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. It 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 21, 1881.

THE BONUS QUESTION.

A couple of weeks ago we published an article on the bonus question, which excited considerable comment among the residents of Goderich. In it we laid down certain principles, and took exception to too great haste in grasping at business offers, and the exhibiting of too great anxiety to offer bonuses to business enterprises proposing to locate in our town. The direct cause for our utterances on that occasion was the fact that Messrs. Scott & Bell, furniture manufacturers of Wingham, were looking for another location, while an application for a local bonus from the town of Wingham, to retain them, was pending. It is true that the application of Scott & Bell was withdrawn, at the Wingham public meeting, when is was discovered to be adverse to the public sentiment as expressed by a number of prominent residents at said meeting; but there is no question that the offer of a bonus from Goderich or any other town would be a lever for the firm to use if the matter came up again for discussion in Wingham. Messrs. Scott & Bell were corresponded with by the town clerk of Goderich, under instruction from the special committee of the Council, and in response, on Good Friday, Mr. Bell was present in Goderich at a meeting of the committee. The matter was talked over, and although no definite arrangement was arrived at, there were many opinions got highly elated over the prospect of getting the firm here at any cost. We did not agree with the enthusiastic ones, having a knowledge of towns and villages which had given bonuses that had proved burdens, without corresponding, or, in fact, any benefits accruing. Mitchell bonused an iron safe manufactory, and received irreparable injury; Brussels bonused a fire engine manufactory to the extent of $20,000, and has now every prospect of paying another $20,000 in law costs to get rid of the incubus; Seaforth made a bad bid on a foundry; Elora has not yet recovered from the injury inflicted upon it by the carpet manufactory bonus; and scores of other instances could be recited showing that good had not accrued from the efforts of corporations to "buy themselves rich." The principle of bonusing is wrong. Of course there are times when good may obtain, as when a new railway or some other project of a like nature is brought in, but, in the main, bonusing industrial institutions is wrong, and no amount of specious argument can make it right. The fact that there was a "nigger on the fence," is obvious in the Scott & Bell matter, in the light of recent developments. In recent letters to the Mayor and Reeve of Goderich, the proposed removal of the firm from Wingham to Goderich appears to have got its quietus, owing to an alleged "holding back" from the undertaking by a Winnipeg partner in the concern. If our special committee are anxious to improve the prospects of the town, there is one way in which it can be done. Let the railway question be taken up and worked at; place the men best conversant with railway matters on the committee, and let them do their utmost to make connection with the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, or some other competitive line. If increased railway facilities are obtained, Goderich will not need to hold out a hatful of bonus bonds to tempt manufacturers to locate here. They will come then of their own volition, and in their own interests. Another railway is what is wanted in Goderich, and without it all the efforts that the present special committee, or any other committee can put forth to bring in industries to build up the town will prove abortive. Right effort, properly put forth at the present time by our prominent men, is what is wanted to make Goderich what it ought to be—the Lake City of Western Ontario.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD characterized the eloquent speech of Mr. Blake on the Irish Resolutions as "demagogic." Sir John's own speech was envious, spiteful and silly, and is remarkable only because of its jealous reference to the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Blake's magnificent oration (for so ex-Judge Coursol, a Conservative member, termed it, in the face of the Premier's disparaging remarks), is in demand everywhere, and has touched the popular heart of Canada as perhaps no single speech ever touched it before.

CANADA'S TREATY RIGHTS.

We give below the text of the resolutions moved by Hon. E. Blake with regard to Canada's independent action to make commercial treaties with foreign powers. The motion was voted down by a majority of 101 to 58, but Mr. Blake succeeded in creating a defection in the Tory ranks—some seven members of that party voting for the motion, which was, in every sense of the term, a vote of want of confidence in the Government. A number of other Tory members approved of the motion, but were kept loyal to the Government by the tightening of the party reins. The following is the series of resolutions:

"That Canada no longer occupies the position of an ordinary dependency of the Crown. She numbers over four millions of free men trained in the principles of constitutional government. She comprises one-half of the North American Continent, including seven Provinces federally under an Imperial charter, which recites that her Constitution is to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom; and she possesses executive and legislative authority over vast areas in the North-west, out of which a Province has already been created, and in time others will be found.

"That special and increasing responsibilities devolve upon the Government and Parliament of Canada in connection with the development of her resources, the improvement of her condition, her general progress in the scale of nations, and her geographical situation, which render her even more responsible than the Government of the United Kingdom for the maintenance of international relations with the United States.

