

THE HURON SIGNAL

Is published every Friday Morning, by Mr. GILBERT D. 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 is a large circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country, and is one of the most reliable and most interesting papers in Ontario. For advertising, it is the best medium available, and being in addition to the above, a first-class family and friends paper—it is therefore a most desirable advertising medium.

TERMS.—\$1.50 in advance, postage prepaid by publishers; \$1.75, if paid before six months; \$2.50 if not 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-fitting 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, MAY 20, 1881.

THE HIGH BOARD FENCE.

Last week arrangements were made by a circus company to give an exhibition in Goderich. The advance agent went to the authorities and took out a license for the performance, paying a stipulated price—\$30, we understand. The agent, who knew his business, claimed the privilege of putting up a high board fence on the west side of the Square, without additional charge, and the authorities, who evidently did not know their business, allowed the claim. It will be remembered that last year our townsman Captain Cox was severely injured by the falling of a circus bill board, for which the town was forced to pay the doctor's bill, amounting to a snug figure. Well, when it became known that a "heads up I win, tails up you lose" bargain had been made by the circus advance agent, considerable feeling was manifested against the town guardians, and when a high board fence screened off the view of the Court House square from the principal business part of the town, the wrath of the townsfolk waxed hot. Some time between sundown on Saturday, and sunrise on Sunday, a few of the jokers of the town got together and decorated the bill-boards with manifestations of public opinion on current events. Ye gods and little fishes! what an arraignment of the Town Fathers, et al. From end to end of the high board fence bore evidence of concentrated thought and labor, and the result was that until Thursday morning the circus board fence exhibited a strong indictment against the gentlemen who had permitted its erection, with a few good-natured comments on some of our best-known local celebrities thrown in, to lend variety to the bill of fare. The event furnished a good deal of amusement to our residents, but there is a danger of running a joke too far, and it is to be hoped the last board fence has been erected on the "Square," with or without the consent of the Town Fathers.

The Toronto Telegram makes a good point when it says: "The English law courts allow a man to affirm instead of taking an oath. If an affirmation is good enough upon which to hang a man, or set him free, it ought to be good enough to allow a member to take his seat in Parliament."

The London Free Press is solicitous about Mr. Blake, and thinks his visit to the Maritime Provinces "a risky venture." It is also afraid that he will make "some awful blunder," to the injury of the Reform party in Ontario. Mr. Blake is not one of the "blundering" kind. He is guided by principle in all his public acts, and no telegrams from Ontario as to the truth of his statements will need to be sent him, while making political addresses in the Maritime Provinces. The solicitude of the Free Press is touching, very touching.

The attention of the authorities is called to the fact that at the north end of North St., (one of the finest streets in Goderich, by the way,) there is an accumulation of filth that would give an immoderate reputation to a cess-yard. Tree cuttings, garbage, manure, defunct dogs, felled cats, carrion and other abominations to sight and smell are spread around in not pleasing variety, and it almost seems as if that particular locality is looked upon as a dumping heap for the refuse of the town. When we visited the spot, on Monday last, a large hawk was viewing his estate and doubtless cogitating:—

I am monarch of all I survey
My right there is none to dispute.
That town dumps its offal and carrion here,
And thus I come in for my loot.

Mr. JOHN D. RONALD, the erratic fire engine manufacturer of Brussels, has been airing himself in the Toronto papers, and alleges that he has been badly used by THE SIGNAL. John D. Ronald is the same gentleman who blathered about the benefits of the N. P., when being examined in a Chancery suit brought against him by the village of Brussels, for breach of contract in fulfillment of by-law. John D. got \$20,000 a couple of years ago from Brussels to induce him to locate in that village. This nice little plum has melted away, Brussels has nothing to show for it in the shape of an active industry, and John D. has been driven to the wall. John D. is an ardent believer in the N.

