

THE HURON SIGNAL

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GILLICUDDY, at their Office, North St
(off the Square)
GODERICH, ONTARIO.

And is despatched to all parts of the surround-
ing country by the earliest mails and trains.
By general admission it has a larger circula-
tion than any other newspaper in this part of
the country. It is one of the oldest, newest and
most reliable journals in Ontario
possessing, as it does, the fore-going essential
and being in addition to the above, a first-class
family and freside 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
expire 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.

FOR PRINTING.—We have also a first-class
jobbing department in connection, and possess-
ing 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, NOV. 10th, 1882.

"MR. CAMERON and his friends" still
smile.

Did the Mail ever get the full returns
from Muskoka?

The Hon. Adam Crooks has substi-
tuted Goldsmith's "Traveller," option-
ally, for "Marmion" at the Intermediate
Examinations to be held next July. The
"Traveller" is a beautiful poem, far ahead
of "Marmion" in our estimation, and
will not be objected to by anyone.

The Barrie Advance (Tory) fastens the
defeat of the party candidate in Simcoe
upon the Mail. It says: "The Mail's
dissertations upon the Marmion ques-
tion were nine-tenths of them totally un-
called for. We do not know what effect
they may have had upon other portions
of the Province, but we do know that
in this section at least they have dis-
gusted all classes alike."

The Tory papers in Bruce are rejoic-
ing because O'Connor's total vote at the
bye-election was not quite as large as
that of Wells at the general election.
And they have good reason to rejoice;
for a majority larger than 505 would
have been a sockdolager. Will our Tory
coterie in Bruce kindly let the Reform
vote alone, and tell us what came over
the Tory vote, that it failed to connect
for Eckford?

The statement published in the Star
last week, that J. L. Sturdy pleaded
"guilty" to the indictment for perjury
and unlawfully voting, is not correct.
Mr. Sturdy pleaded "guilty" to the
indictment for unlawfully voting, but
did not withdraw his plea of "not guilty"
in the perjury case. It was the
jury that decided the perjury case. The
Star in publishing that Sturdy pleaded
guilty to both indictments is inaccurate,
as usual.

The Kincardine papers are "doing
themselves proud" because Eli Perkins
is billed to lecture in that burg. The
only peculiarity about Eli is that he'll lie
right straight along, and does not pre-
tend to respect the truth. But in going
to Kincardine to lecture his imagination
will be put to a heavy test, for Mr. Mer-
edith spoke there on behalf of the Ont-
ario Opposition, at the late bye-election
in Bruce. Eli has a right smart con-
tract on hand to "out-stretch" Mer-
edith.

Why do Orangemen celebrate the 5th
of November? Because it is the anni-
versary of the day that William Prince
of Orange landed at Torbay, and issued
an ejectment summons upon King James
II, his father-in-law. Very few Orange
orators are aware of this fact, and when
eloquence burns and speech is warm,
they usually endeavor to bridge over
150 years, by linking the Orange order
with the discovery of the Gunpowder
plot, which occurred in the beginning of
the reign of James I, before William of
Orange's grand father was born. Orange-
ism had no more to do with the dis-
covery of the Gunpowder Plot than it
had with the death of Queen Mary, or
the battle of Clontarf.

THERE are any number in this section
who are ready to show their confidence in
Cameron and his cause by being willing
to wager their substance on him against
Tory luck. We understand a couple of
bets have been indulged in by Mr. J. C.
Currie and Mr. P. Kelly, of Blyth.
Currie is the well-known Goderich auc-
tioner, and a Grit of the Grits—and Kelly
is the gentleman whom the Tories sac-
rificed at the shrine of Col. Ross in 1879.
Kelly, like Ephraim of old, is still "join-
ed to his idols"—he still wallows in Con-
servatism—but Currie is not disposed to
"let him alone." Kelly, sometime since,
speaking of the protest against Cameron
stated that it was his intention to "fight
his matter to the bitter end." Kelly and
Currie informed him that he would have
his labor for his pains. The argument
got warm, and finally Currie wagered a
suit of clothes—to cost not less than \$30
—that Cameron would not be inserted
before the court; and he wagered another
suit of the same fibre that Cameron
would be returned by an increased ma-
jority at any future election which he
contested. If any of our readers see
Currie sporting around in the sweet by-
and-by, clad in a spanking new suit of
clothes, they can make up their mind
that Kelly had lost the bill.

