

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., July 17, 1879.

The I. O. R.

In our last issue we presented some uncomfortable facts for the Halifax Recorder to controvert, if it could. As it could not do so, it has adopted the only course open, to a sheet that will not confess it is wrong, that of denying in general terms our statements, without offering a title of evidence to support its assertions.

The Recorder says:—
It (the Post) undertakes to show that our statement that under the regime of Mr. Brydges the annual deficit of the I. O. R. was materially diminished, is not true but entirely false. How does the Post attempt to demonstrate the falsity of our statement? By simply giving a table of the receipts for the years 1870-71-72-73 and 74, which shows a steady increase. Is this the way to establish the falsity of our utterances? Why does not the Post or the Herald go to the public accounts for 1873-74-75-76-77 and 78, and show that the deficit was larger during the last three years than during the first three? This would be something like a proof. But unfortunately a reference to the Public Accounts would have revealed nothing of the kind.

The public accounts show that Mr. Brydges has not reduced the annual deficit; that instead of making \$850,000 of receipts pay working expenses as he proposed in his celebrated report, his expenditures have enormously exceeded that sum.

CORRUPT TORY MANAGEMENT.
The following figures exhibit the result of the management up to the time of the consolidation on the 9th Nov. 1872. In New Brunswick:

Earnings.	Ordinary	Surplus
1870	\$195,557	\$129,638
1871	251,452	170,853
1872	294,089	225,816
1873	188,948	173,708

In Nova Scotia:—		
1870	275,457	271,038
1871	314,257	246,286
1872	324,337	316,709
1873	182,191	124,676

Mr. Whitney explains the increased cost of operating the Railway was caused by increased wages paid firemen and cleaners, the increased cost of coal and wood, the former from 14 to 17 cts per bushel, and an enormous increase in the cost of repairs to engines owing to the severe winter.

Consolidated Railway from Nov. 11, 1872, to—

	Deficiency.
1873	433,906
1874	893,490

ECONOMICAL GRIT MANAGEMENT.
1875 \$161,898 1,085,011 291,685
1876 248,461 1,057,774 243,912
1877 1,154,455 1,661,673 507,228
1878 1,378,946 1,611,273 232,328
Surplus under Tories.....\$387,492
Deficit do do.....\$393,732

Net deficit under Tories.....\$6,240
Net deficit under Grigs.....\$1,255,029
These figures are taken from the reports of the various years. "Extraordinary expenses," &c., might be added, which would increase the expenses under Conservative rule considerably, and swell those under Grigs rule enormously, as Mr. Brydges had a habit of hiding away under "capital" expenditures those legitimately belonging to "current expenditure," such as new cars, new stations, sidings, &c.

Does the Recorder now dare in the face of these statements to again assert that Mr. Brydges reduced the annual deficit? If so, we do not understand the meaning of figures.

Westmorland Circuit Court.

DORCHESTER, July 15, 1879.—At an early hour to-day visitors began to pour into the Shiretown, and the holiday aspect usually induced by Circuit Court soon became prevalent. His Honor Justice Fisher arrived in the morning train and opened court formally at 11 a. m., but as the jury men were not all present he adjourned till 2 p. m.

Attorney-General Fraser arrived in the noon train to look after the Crown cases.

Court was re-opened at 2 p. m., a large number of spectators present and fourteen barristers around the bar.

The following Grand Jury were sworn in:—David Chapman, foreman, Philip Palmer, Elijah Ayer, Thomas Anderson, Alfred Taylor, Alexander Black, W. Albert Black, William Bissett, David McLeane, Daniel O'Brien, Dennis A. Duffy, Martin Lowrie, James D. Weldon, Peter Schurman, John Calder, John Bell, John L. Triton, and Albert W. Wilnot. His Honor addressed them briefly to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.—I will not detain you at any great length. I opened Court this morning, but for the convenience of the Jurors I postponed until the present. There are three prisoners confined here in the goal awaiting the action of the Court. George Smith charged with having fired a gun, thereby maliciously shooting Isaac Atkinson with shot. The evidence against him is purely circumstantial. It seems Atkinson was returning to his home at a late hour in the evening, and was shot in the back; the attacking party remaining unseen. The evidence, although circumstantial, is very clear, as the wadding found on the scene of the shooting has been identified with that which was in a gun in the possession of the prisoner. I think that you can only decide, gentlemen, that the matter requires further investigation.