"That having regard to these considerations, there is no possession of the Crown beyond the limits of the United Kingdom which is entitled to such an ample measure of self-government or so full an application of the principle of constitutional freedom as the Dominion of Canada.

"That it would be for the interest of Canada to obtain freer access to the markets of the world, and that a more extended interchange of commodities with other countries would augment the national presperity.

"That in most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England, reference has only been had to their effect on the United Kingdom, and the Colonies have been excluded from their operation—a fact which has been attended with unfortunate results to Canada, especially as relates to France.

"That the condition of Canada, and the system on which her duties of customs have been and are now imposed, vary widely from those existing in the United Kingdom, and often, in relation to the basis and negotiation of commercial arrangements, with other States or British possessions, views and considerations, which do not apply to the case of, or harmonize with, the policy of the United Kingdom, which it is difficult for the Government of the United Kingdom to advance, and which can be best realized and presented by the Government of Canada through a negotiation named by her for the purpose of providing separate trade conventions with countries with which Canada has or may expect distinct trades.

"That the complication and delays involved in the reference to the Departments of the Government of the United Kingdom of points arising in the course of trade negotiations, enhance the difficulties of the situation and diminish the chances of success that have already resulted in loss to Canada.

"That it is expedient to obtain all necessary powers to enable Her Majesty, through her representative, the Governor General of Canada, acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to enter by an agent or representative of Canada into direct communication with any British possession or foreign state for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements tending to the advantage of Canada, subject to the prior consent or to the subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada, signified by Act."

MR. ROBINSON, of New York, has evidently constituted himself keeper of the great American eagle. On Tuesday he treated the House of Representatives of the following bit of hifalutin. "When I came here I found the American Eagle drugged and drowsy; her blood poisoned with political pyæmia; her wing wet with the mildew of monarchy, and her beak filled with Lowell garbage. I roused her from her igneble slumber; brushed the dew from her magnificent pinions; I gave her voice the music of freedom, and sent her with her magnificent wing to fan the tempest and soar to the sun." Fee, Faw, Fum!

Canada's Commercial Rights.

Of all the silly articles the *Mail* has printed for some time, the silliest was an attack on Mr. Blake for moving his resolutions in favor of Canada having the right to make her own commercial treaties. The resolutions are denounced as being "superfluous, hypocritical and seditious." Coming from the organ of the party that attained to power on the strength of the N. P. which was the hoisting of the flag of Canada's commercial independence, this is rather rich. Then it was only a few months ago that Sir John A. Macdonald said in this city, within sound of the *Mail* tower, that he was "a home ruler up to the handle." Are we to understand that this was mere clap-trap? Added to this is the fact that in speaking about the new line of steamers between Canada and Brazil, Sir John said that "Sir Alexander Galt had been put into direct communication with the Governments of France and Spain, with which Great Britain is trying to negotiate treaties, and should these negotiations fail, he has the promise of her Majesty's Government that he will be duly accredited with power to make treaties specially for Canada, if negotiations can be successfully conducted." This is the whole case, and Mr. Blake simply desires to have established as a right that which was in this instance granted as a favor.—[Telegram.

Very Uncertain.

The liberals went into the election of 1878 very hopeful; they sustained a crushing defeat. The conservatives enter upon the coming struggle in much confidence with much hectoring; will history repeat itself? As the darkey said to the carpet-bagger, "De ballot am mighty uncertain."—World.

The Debate on Home Rule.

To Mr. Mills we are indebted for a review of Irish legislation which showed how the present demands of the Irish people are the natural result of preceding causes, and if Ireland is miserable to-day the fact is owing entirely to the cruel and unjust laws forced upon her by the English Government.—[Ottawa Free Press.

Jealous John A.

Sir John says that Mr. Blake's speech on the Irish question was demagogic. When Sir John bewailed the hard times and lyingly declared that he could better them, was that demagogic? When he said that he could produce "tall chimneys" everywhere; that villages would become towns and towns develope into cities—was that demagogic? The reader may answer for himself.—[Advertiser.

Ireland's Friend.

The Knights in the Cabinet handled Mr. Costigan's resolutions expressing sympathy with the Irish tenants, very gingerly. Mr. Blake having declined the shilling offered him by the British Government, in the shape of knighthood, felt himself free to speak what was in his mind and heart in regard to the Irish. His speech will find an echo in the hearts of all who sympathise with an oppressed people.—[Evening Telegram.