THE Conservative press seem to for-
get that the political turn which the
Marmion matter has taken was forced
upon Archbishop Lynch by the Mail.

At the beginning, the prelate took the
ground that the work was objectionable
as a text book. It was his place to point
out anything which bore hard upon his
people, and in objecting to the prescrib-
ed text book he spoke what proves to
have been the mind of the entire Catho-
lic clergy. The brutal onslaught made
upon Hon. Mr. Crooks by the Mail for
taking into consideration the Arch-
bishop's complaint, and the base attempt
of that sheet to put the Minister of
Education in a false light, forced the
plain-spoken prelate to administer a
fitting rebuke to the impertinent scribe
who harped about "intelligent Catholics,"
who had an intellect above that of
"poodles." Turning his abuse upon the
Archbishop, the Mail writer again receiv-
ed a terrible drubbing from the head of
the Church in Ontario, and then posed as
a martyr. Abused, misrepresented, de-
rided and taunted by the representative
journal of the Conservative party, the
venerable Archbishop could not be driv-
en from supporting the minister who
had paid deference to his opinion, and
so tried, successfully it proved, to cor-
rect the injurious slanders uttered by
the Mail. It now remains to be seen
who are the best guardians of Catholic
morals and Catholic education, the
bishops and priests, or the editor of the
Mail, John O'Donohue and Frank
Smith, the latter of whom spells propie-
tor with an "a," and copy with an ex-
tra "pe."

An old toady named French has been
getting freely advertised in the papers
recently, owing to the fact that he has
been guilty of the "crank" of send-
ing a barrel apples to the Queen,
another barrel to Lord Dufferin, and five
barrels to different other distinguished
persons, who never heard of old French,
and wouldn't know him if they ran
against him and his umbrella on King st.,
Toronto. If French would give some
of his surplus cash to his own flesh and
blood in Toronto, he would deserve more
respect than his portion on account of
his apple freak.

THE Democrats carried New York,
Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and many
other states on Tuesday.

THE PRESS ON THE STURDY CASE.

On our second page we reproduce a
number of pithy extracts from our ex-
changes on the Sturdy case. They all
point out the benefit of an example be-
lieving made by those who violate the
election law and attempt to steal the fran-
chise. The Seaforth Expressor has gone
into the subject a little more fully, and
its calm comment on the case is well
worth reading. It says:

At the recent assizes in this county
Mr. J. L. Sturdy was found guilty of
perjury and false voting. The full par-
ticulars of the case will be found in an-
other column. Suffice it to say here
that Mr. Sturdy's offence was com-
mitted in connection with his voting at
the recent election in West Huron. He
took the oath of residence, thereby tes-
tifying that he was a resident of the
riding, and voting as such, when in re-
ality he was not a resident, and had no
right to vote. This, of course was a
most flagrant offence, and one which
might have subjected him to the severest
punishment. Fortunately for him, how-
ever, the judge, at the urgent solici-
tation of the Crown Prosecutor, took a
most lenient view of the offence, and
indicted the lightest possible punishment.
This, under the circumstances, was quiet
proper, but at the same time the warn-
ing afforded should be none the less
heeded. It is too frequently the case
that in the heat of an election campaign
many are too apt to be indifferent to
the course of their conduct. Mr. Sturdy
is said to be a thoroughly honorable and
reliable man as a rule, and in any ordi-
nary business transaction no doubt would
be so, and in a court of justice or at any
other time, would no more think of mak-
ing a false oath and committing the
crime of perjury than he would of com-
mitting theft. But, on this occasion, he
evidently deliberately swore to what he
must have known to be false. This,
however, is not so much due to his dis-
regard for his oath, as to the loose and
indifferent manner in which election
oaths are usually administered as well as
taken. Too many are apt to think that
in politics everything is fair, and they
will resort to trickery and dishonesty to
gain a point at an election, which, in
connection with the ordinary business of
life would almost make them shudder to
think of. In this way the case tried at
Goderich should have the effect of mak-
ing the people who take an active part
in elections more careful in future. We
have an excellent election law, and if its
provisions were strictly adhered to, and
infractions of it as promptly punished as
in the present instance, our elections
would be a deal more free from corrup-
tion, any our legislators too, would be
more honest than they are now. Mr.
Cameron is certainly entitled to credit
for his efforts to check this species of
election corruption, which has been too
commonly practiced in the past, and his
promptitude will bear good and whole-
some fruit in the future. If candidates
generally were to look more closely after
violations of the law, they would be sav-
ed no little expense and trouble at elec-
tions. And it would also be well for
electors to look closely after candidates.

