the West Riding of the County of Huron, for the election of a member for said Riding to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, held on the 27th day of February, 1883.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Returning Officer.

		West Huron.
To paid Telegraphing account		$ 22 17
"	Organization expenses	123 72
"	Printing account	65 00
"	Livery account	121 50
"	Rent of Hall	5 00
"	Candidate's personal exps.	75 00
		$412 39

J. T. GARROW,
Agent.

Goderich, April 26th 1883.

RE WEST HURON.

The following is an abstract of the statement of Election expenses, delivered to me by R. C. Hayes, Esq., agent for Fred. W. Johnston, Esq., a candidate for the West Riding of the County of Huron, for the election of a member for said Riding to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, held on the 27th day of February, 1883.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Returning Officer.

		West Huron.
To Paid Printing account		$ 25 00
"	Postage account	18 77
"	Telegraph account	23 12
"	Livery	75 00
"	Orginazatien expenses	130 00
"	Personal expenses	69 57
		$341 46

R. C. HAYES,
Agent.

Goderich, April 26 1883.

R. RADCLIFFE, FIRE, MARINE, Life and Accident Insurance Agent. Representing first-class Companies. Also agent for the CANADA LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO. Money to lend on Mortgage, either in Town or Farm Property, in any way to suit the borrower. Office—(up-stairs) Kay's block Goderich.

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT, &c. Office, Crabb's Block, Kingston st., Goderich. Plans and specifications drawn correctly Carpenter's' plasterer's and mason's work measured and valued.