A Weak Argument.

Some conservative journals must think the people of Ontario are wanting in common sense when they tell them that the course pursued by Sir John Macdonald on the boundary question is one that will give to Ontario more terrirory than she claims. What Ontario wants is what the award gave her, and she wants no tomfooling about it. The tories are on the wrong side on this question and no amount of special pleading and tugging at their boot straps will lift them over to the other.—[World.

Slandering the Irish.

The Irish resolutions adopted by the Canadian Commons declare that the Irish in Canada are the most loyal, contented and happy of her Majesty's subjects in the colony. This does not agree with the opinions expressed by the *Mail* and its evening echo, both of which journals delight in maligning the Irish. The other day one of them declared that all national societies established by Irishmen were disloyal at bottom—a slander of which several Irish societies in Toronto are a perpetual repudiation.—[Telegram.

A Well Deserved Tribute.

To whom should we look for a display of sympathy for the Irish people in the Canadian Parliament if not the son of one of the most generous and patrotic Irishmen that ever lived in Canada. The Irish people expected this from Mr. Blake, and they can now point with pride to the fact that when the occasion arose he was equal to it, and gave them the assurance that Irish love liberty Irish eloquence, Irish genius, burns as brightly in Canada to-day as in the most famous periods in the history of Irish oratory.—[Ottawa Free Press.

Not the Cheese.

The disgust with the N. P. expressed by some of our farmer-readers has disturbed the Howick *Enterprise*. "There are no tall chimneys in Gorrie," said one of the farmers as a reason why he should be discontented with the N. P. The *Enterprise* endeavors to prove there *is* a tall chimney—namely a cheese factory. This cheese factory we are informed by a friend, was running six months before the last election. We should like the *Enterprise* to explain what the N. P. has done for the cheese industry. The duty on cheese was not changed by the N. P. Nine-tenths of our produce goes abroad, and the price here would be regulated by the exported produce if only one-tenth went abroad. Every manufactured article used by the dairyman was increased in price by the tariff. His cheese-cloth is subject to a vindictive tax of 60 per cent. and is all imported. And, to cap the climax, the N. P. Government has just put a heavy tax on dairy salt.—[Globe.

Sir John's Poor Mouth.

When the Shields payment for the settlement of the Hewsen-Macdonald claim was discussed a few weeks ago by the *Globe* Sir John Macdonald, in his defence of himself in Parliament, made an ostentatious show of his poverty. He was "only a poor man," he said, and his followers have from time to time put forward the same story that Sir John, though so long in power, is still poor. In this connection the question has been raised, Is Sir John a poor man? and if so, ought he to be poor? An evening paper discussing this question, which has been much talked of about the lobbies of late, gives the following statement of the Premier's annual receipts:—

As Prime Minister	$8,000
Sessional allowance	1,000
From the Trust and Loan Co	4,000
Interest on $80,000 gratuity	4,800
Income from rents, etc	3,000
Total per year	$20,800

But in addition to this it appears that during the past three years the country has paid traveling and other expenses of Sir John's amounting to $3,000 per annum. All the residents of Ottawa are familiar with the fact the Premier has but a small family, lives plainly, gives few entertainments and these on a comparatively small scale. If these statements be true what becomes of the poor man story? The majority of the people of Canada would think themselves rich if the each had half this annual income, and they will read with some surprise Sir John's plaintive talk about being a poor men.

A Stipendid Effort.

The speech of the leader of the Opposition is by all odds—even judging from a scanty summary—one of the best presentation of the claim of Ireland to Home Rule that we have so far seen, and its effect in the Mother Country.—[Montreal Herald.

"On Our Side" Committee.

The character of Dr. Orton's wonderful Committee was further demonstrated this morning. At the close of the evidence Dr. Orton proposed to call Mr. N. C. Wallace in relation to the milling business. Mr. Trow remarked that he thought the Committee had had sufficent evidence in this industry, when Dr. Orton rejoined that he proposed to call another witness "on our side" and an "our side" principle committee has been running all through.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Contributers to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief.

A Reminiscence of Thirty Years Ago.