A few examples on both sides similar to
that referred to, would have a splendid
effect in keeping our excellent elective
system pure, and ridding it of the many
abuses which it is to be feared are still
too common.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOL.

Hon. Mr. Mowat Throws Light on a Vexed
Question.

Nothing could be better in form and
spirit than Mr. Mowat's reply to the re-
cent deputation on this question. He
admitted that up to a very recent period
the existing law on the subject had not
been familiar to him, but stated that he
had, in view of the interview looked in-
to it to some extent. That he had done
so to some purpose was manifest from
the clear and accurate supposition of it
which he gave in his remarks. The pre-
sent law and regulations on the subject,
he reminded the delegates, were original-
ly the result of a compromise amongst
the representatives of various religious
denominations acting in concert with the
late chief superintendent of education.
He reminded them also that they have
remained unchanged for thirty years,
the only recent official utterance on the
subject being Mr. Crooks' answer to a
deputation which waited on him a few
years ago.

And how far does the regulations go?
In the first place they make all teach-
men school visitors. By giving a min-
ister the right to enter a school when-
ever he pleases, and as much information
about its workings as he can, they enable
him to see how far the official recommen-
dations are carried out, and give him the
right to advise the teacher, trustees, and
ratepayers on the subject. They enable
him to devote himself to the improve-
ment of the school in the matter of re-
ligion without laying himself open to
the imputation of being an intruder.
How have the clergy availed themselves
of this great privilege? How many of
them even know that they have been
constituted by law visitors of the public
schools. How many of them have ever
been in the schools to see for them-
selves what kind of moral teaching is
practised and what status is accorded to
the bible? How many of them have
talked this matter over with the school
authorities, and endeavored in this way
to secure more generous recognition of
the scriptures in their own schools? Well
might the attorney general remind the
delegates of the notorious remissness of
the clergy in this particular direction.
If there were more earnestness in the
discharge of this obvious local duty
there would be less of this helpless ap-
pealing to the secular powers to enable
the clergy to recover their waning influ-
ence over the masses. How much harm
the church is likely to receive from this
public exposure of its faint-heartedness
in time alone can disclose. Clearly some
of the successors of the apostles have
very little of the apostolic zeal and en-
durance. Fancy Paul appealing to the
civil power for help. All he wanted
from it was opportunity to preach un-
molested.

In the next place the regulations not
merely permit but actually recommend
the use of the bible and of certain re-
ligious exercises in schools. Is this
nothing? The whole history of our
school system shows that it is a powerful
influence. Religious exercises are now
conducted regularly in six-sevenths of
all our public schools; would that propo-
rtion have become so great but for an
official recommendation to do so, so
strongly that it is often mistaken for a
positive direction? And is it worth rais-
ing the whole question of state-church-
ism in order to force the performance
of religious exercises on the few remain-
ing schools? In all probability the
clergy could if they would exert them-
selves a little, secure the introduction of
the bible in the great majority of the
schools in which it has at present no
footing. Suppose they all set to work
this year and make the experiment; it
would be interesting to note the statis-
tics of 1883, and read the lesson they
would convey. [Toronto World.]

The Crooks Act a Boon.