Polite Downing is here, also charged with shooting at a man—Lewis Ayard. I think you will agree with me, that this gun business is becoming too common, and is a most serious matter. Although this attack took place in the day and the crime does not partake of the heinousness of the first, yet if any man, even in defence of his own property, is allowed to make as free use of a gun as is alleged to have been done in this instance, then no man's life is safe.

We know come to Annie Parker, charged by the Osbornes family with perjury. In reference to this case, gentlemen, I must tell you that after conferring with the Attorney-General, and the crown prosecutors of the former trials of the Osbornes, I have concluded that there is nothing in this case to justify making a crown prosecution of it. The case will therefore not be submitted to you. I cannot conclude gentlemen without referring to the handsome Court House you have here. I only wonder that you should have gone to such expense to erect a wooden building when stone so abounds. A building in stone of this pattern would only be in accordance with the evidence of wealth and prosperity which I see around me in your country. I do not wish to criticize, gentlemen, but these ideas occurred to me, and I speak them out. The weather here I find delightful, the air in the hottest weather, when tempered with this Bay of Fundy breeze is charming, and I appreciate it the more accustomed as I am to the climate of the Upper St. John River. From the prosperity I see here among you, I infer that the effect of the hard times is passing away. As I have heretofore remarked, these hard times are blessings in disguise, as the effect is to turn men from speculation to the true source of wealth—the cultivation of the soil. Work the soil and prosperity must come. Your fertile country gives you excellent opportunities; improve them.

The Grand Jury after being out about two hours, returned their bill against Smith and Downing. Smith in reply to the question, "Guilty or Not Guilty," hesitated, and said, "Not—not guilty." The prisoner will not be ready for trial before Thursday. Hon. D. L. Hanington appears in defence of Smith. Hon. C. A. Landry will defend Downing. Civil business will occupy the court to-morrow. Appended are the dockets:

REMANENTS.	
Cyprien Downey and Anna Downey, his wife, vs. Michael Hollahan—Borden & Atkinson.	
Thomas Brooks vs. John L. Harris and Christopher P. Harris—Smith & Steves.	
William Wells et. ux. vs. William B. Chappell—Dickson & Trueman.	
William Hamilton vs. Thomas Simpson and Mathew Casey—W. J. Gilbert.	
Christopher Milner vs. C. J. Brydges—W. C. Milner.	
Thomas Armstrong vs. Blair Botsford, W. J. Gilbert.	
John Doe, ex. dem. Walter Fowler vs. John E. Cahill—the Queen & Wells.	
Ruth Woodman vs. the Town Council of Moncton—R. B. Smith.	
Christopher Milner vs. C. W. Weldon—W. C. Milner.	
John Doe, ex. dem. Hugh Davidson vs. John Jones—R. B. Smith.	
John Smith vs. Charles W. Fairweather—W. C. Milner.	
Ruth Woodman vs. W. J. Robinson—W. C. Milner.	
Robert Thompson vs. Patrick Grey and Alexander Wheaton—R. B. Smith.	
Marion Carter vs. F. A. Landry—W. J. Gilbert.	
Doe, ex. dem. Oliver Bress and Sylvain Bress vs. Frederick LeBlanc and Joseph LeBlanc—J. L. Black.	
Doe, ex. dem. Rector and Church Warden of Moncton vs. Thomas Ryan—Jack. John Rich and Samuel Rich vs. Gilbert Steves, Joseph Bishop and William Smith—Hickman & Emmerson.	
Christopher Milner vs. Hon. Alexander McKenzie—W. C. Milner.	
William Hodge vs. Charles J. Duchesne—R. B. Smith.	
Charles S. Sumner vs. Winthrop R. McMan and Silas McMan—Emmerson & Read.	
John P. Cormier vs. Ottawa Agr'l. Ins. Co.—W. J. Gilbert.	
Thomas Barnes vs. Rufus Outhouse and E. Chandler Estabrook—H. R. Emmerson.	
Alexander Tait vs. Thomas Fulton—W. J. Gilbert.	
Doe, ex. dem. Wm. B. Harshman vs. H. LeBlanc—W. J. Gilbert.	
Doe, ex. dem. Cogwell vs. Welsh—C. Milner.	