To the Editor of THE SIGNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Mail* of last Saturday, I read these words, "there is nothing that brings people together sooner than a little nonsense." A truism which brought to my mind one such incident of the most ludicrous and yet most successful sort I ever met with, and if you will kindly permit me space, I shall relate it for the amusement of your readers, some of whom will yet remember and take another laugh over it. On the day before the meeting of the United Councils of Huron, Perth and Bruce June, 1852, a general meeting of the settlement had been called to discuss the merits of the then proposed railway There was a large meeting in the Square, with delegates from Buffalo, Brantford, Paris and Toronto. The latter, however, came to oppose the scheme. At the supper which was given to the strangers in the evening, it was rather carefully arranged to set certain of our townsmen in certain places to entertain the guests. Mr. John Clark, the Crown Land agent, was placed between the Mayor of Buffalo and one of their Aldermen, and soon after the hot whiskey had began to work, Clark remarked to his neighbors that they must have a queer sort of editors in Buffalo, or they certainly were a queer sort of folk altogether. His neighbors of course, wanted to know what he meant, when without a smile on his face, he drew a then recent Buffalo paper from his pocket, and pointed to a certain paragraph in it, asking if *that* was really true, placing the paper in their hands. Both gentlemen read the paragraph, and handed it back, saying that they saw nothing wrong in it; when Clark arose, and without a grin on his face read *aloud* that Buffalo had so many "hundreds of beautiful houses, and so many thousands of inhabitants, all having their gable ends to the street." There was actually silence for a moment, and then there was no more railroad talk that night. Mr. Clement, from Brantford, a gentleman just as fond of fun as Clark was, gave a story about hens, but after that it did not take much of a joke to give cause for another cheer and another drink. One stout gentleman, a Reeve from Stratford, could not sit over five mintutes on his chair at a time when he would rise and propose the same toast, "The Mayor of Buffalo," at least a dozen of times, and without being in the least disconcerted that no one joined him, for every body was too much engaged on his own hook, take a sip himself, and *down* again. Well, Sir, the next morning there had to be bitters, of course, and the "Gable ends" o'er again, and before noon the United Council, with only one dissentient voice, voted *just double the amount* of what our corresponding committee had led the strangers to expect.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Flood in the West.

Advices from Winnipeg and other point on the Red River show that much damage has already been done, and more is expected from floods. At Emerson, a portion of the town was inundated, and a new $70,000 bridge carried away; but this is slight in comparison with the damage at Winnipeg. The fine new bridge over the Red River at that point has been carried away by the gorge and consequent flood. Fears were entertained for the magnificent Louise bridge of the Canada Pacific, but it still stands, though a portion of the piers was carried away, a portion of the city bridge being sunk between its piers. The breakwater of the draw swept away, and telegraph communication with the south entirely cut off. Wednesday night was an anxious one for Winnipeg. During Wednesday afternoon the river rose 8½ feet, getting within six feet of the flankings of the bridge, leaving but little margin for ice to get under. At noon No. 6 warehouse was surrounded. The street was flooded up to the Winnipeg and Western Transportation office. The lower part of Notre Dame-street was flooded for a considerable distance, the water covering the entire width of the street. The water seemed to be slightly receding, but as the ice was jammed there could hardly be any certainty that the falling would continue.

A gentleman who arrived from West Lynne, reports all the principal streets under water. Ashdown's hardware store, Westbrooke & Fairchild's, and Harrison & Coles' implement warehouses are flooded. People are being conveyed to and from Mayor Carney's hotel in boats. The house of Mr. Bradley, the custom house officer, is surrounded by water six feet deep. Everything is floating around. The water is about three inches below the top of the telegraph poles in the valley alongside the railway track. The Emerson Council has decided to have a ferry to convey passengers across the river, the bridge having been swept away there.

The water is still rising there at the rate of an inch per hour, and the Emersonians fear the worst is to come. Between St. Vincent and Emerson there is three feet of water on the track. The St. Paul and Manitoba line is washed out a mile and a half of St. Vincent, and two locomotives are off the track.

LATER.

A train load of immigrants has arrived at Winnipeg. The passengers were transferred across the prairie from St. Vincent to Emerson by steamer Selkirk. The latest news from Winnipeg reports the water still rising at Emerson and Niverville, and people are leaving their houses. A train load of settlers was stopped west of Winnipeg by washouts on the Canada Pacific, caused by the Assiniboine breaking up, and the train in standing in three feet of water. A train with provisions has been despatched to their relief.

How to Train a Child Mentally.