The London Advertiser directed cir-
culars to many prominent clergymen anent
the operations of the Crooks license act,
and among others, receiving the follow-
ing replies to the interrogation:—

"Do you desire to see the issuing of
liquor licenses placed again in the hands
of the municipal councils?"

Rev. Principal Carter, Toronto:—"No.
Neither on general grounds, nor in view
of results, would I desire this to be
done."

Rev. H. D. Hunter:—"No, never,
but license commissioners should be se-
lected, as nearly as may be, from both
political parties."

Rev. R. N. Grant:—"I believe the
Crooks Act a most beneficial law, and
would regard its repeal as a disaster."

Rev. E. Rainsford, Toronto:—"Heav-
en forbid! The result would be a na-
tion of drunkards, and the creation of a
saloon keepers' municipal and political
ring, and the appointment of the most
worthless characters in the community
(1. saloon keepers, 2. aldermen and
mayors, 3. M. P. P's.)"

Rev. W. Williams:—"No; nor in any
other hands."

In the course of his reply to a felici-
tation address presented to him at Prince
Arthur's Landing on his way home from
Winnipeg, Sir Charles Tupper gave a
glowing picture of the work being done
on the Canada Pacific Railway, and the
prospects of the country through which
it runs. He said there was now being
erected in our western country rapidly
of railway construction which surpasses
anything the world ever saw, and that
he believes it to be a fair and sober pre-
diction that within five years' a great
Canadian highway from the Atlantic to
the Pacific Ocean will extend from its
city and from town to town in its
course across the continent. It is al-
ways invigorating to hear Sir Charles
speak; he seems to be so sanguine, and
so thoroughly in earnest in everything he
says that quarters always look like half-
dollars all the time he is speaking,
although everybody knows that they are
only quarters. He expects that a large
immigration of Irish tenants will set in
for Canada next year.

Serious apprehension is caused in
Germany and Austria at the heavy con-
centration of Russian troops on the fron-
tier of the former Power. The German
Minister of War has ordered the strength-
ening and extension of all the fortresses
in Eastern Germany and on the Baltic
coast.

MARMION.

Bishop Cleary of Kingston Refers
to the Book.

Condemnation Reiterated—Confidence in
the President System.

Kingston, Nov. 5.—(Special).—Bishop
Cleary, in his sermon this evening, re-
turned to the "Marmion" question, and
pronounced it unjust and unfair that
it should be forced upon Catholics when
bishops—guardians of the morals of the
young—objected, and considered it offe-
nsive. He alluded to the importance
of having the text books pure and unde-
filed, as the students had not only to read
them, but had the contents indelibly im-
pressed upon their minds. Was it right
then that pictures such as Scott had
drawn of Catholic life and institutions,
of the immorality and turpitude of Mar-
mion and Constance, should be im-
pressed upon the memory of youth? Certainly not! He again reviewed the
educational history of Ireland, and point-
ed out that the Catholic Church had con-
demned the Pope had decided that they
were intrinsically dangerous to the Catho-
lic faith and morals. So far as he (the
Bishop) could perceive there was but
one difference between them and the
University and High Schools of this Pro-
vince, in the spirit manifested by the
Government towards them.

CONFIDENCE IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.
In his diocese, most of which he had
visited, he had found to find a single in-
stance in which the Catholic Church had
been tampered with by the teachers in
which an attempt has been made in the
Public Schools to proselytize Catholic
pupils. This was a fact which strength-
ened his confidence in the system. He
hoped nothing would occur to alter this
condition of affairs; that open hostility
against Catholics would not be engendered;
that peace and amity would con-
tinue. The Church, however, reserved
the right to dictate in regard to the re-
ligion of her children, to make sugges-
tions affecting their moral education.
When her bishops could not do this in
the discharge of their functions and duty
peace would be destroyed, and a lament-
able condition of affairs exist.

TRANSPORTING ENGLISH PRUDITIES.
He could not understand why the im-
moral book, the book of so much dis-
cussion, should be deserving of condemna-
tion, should have been transported to
Canada, carrying upon its face English
prejudices. He could not see why a
wrong should have been done in making
it a text book in the first place, and why
it should be retained now when an at-
tempt was made to undo an injustice.
It was foul, abominable, and should not
be a standard work.