P., and despite his inability to do business under it, continues to maintain an abiding faith in its efficiency to bolster up "native industries." John D. is also a Rag Baby disciple, and occasionally sports in that subject. John D. is full of fanciful ideas of the vapory order. If the N. P. is a commercial proposition, John D. must have taken an abiding faith in the northern Canada; it is, that he cannot make things go with a duty of 25 per cent in his favor. John D. is troubled with bile, so far as THE SIGNAL is concerned. Poor John D.

It Didn't Work.

If the appointment of Mr. Boyd to the Chanceryship was designed to weaken the law firm of which Mr. E. Blake is a member, and so give him less time for attending to his political duties, the scheme fails by the re-entry of Mr. S. Blake into practice. —*Advertiser.*

The Marriage Scandal.

Miss O'Brien, a daughter of the historical Smith O'Brien, has created a stir with the steamship companies by declaring that the accommodations for steerage passengers are such that comfort is out of the question, and decency is outraged. The charge is accompanied by specific statements as to the arrangements made, and if she is not woefully astray, the companies are very much to blame for treating the emigrants with less delicacy than they would a shipment of cattle. It is only fair to the companies to say that the question remains to a great extent one of expediency. An examination, however, would be the proper thing under the circumstances. —*Ex.*

A Tumour on the Body Politic.

The pretty young Earl of Shaftesbury, who ran away with another man's wife the other day, is a good type of the young bloods who are privileged with seats in the English House of Lords, because they happen to be the eldest sons of their fathers. The "evil of a hereditary legislative aristocracy" is that the title descends to their posterity, without the talents and the utility that procured it. The most useless and offensive tumour on the body politic is the titled son of a great man, whose merit has placed him in the peerage. The name, face, and perhaps the pension remain; there may even be a slight flavour from the cask, but it is empty. —*Telegram.*

Treating for Business.

The Monetary Times says: Commenting upon the passage of the Scott Act in Lambton County, which "closed" the liquor bars on the 2nd May, and the attitude assumed by various hotel keepers in virtually closing their houses and refusing to accommodate travellers, a correspondent, who deems beer and whiskey-drinking a waste of time and money, asks: "Is it necessary for commercial travellers to treat in order to procure an order? I do not think so. I know in our county town (Sarnia) two of the leading merchants, who have been doing business on their own account for 32 and 37 years respectively, and who have paid 100 cents on the dollar all that time. Of each it can be truthfully said, that they never treated or received a treat of liquor in any bar of their adopted town. They are not preachers of teetotalism, but their attitude may have had a beneficial effect, not only on themselves, but on those from whom they bought and those to whom they sold."

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, May 16.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade the past week, says: Dry, harsh winds have materially reduced the crop prospects. A change, unless it comes shortly, will be too late to save the spring wheat, which begins to look yellow. Altogether the season is among the latest recorded. Trade continues classically dull, and rates since Monday have been slowly declining. There was a better inquiry for red wheats Friday on account of the preponderance of white in foreign imports. The foreign trade is nominal; rates Wednesday unchanged. Friday they declined, but buyers only satisfy the present necessities. Although holding a strong position, supplies are much smaller, chiefly from America. The off coast market was solely for American red winter, which was held at 7s 6d per qr., against a most languid inquiry. The floating bulk is still large, but decreasing. Flour everywhere is difficult to sell. As the foreign supply grows, values are declining; foreign was tedious and laborious of sale, and the demand unresponsive. Values are declining. Barley was slow of sale at unchanged rates; the foreign trade was nominal. Oats were in fair demand, but slow at unchanged rates. Maize was dropping; mixed American fell slightly Friday.

Sales of English wheat, 34,110 qrs at 44s 10d per qr., against 26,794 qrs at 44s 9d per qr for corresponding week last year.

A Rash Adviser.