Children think much more deeply than we imagine; we should therefore answer their questions to the best of our ability, unless evidently asked in a spirit of frivolity, and try to explain to them reasons for things they see occurring around them, and for the acts which you yourself perform. But gain their confidence in every way in your power. A mother should be more a monitor than a teacher, or rather she ought to be both combined. You like to see your boy clever, doubtless, but do not make a show child of him. Do not even let him know you think him clever, and discourage all pertness in conversation, for this too often borders on impertinence. Never permit him to contradict you. If he contradicts his mother, may he not, when old enough to go out, be guilty at table of very great rudeness? At the same time, mothers should never deserve contradiction. When you have occasion to reprove, beware of doing so angrily. It is far better to speak gently and make the child feel ashamed of himself, because shame breeds sorrow and contrition, and this in its turn, the desire to behave better in the time to come.

WARM MILK AS A BEVERAGE.—Milk that is heated to much above a hundred degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and its density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped will willingly forgo a resort to it because of its having been rendered somewhat less accepable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who fancy that they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue will find in this simple draught an equivalent that shall be abundantly satisfying and more enduring in its effects.

A writ has been issued by a Mrs Lynch claiming $3000 damages, for falling and breaking her leg on a defective sidewalk on Curzon street, Toronto.

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH ONT.

The above new and first-class house, close to the Railway Station and convenient to the town, is second to none in Ontario, for comfort and accommodation. Is heated by Hot Air.

12 SALINE BATHS, SWIMMING BATH.

Croquet Lawn and garden on the premises. Hot and cold meals at all hours, for travellers. An Omnibus to and from boats and cars constantly in attendance. Jno. Bronman, Proprietor. 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, FINDING That his whole attention will be required this summer in the management of the BIG HOUSE, will dispose of that property known as the "WINTER BRANCH," situated on the Main Gravel Road, consisting of a capital house of ten rooms, with verandah on two sides, large driving house 60x22, stabling for ten horses, wood shed, etc., together with one and a half acres excellent garden, well fenced. The premises are all new and in first-class order. To a good man no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to

J. J. WRIGHT,
POINT FARM,
April 21st, 1882. Goderich, P. O. 1836.

Ho! FOR Ho!

MANITOBA

The Great Western Railway will run their excursions to MANITOBA and DAKOTA points during May and June every two weeks, commencing TUESDAY May, 2nd, 1881.

Fares Reduced.

For information, tickets, etc., apply to

GEO. B. JOHNSTON,
Special Agent Great Western Railway
Goderich, April. 28, 1882. Goderich, Ont. 1835.

Medical.

DR. HUTCHISON, DUNGANNON, Ont. 1812

DR. McDONAGH, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, England, &c., &c., M. C. P. S., Ontario. Office and residence Opposite Bailey's Hotel, Hamilton street, Goderich. 1795-6m

DR. McLEAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Coroner, &c. Office and residence on Bruce Street, second door west of Victoria Street. 1751.

DR. G. MACKID, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Cameron & Cameron's Bank, Lucknow. If not in office, enquire at the Bank. 1762-y.

DRS. SHANNON & HAMILTON, Physicians, Surgeons, Accouchers, &c. Office at Dr. Shannon's residence, near the Jail, Goderich. G. C. SHANNON, J. C. HAMILTON. 1751.

DR. AIKENHEAD, V.S., (SUCCESSOR to Dr. Duncan) Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office, stables and residence on Newgate Street, four doors east of Colborne Hotel, N. B.—Horses examined as to sound ness. 1751.

Tonsorial.

W. KNIGHT, PRACTICAL BARBER and Hair-dresser, begs to return thanks to the public for past patronage, and solicits a continuance of custom. He can ways be found at his Shaving Parlor, near Post Office Goderich. 1768

J. C. CURRIE, THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEER Goderich, Ont. 1751.

Real Estate.