PAST AND PRESENT.

In closing he alluded to the bad name
Kingston had won in times ago for re-
ligious strife, a name that had gone to
Europe. It had suffered on account of
this reputation. Its growth had been re-
tarded, because people did not wish to
live and make their homes amid a con-
flict of creeds. Now the utmost harm
would be impeded in the burning of Alex-
andria and the scenes of pillage and
slaughter which accompanied it, will be
surrendered to the Egyptian Govern-
ment for punishment. The Sultan pre-
fers to let the authorities of Egypt deal
with them than to make an exception in
the case.

The "Mail" and the Bishops.

The presumption of the Mail's some-
thing stupendous. It has got itself into
no end of a pickle over the Marmion dis-
cussion, and instead of quietly dropping
the whole subject it is getting deeper
into the mud every day. It has abused
Bishop Jamot, Bishop Cleary and Arch-
bishop Lynch in good round terms, say-
ing in so many words that they do not
possess intellects above the level of a
poodle, and that they do not know what
they are talking about. It calls upon
Bishop Jamot to retract his statements
in regard to itself, such reparation for
detraction, it says, being due to it from
him as a Christian. Bishop Cleary is
also requested to come forward and
square up with the organ. In his case
the Mail says it will not retaliate, as
"an apology will suffice for all the satis-
faction we need." Of course the ven-
erable archbishop and the two distinguish-
ed bishops will wind their way to the
Mail office forthwith and ask the editor's
reason for having the audacity to differ from
him in a matter affecting the welfare of
the Catholic youth.—[Telegram.]

Burning of the Provincial Poor Asylum.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 7.—A fire broke
out tonight at the eastern end of the
Provincial Poor Asylum, an immense
six-story brick structure in the south-
eastern suburbs of the city, containing
about 400 people, and at 1.30 a. m.,
one-half of the building is a mass of
flames. The fire originated in the
bakery, where there were twenty cords
of wood stored. The flames, catching
this, then spread with lightning rapidity,
and soon had that part of the building
used as a hospital in their clutches. The
inmates rushed about the building in
great confusion, seemingly almost out
of their senses, and the work of getting
them out was very difficult. It is
thought most of those confined in the
hospital have been saved, but it is feared
a number of lives are lost. The whole
city is in a state of alarm, and the scene
of the conflagration, but only a little, hard-
ly any water being obtainable.

LATER.—Thirty-one lives have been

The women in Scotland were cele-
brating Friday last with much enthu-
siasm the first occasion on which they
have exercised the municipal franchise.
The women make up from one-tenth to
one-fifth of the municipal electorate in
Scottish cities and towns like Greenock,
Paisley, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edin-
burgh, and they are determined not to
rest satisfied till they have obtained the
parliamentary franchise also.

A BED QUILT.

The Excitement it Caused in a Church-
Watching and Heat Estate Put Up—Ex-
tending Voting Contest.

London, Nov. 3.—The Ladies' Aid
Society in connection with the Lucan
Episcopal Church, having made an au-
tograph quilt, a meeting was recently
held in the town hall to dispose of it.
Two of the churchwardens, Mr. John
Fox and Mr. Wm. Stanley, proposed
that two young ladies be nominated as
candidates for the quilt. Accordingly
Miss Alice Porte and Miss Louise Good-
acre were the nominees respectively of
Mr. W. E. Stanley and John Fox. The
voting went on at a lively rate until
when some \$40 or \$50 had been col-
lected, when the poll was declared closed.
When Miss Goodacre declared queen of
the quilt. But just as the declaration
was made some one picked up a \$5 bill
from the floor and stoutly maintained
he had put it in for Miss Porte. The
polls were therefore opened again, and
in a few minutes a trifle of \$90 was col-
lected, and amid deafening cheers Miss
Porte was declared elected. But here
another hitch occurred, the uproar be-
come deafening, and Mr. Fox demand-
ed the poll to be opened again, laying
his \$100 gold watch and chain in favor
of Miss Goodacre. Mr. Stanley, not to
be outdone, shouted "I'll give my \$1,000
house and lot in support of my girl,
Fox." Whereupon Mr. Fox pulled out
a \$200 roll of bills which he laid down
in front of the poll clerk. "There," he
said, "is \$200, and I have a thousand
more at the back of it. Come on now."
The meeting now became a scene of con-
fusion, some claiming the quilt for Miss
Goodacre, and others demanding it for
Miss Porte. The matter stands. In the
morning Rev. Mr. Magaghy has return-
ed the watch and chain, house and lot,
and the roll of bills to their respective
owners, and says the church will be well
satisfied with the \$90, which, when ad-
ded to the receipts of the evening and
the proceeds of the quilt in the item of
names, will make something like \$300.
It is understood that Messrs. Fox and
Stanley have resigned their positions as
churchwardens.