LONDON, May 17.—Michael Brennan, in a speech at Ballyron Sun, declared that a year hence any reformer who proposes to compensate landlords will be laughed off the platform. He characterized the Land Bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against rent. He said the anti-slavery movement in America commenced by offers of compensation to slave-owners, but slavery was washed away in blood. He said people should make it impossible for landlords to collect rent. He thought the cry recently raised in some parts of Europe of "Land and Liberty" would be found to be the rallying cry of the "rich race" the world over. They must not waste time in the discussion of the Land Bill, but make the country better, and make it impossible for landlords assisted by police and soldiers to collect rents.

A Dublin correspondent thinks the advocacy of such a programme by Kettle and Brennan indicates that they are commissioned by Parnell to test public opinion to see whether the idea of a general strike against the payment of rent will be accepted.

About Long Prayers.

To the Editor of the Signal:—
Sir,—An article appeared in your publication of May 14th, which, if you are not its author, you are I suppose responsible for, asking the question, "Why do ministers make their long prayers so long?" After making this inquiry, you point out that the matter has been asked so frequently, that we think that the matter must be a general grievance. You suggest, also, that the would-be a skilled counsellor, who could correctly interpret the questions for thousands of people, are many means. "You, however, give some of the 'many reasons.' But I think they are of such a nature as not to strike the mind of the reader as absolutely correct. For instance you presume that some 'preachers' (clergymen) are perhaps the better word) make long prayers because their hearts are so full that they 'cannot restrain' themselves. Further on you use that 'beautiful' and 'hackneyed' expression, 'Long prayers in the closet make short prayers in the church.' How does the clergyman get his heart full but by long prayers in the closet? In one sentence, then, you are encouraging that which in another sentence you give as the cause of the defect which you are endeavouring to remedy. But, processes, you say, 'Oh, what fear go so because they have fallen into the habit. Some pray at length in public so that the sermon may not be too long; and a few, we imagine, make lengthy prayers just to fill up the time of service. Let the reasons be what they may, long prayers in public are not related by either saint or sinner.'

Now, Mr. Editor, what the object aimed at in this article is, I have some difficulty in perceiving. Is the article a diatribe upon what you suppose to be the hypocrisy of Christian clergymen? Or, if that is not what you mean, is it a sarcasm on the fidelity of Christian churchgoers? And, if neither of these is meant, what is meant? Or means it anything? But, at all events, I am not willing to believe that your article is intended more as a thrust at Christianity itself, than as an effort to remedy a defect in the system adopted by Christian clergymen in the work of evangelization; and in the remarks which I am about to make I shall assume that your object was the latter.

For what purpose is a public prayer offered? Is it a thing simply to be endured, and that clergyman to be considered the most worthy who endures the least strain on the endurance of his congregation? I think rather the clergyman in offering public prayer is supposed to be leading his congregation. He is supposed to have the wants of that entire congregation resting upon his heart. He has the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the strong and the weak, before him. Their wants are distinct, and it is his care, his solicitude to remember them all in his prayer.

Then it is a public service, and consequently one in which the public interests should be remembered. Who is there that so much needs the support of the prayers of Christians—if there is any support in them, which I don't think you will question—as the men who guide the ship of state and in whose hands the most worthy of the empire rests? What more befitting time or place is there for remembering those public interests than in a public service, where the hearts of the people can be uplifted together in their behalf? If we enter the prayer meeting we do not find them commonly mentioned there; but in the public service seems to me to be the proper place for the clergyman to make the most of the prayer for the people to unite in the prayer for what pertains to the general interest.

You have suggested that "if ministers who inflict lengthy and sometimes almost meaningless prayers upon patient congregations were to offer two-thirds of their prayer softly in the vestry prior to coming before the waiting people, their hearers would doubtless be just as fully edified, and be in a better mood to listen to the sermon." Now, if the prayer be "meaningless," where is the use of offering them at all? Are they not rather an abomination than otherwise? But I question whether "the hearers would be in a better mood to listen to the sermon." Do you think any Christian objects to a prayer simply because it is a long one? Is it not rather by the non-Christian portion of the congregation, that the complaints against "long prayers" are made? But what part of the congregation have a right to rule in this matter? If the unduly portion had it as they could wish, they might desire to have no prayer at all. But since it is a Christian service should not Christians have the ruling voice in the question? And if we allow them to decide in the matter, will they not tell us the fault is not in the prayer but in the people? That they have not come from the street to the pew, and consequently that their hearts are not in harmony with the prayer, and for that reason it seems long?