NEW DOCKET.
John McNeil and Rodolphe Worrall vs. Donatien Larivie—W. J. Gilbert.
Edward J. Smith vs. Boudreau and Boudreau—A. J. Smith.
Charles E. Knapp vs. Daniel Sullivan—C. E. Knapp.
Parker vs. Parker—Holstead & Dickson.
Francis Gaylor vs. Ovid Chapman et. al.—Landry.
William Wilson vs. William Croshaw—Emmerson & Read.
John B. McKenzie and Johnson B. Gray vs. David McConnell—Borden & Atkinson.
Charles G. Palmer vs. David Calhoun—Philip Palmer.
John Calder and Thomas Dowling vs. Duncan Harper and James Webster—A. Russell.
Adam Tait, Assignee, &c., vs. William Barr—W. J. Gilbert.
Francis Gaylor vs. Louis LeBlanc—P. Michael Heaton vs. William McMorris—Emmerson & Read.
John Fawcett vs. Sylvain LeBlanc—W. J. Gilbert.
Bourque & Bourgeois vs. Cushing & Clark—P. A. Landry.
Cushing & Clark vs. Bourque & Bourgeois—Holstead & Dickson.
Blair Botsford vs. William T. Wilbur—S. R. Thomson.

SPECIAL DOCKET.
Adam Tait, Assignee of estate of Smith & Barnes, vs. John R. Calhoun—W. J. Gilbert.
Humphrey Gilbert vs. Bamford Beaumont—H. Gilbert.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.
The Queen vs. George V. Smith.
The Queen vs. Polite Downing.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Court opened at 9 a. m. this morning. His Honor intimated that that will be the regular hour of opening this term.

On motion of W. W. Wells, Esq., counsel for Annie Parker, she was discharged from further custody. In the afternoon the Judge adjourned, the attorneys not being ready with their cases.

SIR S. L. TILLEY has secured in London a loan of £23,000,000 sterling, which appears to be most favourable terms. The loan is to redeem a six per cent. loan falling due this year, and to provide the money for the purchase of the River du Loup Branch, and to pay the contractors on the Welland Canal. No part of the loan appears to have been covered by Imperial guarantee. If it is purely an unguaranteed loan it is a very good one. The last unguaranteed loan negotiated by Mr. Cartwright realized less than 90 per cent., while nine tenths of Mr. Tilley's loan has realized 95 per cent., and the other tenth even a high figure.

THE ST. JOHN LAMBER SHIPMENTS were, total to 1st July, 1878, 78,137,301; to 1st July, 1879, 81,438,502.

The O'Sullivan Case.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR:—The short editorial in your last issue concerning the O'Sullivan-Weldon matter does not do justice to Mr. O'Sullivan. For this you are not in any way to blame as your information, no doubt, was taken from other papers.

The charge against Mr. Weldon was embezzlement, a charge not very well understood in this part of the Dominion, but thoroughly understood and often brought against individuals in Great Britain. It is an offence, created by statute and may be defined to be fraudulently secreting the personal property with which a person has been intrusted. In other words, when property comes into a person's hands by the consent of the owner, and the person intrusted with it, uses it in such a way as to deprive the owner of what has been done with it from the person entitled to it, and that for the purpose of divesting the owner of it and by circuitous and covert means appropriating it to his own use, it is embezzlement.

We will in justice to Mr. O'Sullivan give a brief history of his case. In 1877 Mr. J. F. O'Sullivan died at Moncton, leaving property to the amount of upwards of ten thousand dollars. Administration was first granted to Daniel Cronan, which was afterwards revoked, and administration granted to Mr. D. O'Sullivan, who offered as sureties, Mr. Brown and Mr. Hartly of Ontario, who were refused on account of being non-residents of New Brunswick. To procure proper sureties an agreement was made between Mr. O'Sullivan of the one part, and Hartly and Weldon of the other, which is substantially as follows:—Upon the said Hartly and Weldon procuring sureties to sign O'Sullivan's Administration Bond, and Administration being granted to him he was to have all the personal property of estate converted into money and deposited in the Bank of British North America to the credit of Weldon and Hartly, and afterwards the said Hartly and Weldon were to draw the money and invest it in good securities to the best advantage, authorize O'Sullivan to receive the interest, and on the final distribution of the estate to be paid to him.