Heavy Business in Oil.

Bradford, Pa., Nov. 6.—Notwithstand-
ing that it was Sunday there was an
active market at all the exchanges in the
oil region yesterday. The market on
Saturday closed at 119½, but last night
the brokers were buying all the oil
offered at 125. One of the heaviest
speculators taking 100,000 barrels at that
figure. Chicago capitalists have bought
up a million or so barrels. Orders to
buy come in from all parts of the country,
and last night as high as 126 was bid.

Affairs in Egypt.

London, Nov. 4.—The Governor of
Crete has telegraphed to the Khedive
that by order of the Porte the prisoners,
Mussalaka Pasha, Hassan Pasha, Sulei-
man Pasha and Dacub Pasha, who were
arrested at Cardia after the hurried
flight and pursuit from Cairo, and who
were implicated in the burning of Alex-
andria and the scenes of pillage and
slaughter which accompanied it, will be
surrendered to the Egyptian Govern-
ment for punishment. The Sultan pre-
fers to let the authorities of Egypt deal
with them than to make an exception in
the case.

Cairo, Nov. 4.—In consequence of the
impression which is still prevalent among
the high Egyptian officials that the
northern powers are ready to oppose
England's efforts to procure the lasting
pacification of Egypt, Baron Trevelyan,
German Consul, has been instructed to
inform the Khedive and Egyptian Min-
ister that Prince Bismark has most ex-
plicit confidence in England's disinter-
ested policy regarding Egypt, which he
considers as being the only and best
means of establishing peace and order.
London, Nov. 4.—Various special dis-
patches to London newspapers and tele-
grams received from Cairo, say the report
from Khartoum, dated October 30, of
the defeat of the false prophet with great
slaughter is not believed. Dr. Schweinfurth
writes to the Anti-Slavery Society,
under date Cairo, October 23, that all
the provinces of Egypt lying south and
east of Khartoum are in the hands of
fanatical insurgents, and that Khartoum
is only hanging on by a thread, the
army being cut down by constant disas-
trous combats with the false prophet, and
is reduced to half its original size. The
mass of the population believe in every
vicious false prophet. Six thousand
men, Schweinfurth reports, were mas-
sacred in June by Mahdi's army, which
is reported to number 150,000, and des-
perately brave. As soon as the town
of Obeid has fallen, the army, it is ex-
pected, will march on Khartoum.
Schweinfurth also states that the Govern-
or of the Sudan estimates that during
the war 30,000 of the false prophet's
followers perished.

Cairo, Nov. 6.—It is reported that the
forces of the false prophet made five as-
saults upon the town of Obeid, in the
Sudan, but were repulsed with great
loss. The prophet continues to advance
upon Khartoum.

London, Nov. 6.—It is asserted that
it is under consideration to bring the
trial of Arabi and the popular leaders to
an abrupt conclusion in order to bring
about the deportation of them all to
Cyprus.

Alexandria, Nov. 6.—Numerous com-
plaints having been made that the Egyp-
tian authorities treated with great harsh-
ness Swiss recruits brought here to serve
in the new army, it has been decided
to send them back to Switzerland to-
morrow.