[Our correspondent, who is evidently a well-meaning person, must be very obtuse if he did not understand the article alluded to, after having read it so carefully. We are sorry that the name "preacher" offends his ear, for we have met with that word in the Scriptures, whilst the more pompous term "clergyman" cannot, we think, be found in the sacred Word. Our correspondent is quite correct in the assumption that the "clergyman" is supposed to lead his people in prayer; but he is not a wise shepherd who continually leads his flock over the same well-thinned fields, whilst green pastures are equally close at hand. And because he leads them, he should be all the more careful not to weary them. Our protest was against inordinately long public prayers, running from Dan to Beersheba, and containing many set phrases which, from constant repetition by the utterer, have almost become by-words with the hearers; and our correspondent's plea, although very well put from his standpoint, has not converted us in favor of long prayers. The founder of Christianity gave no uncertain sound on the matter of lengthy supplications. He prayed all night, alone, yet when asked by His disciples to teach them how to pray, He responded by framing a petition, which, for its brevity no less than for its beauty, has been accepted by the Church as the model prayer. —*En.*

TEXAS.

Another Letter from Mr. Hugh Johnston.

CANADA RANCHIE,
Rosque Co., Texas,
May 12th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:—
In my former letter, I had something to say about this country, its fine crops of water, woods, crops, resources, &c., and now propose to say something about the kind of sheep best adapted for this country, so far as my experience has led me to believe. The Merinos endure vicissitudes and extremes of weather better than any other sheep, and they will flourish, wherever the ox or horse will flourish, wherever the ox or horse will flourish, the English or mutton sheep require too much care and shelter to be successfully raised here just yet; they require the richest and most abundant pasturage, the dry hill sides and long ranges of scanty short herbage would not suit them, their place in the rich moist plain, and, therefore, not so well adapted to our husbandry extremes as the hardy Merino; as the sheep adapted to the scanty, dried up or poor hill side pasturage, no English mutton sheep can compare with them. It will not require any formal array of facts from me to show that the profits of sheep husbandry on the prairies must succeed, and that the profits of sheep production far exceeds those of horse, cattle or swine production. He who embarks extensively in sheep husbandry in the older States or Canada, must buy a large amount of comparatively high priced land, clear up, fence, sow, pasture, build for shelter, &c., before he is ready to purchase a flock of sheep to make a beginning. All this requires an outlay of much capital, whereas the prairie sheep farmer can commence operations without buying anything but his sheep. Or if he does not wish to be a pure nomad, he can buy acres for less than the annual income of acres of the ordinary grazing lands of the old States or Canada. His principal capital is a decent knowledge of his business, and enough energy to persevere in it. Thus have started large majorities of the pioneers of sheep farming in this State.

Northern men are generally told that they ought not to commence sheep husbandry on the prairie until they have all the convenient appliances. Of course the sooner he can surround himself with them the better, but he acts wisely in not waiting for them. The object of the sheep man is to get on the edges of the creeks in the valleys where he builds his house, sheds for sheep, and fences for his grain and root fields and pastures of rye, oats and barley for early spring feed for his cows and hogs. When he obtains the banks of the creeks and the clumps of wood land he in effect has the permanent control of the hills and pasturage for many miles in extent. There are immense tracts of land owned by non-residents which lie open and free to the use of all, in some parts around us there is a class of nomadic shepherds, who keep sheep and take no hire, give no stipend, build no hut, incur no pasture, nor sow any grain. They generally have served flock owners for a few years, and earned sufficient to invest in enough sheep to commence a flock of their own. They follow their sheep by day over the prairies, herding them by little temporary inclosures at night to protect them from wolves and dogs (wolves I have not seen in my travels yet) in the fall they erect a temporary fence for their sheep during the winter, and on the first appearance of spring grass, they resume their wanderings.