As soon as the Administration was perfected O'Sullivan handed all the securities and property of the estate to Hartly. The estate consisted of monies in Saving Banks, an Ohio State bond of \$1000, a London State bond of \$1000, and £400 Sterling, York and Midland Railway Stock.

O'Sullivan executed a power of Attorney, and Hartly and Weldon at once proceeded to New York. Hartly arriving first. All the money was drawn from the Saving Banks and the State Bonds were converted into money. O'Sullivan proceeded to England, and there found some of his sisters yet alive, and some nephews and nieces. He had been absent from England twenty years, and his deceased brother before his death had declared that all the family were dead, and as he had corresponded with England and Denis had not, Denis supposed he had been correctly informed.

Mr. O'Sullivan on his return from England proceeded to settle up the estate and in due time his accounts were passed and an order for distribution made, showing the distribution share of each next of kin to be \$1135.11. After distribution which was decreed in July 1878, he demanded the proceeds of estate and was met by a demand from Mr. Weldon to execute a power of Attorney to Mr. Palmer, by which he, Palmer, could convert the midland Railway stock into money. As he had no power to do so, he refused, and also, the control of this Railway Stock; as the Script, without which it is of no use to him, was in the hands of Hartly and Weldon, he refused to execute a power of Attorney until he had his own share of estate secured, or paid to him. He then employed A. J. Hickman to find out where the property of the estate was and at his death employed other counsel. Mr. Weldon and Mr. Hartly have been refusing to rectify and have given no response. Mr. Weldon even refused to answer the letter of Mr. O'Sullivan's Attorney, or to give any information about the estate, and a part of Mr. Weldon's contention at the examination was, that O'Sullivan had not been able to find a cent of the property in his hands.

At the examination, Mr. Hartly was summoned as a witness and did not attend. A warrant was taken out to apprehend and bring him up as a witness, which the Sheriff of Frontenac Co. refused to execute, and as O'Sullivan was unable to procure funds to send a Constable from Westmorland Hartly's testimony was not procured and O'Sullivan remains in ignorance as to where the funds of the estate now are.

In further justification of him we will say, he has always been willing and has repeatedly offered, that, upon receiving his share of the estate as a witness, which the Sheriff or other heirs will be paid, to authorize the sale of the English Railway stock, and all that he has ever asked is, that the estate should be paid over to the distributees in accordance with the decrees of the Probate Court.

Yesterday, O'Sullivan was arrested at the suit of Mr. Weldon, on a capias issued by S. R. Thomson, Queen's Counsel, for \$5000 supposed damages suffered by Mr. Weldon by being arrested at Moncton. The order to hold to bail was made by Justice Duff. Unless Mr. O'Sullivan can procure bail to the Sheriff and afterwards special bail for this amount he must remain in Dorchester goal until after the action commenced by this capias is determined.

ed, and as Mr. O'Sullivan feels perfectly justified in what he did and as the whole of the action turns slowly, he may remain in durance vile for some years.

We have been as accurate as possible in our statements, as we have no desire to prejudice Mr. Weldon or Mr. O'Sullivan. Let the facts speak for themselves and let those who read judge between them. There is another phase in this case which extends beyond individuals, and that is Mr. O'Sullivan's incarceration and the way in which it was procured.

We do know the contents of Mr. Weldon's affidavit, on which Justice Duff's order to hold O'Sullivan to bail for \$5000 was made, or what reason Mr. Thompson may have given in addition, when he procured the order. The detention of Mr. Weldon on his arrest at Moncton, as he continued his journey by the same train, and all his subsequent attendances before the Justice were voluntary. The incarceration of his feelings could not have been great, and we should think that even if Mr. Weldon's affidavit disclosed a very strong case, that in order to hold to bail for one twentieth that amount was excessive, and if the affidavit really did disclose the facts as they exist we are at a loss to know how an order for bail could be made at all.