HOUSE, AND LOTS NOS. 33 AND 76, corner of Victoria and East streets, in the town of Goderich, for sale cheap, or will be exhanged for farm property. For particulars apply to JAS. SMAILL, Architect, office Crabb's Block, or J. C. CURRIE, auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD IN THE COUNTY OF HURON.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, made by James Finn. There will be sold by public auction, by John C. Currie, auctioneer, at Delong's Hotel, in the village of Port Albert, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1882, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable farm property, viz: The south half of the South half of lot number three in the fifth concession, western division of the township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, containing fifty acres of land, more or less, of which 30 acres are cleared, fenced, and in a fair state of cultivation, and the remainder is bush land, wooded with hardwood and hemlock, and is capable of being easily cleared. The building consists of a frame dwelling house 18x24. The soil is a clay loam of good quality. This farm is advantageously situated, being about 1½ miles from the town of Goderich, and within half a mile of the gravel road, leading from Goderich to Kincardine, and within 2 miles of the village of Port Albert.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent on the day of sale and the balance in one month thereafter. A portion of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on mortgage on the said lands. The property will be put up subject to a reserved bid. The other conditions of sale are similar to the standing conditions of sale of the High court of Justice.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or the Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated at Goderich, this 15th day of April A. D. 1882.

GARROW & PROUDFOOT. Vendor's Solicitor. J. C. CURRIE, Auctioneer. 1835-4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HURON, TO WIT: } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of the County of Huron, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Hugh McDonald and Mary Jane McDonald at the suit of William Coats. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest and equity of redemption, of the above nemed defendants in and to the north half of lot number ten, in the third concession of the township of Morris, in the County of Huron, containing 100 acres of land, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on FRIDAY, THE 9th DAY OF JUNE, next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS, Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich. March 8th, 1882. 1829-13t.

1882 SPRING 1882

The subscriber would draw the attention of the public to his

STOCK OF SEEDS.

The largest that has ever been brought into Goderich, comprising: Red Clover Seed, Alsack and White Clover, Large Pea Vine Clover, Timothy seed, Orchard Grass, Flax Seed, Hungarian and Millett, Buckwheat, Lost Nation, and several other kinds of seed wheat. Also Crown Peas, Marrowfats, and other grades. Every description of seed oats. A full line of garden and field seeds consisting of Swede Turnips, Mammoth Mangolds, Red and White Carrots; also garden peas, comprising McLean's "Little Gem," and all other varieties; Early and Sweet Corn; and general garden seeds of every description, all fresh and good, from the celebrated firm of J. A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont. I have also on hand a large quantity of ground oil cake which cannot be surpassed for cattle food. Call early and secure a choice. Terms the most reasonable in the trade.

S. SLOANE.
Corner of Hamilton and Victoria streets. Goderich. 1839.

PLOW POINTS

MASSEY PLOW POINTS CAN BE had at the premises of the Subscriber.

THREE FOR $1.00.

J. W. WEATHERALD,
Corner of North Street and the Square
Goderich, April 20, 1882. 1835

SEED OATS--SEED OATS

JUST TO HAND.

500 BUSHELS WHITE RUSSIAN
500 BUSHELS WHITE AUSTRALIAN

Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Small Profits & Quick Returns IS MY MOTTO.

1000 Bushels of Good Feeding Oats ON HAND.

H. SPENCE,
April 18th 1882. Goderich. 1835-1t

ALLAN LINE
of
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW.

WINTER SERVICE

SAILING FROM HALIFAX EVERY SATURDAY.

SHORTEST SEA ROUTE.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Tickets at LOWEST RATES.

Steerage Passengers are booked to London, Cardiff, Bristol, Queenstown, Derry, Belfast, Galway and Glasgow, at same rates as to Liverpool

$50 CABIN,

HALIFAX, PORTLAND or BOSTON, to LIVERPOOL.

$100 RETURN.

(Inside Rooms, Under Saloon.)

WINTER SAILINGS:

Polynesian, Boston (7 a. m.) Mar. 30th, Halifax April 1st.
Peruvian, Portland, April 6th, Halifax, April 8th.
Nova Scotian, Boston (5 p. m.) April 13th, Halifax, April 15th.
Circassian, Portland, April 20th, Halifax, April 22nd.
Parisian, Boston (5 p. m.) April 27th, Halifax, April 29th.
Sarmatian, Portland, May 4th, Halifax May 6th.

For tickets and every information apply to H. ARMSTRONG, Agent, Montreal Telegraph Office Goderich
1631-3m.

MRS. WARNOCK

Begs to acquaint the ladies of Goderich and vicinity, that she is now showing

Spring and Summer Millinery

At her shop, Hamilton Street, in great and beautiful variety. She has secured the services of a city milliner, and feels assured that she can give

SATISFACTION IN BOTH STYLE AND MAKE.

She hopes to be favored with a visit from her patrons, and the ladies generally.

MRS. WARNOCK.