Cairo, Nov. 6.—Abdel Kader tele-
graphs from Khartoum, Nov. 5th:—"I
have defeated the rebels at three points.
They were somewhat demoralized by a
report that English troops were coming.
Khartoum is for the moment relieved."

The Rev. Charles Spurgeon, son of the
famous pastor of the London Tabernacle,
has been preaching to crowded congrega-
tions in St. Louis and other Western
cities. He preaches short, plainly word-
ed sermons, with touches of pathos and
dramatic style of delivery. In St. Louis
he was regarded as one of the most elo-
quent preachers that ever had visited
that city.

Goderich Markets.

GODERICH, Nov. 11, 1882.	
Wheat, (Fall) bush.....	\$0.90 @ \$1.01
Wheat, (Spring) bush.....	0.85 @ 0.92
Flour, 5 barrels.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Oats, bush.....	0.31 @ 0.32
Peas, bush.....	0.55 @ 0.60
Barley, bush.....	0.45 @ 0.52
Potatoes bush.....	0.30 @ 0.35
Hay, 5 ton.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Butter, 5 lbs.....	0.15 @ 0.18
Eggs, doz. (unpacked).....	0.17 @ 0.18
Cheese.....	0.11 @ 0.12
Shorts, 5 cwt.....	0.90 @ 1.03
Brass, 5 cwt.....	0.70 @ 0.80
Chop.....	3.00 @ 3.75
Wood.....	7.00 @ 7.75
Hides.....	40 @ 1.50
Sheepskins.....	40 @ 1.50

J. Aikenhead, V.S., (SUCCESSOR
to Dr. Duncan) Graduate of Ontario Ve-
terinary College. Office, stables and residence,
on Newgate Street, four doors east of Colborne
Hotel. N.B.—Horses examined as to sound-
ness. 1751-1

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of
Justice, Chancery Division, made in the
matter of the estate of Henry Morley, deceased,
and in a cause Morley against Morley,
the creditors of Henry Morley, deceased, of
the village of Bellevue, in the County of
Huron, who died in or about the month of
March, 1882, are on or before the 14th day of
November, 1882, to send by post prepaid to R.
L. Doyle, of Goderich, the solicitor of the
plaintiff Sarah Morley, deceased, administrators of
the deceased, their Christian and surname,
addresses and description, the full particu-
lars of their claims, a statement of the nature
and nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they
will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit
of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to
produce the same before me, at my chambers
at the Court House, in the Town of Goderich,
in the County of Huron, on the 14th day of
November, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
being the time appointed for adjudication on
my claims.

Dated this 4th day of October, A. D. 1882.
S. MALCOLMSON,
Master at Goderich,
1859-41.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HURON. By virtue of a Writ of
Fieri Facias issued out
of Her Majesty's County Court of the County
of Huron, and to the directed against the
lands and tenements of JAMES STRACHAN,
at the suit of FINLAY MCKIBBIN, I have
seized and taken in execution all the right,
title, interest and equity of redemption of the
above named defendant, in and to lot five
hundred and ninety-two (592), situated in the
Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron,
comprising a dwelling house and one quarter
of an acre of land, more or less, and subject to
a mortgage of three hundred dollars, which
lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at
my office in the Court House, in the Town of
Goderich, on Tuesday, the 30th day of Janu-
ary, 1883, at the hour of twelve of the clock,
noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron
Oct. 18th, 1882. 1861-3m

EGYPTIAN OIL.

Francis Mott, Commercial Hotel, Bradford
says: "I was troubled with a distressing head-
ache. For four days I could neither eat nor
sleep, and was nearly distracted. I could not
even allow my head to be combed. My son
went to Tappan, N. J., and bought a bottle of
Egyptian Oil, and gave me half a
teaspoonful, and also bathed my head, and I
was honestly say that the effect was
instantaneous. It cured my headache and gave me the utmost
comfort in ten minutes, and I felt at once a
desire for more. I have had no return of the
pain. A ten dollar bill is the value I put on
that bottle of Egyptian Oil."