What is Mr. O'Sullivan's case to-day, may be anyone's to-morrow, who has reason to suspect that anyone has been guilty of a criminal offence and prefers a charge before a proper tribunal. The charge may be removed in some way unknown to the law to some other tribunal, and by procuring such testimony may be procured may be refused and the charge dismissed for want of evidence, and the person who preferred it in on an ex parte affidavit, arrested for a sum so enormous that no man of ordinary circumstances could find bail and have to await in one of the cells of a common goal, surrounded by murderers, thieves, and prostitutes, the slow and uncertain movements of the law. A judge may err, but surely when an error like this is made, the error is a tremendous one, and then the thoughts of it must almost stop our breath.

We do not say that the professional friendship, the political connections of the parties, or any other than to them what seems the most urgent necessity and satisfactory reasons led to this order to hold to bail for \$5000. We merely say that we find in a free country in which the laws are supposed to be equally and impartially administered, a man just verging on three score and ten, a gentleman in manners and a scholar in education, incarcerated in a filthy cell and surrounded by felons, who in a few days or a few months almost will again breathe the fresh air of Heaven, who must either submit to relinquishing the little property he possesses to the person who has caused his incarceration, or remain shut out from the light, save as it finds its uncertain way through his prison bars, spending his days in the narrow limits of his cell and his nights on iron bedstead and pallets of straw, with nothing but prison fare to support his declining strength. Do we live in a christian country, or are we by some unaccountable freak of time sent back to the days of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," or to the still darker days of the Star Chamber.

Dorchester, July 14, 1879.

[We admit the above communication in correction of what appeared last week, but we decline to insert anything further concerning the merits of it, while it is still *sub judice*. We must however comment on the extraordinarily large amount of bail demanded—a sum beyond precedent under similar circumstances in the courts of this or any other country. In giving the power to hold to bail, the law does not intend it should be exercised in a vindictive manner to harass or oppress the subject, but to be used solely to secure his appearance when wanted and a sum sufficient to secure that end is usually deemed sufficient. In this case Mr. Weldon appears to have called the pudding too well. No doubt the Court on application will reduce the amount.—Ed.]

Trade and Crops.
Mr. Mechi, the eminent agriculturist who is regarded as the highest authority on the subject, announces the complete failure of the crops in England. An almost unprecedentedly severe winter has been followed by cold, wet weather, from the effects of which, Mr. Mechi says, "it is now too late for the crops on ill-farmed and undrained lands to recover." Latest advices by mail report the partial failure of the wheat crop in many districts in Southern Russia. Austria has been afflicted with heavy rain storms, and rust has struck in France will require \$100,000,000 worth of imported grain.

In Montreal flour has advanced from 40 to 60 cents per barrel and wheat from 10 to 10 cents. The Canadian crop promises to be an abundant one, so that with high prices, our farmers will be peculiarly favored. It must be remembered, however, that a considerable quantity of grain has been held over in America this year, so that the amount to go forward will be very great, and freight rates will, no doubt, be high. As the prices are fixed in Europe, the extra freight charges will have to be deducted from the ruling price here, and will come out of the producer's pocket or the dealer's if he be unwise. However, if the bartering weather be favorable, the success of the fall trade will be assured.

INLAND REVENUE.—Mr. Thomas Hanford removed from here on Tuesday, to St. John, the weights and balances belonging to the department and heretofore used in this district.

New Advertisements.

TO OUR FRIENDS

CUSTOMERS.

WE HAVE IN STOCK and are now receiving large amount of Goods, of first quality, viz.:

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

In short, all description of Goods for all classes of persons, which we will sell from this date at exceedingly

Low Prices for Cash

Or payment by produce. Indefinite and long credits will be curtailed for a time.

J. L. Black.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 Barrels Flour,

"Bangup," "White Rose," &c.

Remember—Cheap for Cash.

J. L. Black.

DRY GOODS!

5 Cases and Bales,

Containing a General Assorted Stock.

100 Bundles WHITE WARP;
25 Bundles BLUE WARP;
1 Case GENTS' HATS;
1 Bale CARRIAGE DUST WRAPS;
Carpets—Assorted Stock.

Now is the time to buy low.

J. L. Black.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

4 CRACKS Best Quality SUGAR;
5 casks Barbadoes Molasses;
15 casks Choice Tea;
8 kegs Baking Soda;
5 kegs Rice;
3 barrels Dry Apples.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

Agricultural Implements.

15 DOZEN HAND RAKES, Cheap;
5 dozen Scythes;
15 dozen Forks, 2 and 3 Prong;
5 dozen Hoes.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. L. Black.

Tobacco and Tea.

JUST RECEIVED:

80 CADDIES BLACK HAWK TOBACCO;
5 Caddies Little Sergeant Tobacco;
8 Boxes Challenge Tobacco;
10 Half-chests Extra Tea;
10 Caddies Superior Tea, for family use;
Dry Apples, Raisins, &c.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

GLASS, NAILS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 BOXES GLASS—all sizes—
from 7 to 18 in;
75 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
10 boxes Clinch Nails;
1 cask Putty;
Locks, Hinges, Screws;
Copper Rivets;
Carriage Malleable Irons;
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c.

And all Builders' Material at very low prices.

J. L. Black.

SUMMER STOCK!

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR

USUAL STOCK

Seasonable Goods,

In Staple and Fancy Lines,

And now offer our customers a full and well assorted Stock to select from. Prices very low for prompt payment.

J. L. Black.

DRESS SILK!

We beg to call attention to a Lot of

Colored Dress Silks,

Which we will sell at greatly Reduced Prices.

Black Dress Silk

Very Cheap.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

I AM instructed by R. BOTSFORD, Esq., to sell at his residence,

WESTCOCK,

ON FRIDAY, 25th JULY,

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the following Personal Property:

1 bay Horse, 1 Mare and Colt, 3 Cows, 1 Heifer two years old, 2 Calves, 3 yearling Heifers, 20 Sheep and Lambs, 1 yearling Sow—superior breed, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Hay Rake, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Carriage, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse Cart & Harness, &c., Double and Single Bobsleighs, Flows, Harrows, and other Farming Utensils, 1 barrel Pork, 1 Churn and Dairy Utensils.

Also:—
1 Table Piano—in good order, 1 No. 2 Weed Sewing Machine, 12 Case Best Chairs, 19 Dining Room Chairs, 1 Book Case, 1 Bed Room Set, 1 Bureau, 2 Wash Stands, 4 Bedsteads, 1 Tapestry Carpet, 60 Pots Flowers.

To be sold without reserve. A liberal credit will be given. Terms made known at sale.

C. W. COLE, Auctioneer.

Sackville, July 14, 1879.

Insolvent Act of 1875,

AND AMENDING ACT.

In the Matter of IRA H. PATTERSON and DAVID DICKSON, Insolvents.

I WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

—ON—

Tuesday, 22nd July,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Sub lately occupied by

Ira H. Patterson & David Dickson,

Insolvents, in the Parish of Sackville, County of Westmorland, the following articles:

All the Balance of the Insolvent's Stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Small Wares, &c., &c. Also: 1 Safe, 1 Mare and Foal, 1 Good Carriage Horse, 3 Cows, 1 yearling Heifer, 1 yearling Steer, 1 Double Wagon, 1 pair of superior Team Horses—4 years old, 1 Single Wagon, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 2 Pumps, 1 Double Harness, 1 Single Harness—Also about 50 acres of English Grass—will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms of Sale—All amounts under \$10 cash; all amounts of \$10 and upwards, three months credit with good approved joint notes with interest at 7 per cent.

A. TAIT, Assignee.

Shediac, July 12, 1879.

CATTLE SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, at JOSEPH COOK'S, WESTCOCK,

—ON—

Monday, 25th July, Inst.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following:

1 two year old Bull, 1 yoke working Cattle, 4 Milch Cows, 11 three year old Steers and 1 Heifer fit for beef, 2 two year old Heifers, 1 pair two year old Steers, 1 pair yearling Steers, 1 bred Mare seven years old and Colt, 1 yearling Colt. Also a number of Household Articles and Farm Utensils.

NO RESERVE.

C. W. COLE, Auctioneer.

July 15