Merinos were found to be the sheep required here, as wool is the prevailing commodity, so that breeding for mutton is but little pursued, the greatest attainable length, weight of fleece and thickness of wool is the first point to be gained by the shepherd, so as to make it most profitable for the customer. These men are as good as shepherds in Canada, a sheep can be raised as cheaply in Texas as a goose or turkey in Canada, the climate is so genial, that sheep, hardly need a shepherd and multiply with unexampled rapidity. As I have already said, small capital is sufficient for going into the wool business, and this fact makes it more attractive than the cattle business to men of moderate means. Mexican ewes can be bought for 50cts each, in Mexico, and driven across the country but the drive is so far from here, that those who own the ranches and have a fixed place of abode, are content to put up with a dealer lot of ewes. One thousand ewes and Merino bucks constitute a good flock to begin with, if you want to own your own land you can purchase it for a dollar an acre. Shearing costs five cents per head, and as it is the custom to shear twice a year instead of once as in Canada, we have an extra crop of wool. The yield of wool will average about 6 lbs each, and when the breed is improved by the Merino crop it will increase to 7 lbs.

From what I have seen of the returns, the business is a remarkably good one, as far as numeration is concerned. The fact is, there is no business so easy to manage or that pays so large a profit as the raising of cattle or sheep, and no country where it can be more successfully engaged in. It is much more productive than general farming, the fickleness of the season has but little to do with the general results. A heavy rain or a few days of hot sun, often ruins a field of grain, but the contingencies of weather do not affect a head of cattle or flock of sheep. In summer they are always sleek and handsome; some sleep are subject to the scab which is too well known to need description. They are generally if properly attended to in time, by dipping and rubbing carbolic oil; but another drawback is the screw worm, which is the product of a fly that deposits its eggs in raw places on both cattle and sheep. If they are allowed to hatch, the worms penetrate to the vitals and speedily kills them. The remedy is to wash all raw places with carbolic or creosote ointment.

In southwestern Texas, a comparison of cattle raising and wool growing would show that in proportion to the capital required one industry is about as profitable as the other. The former involves a more active, isolated and adventurous existence than the latter, but both are attractive to young men, who desire to get far away from loafing around the street corners, and hotels of towns and civilization, and lead a free life in the open air, in a climate where

winter is very little known and frosts seldom come, and who want at the same time to see their means increase rapidly, so as to enable them to return to the busy haunts of men at some future day, when they may tire of flocks and herds.

Postal and railroad facilities have greatly increased even since I came out here, the Government establishing, new post offices and new mail routes, and the companies building new railroads, affording much quicker and pleasanter communication with the outside world. One of these new railroads, which passes through what was once an open wilderness, and through a country much needing one, adds value to the lands, passes through Crosby, Hale, Palmer, and Lamb counties on its way to Santa Fe, New Mexico and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

Many settlers are passing through on this new line of railway, hunting for the best land for agricultural purposes, others going further west and away a little distance from the line of road, taking up locations for grazing, and others, the greater number, following the blaze of the surveyors, prospecting for minerals in the wilds and mountains of New Mexico.

The weather is getting very warm, so I intend making my way northward in a few very days and I hope to be again among you almost as soon as this is before your readers. Yours truly,
HUGH JOHNSTON.

Auctioneering.

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

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

For First Class.—At the Normal School, Toronto, on Monday, July 18th, at 2 p.m., commencing with grade C, non-professional, followed by examinations for First Class certificates and grade 4 and B First Class. For Second and Third Class.—At the Town of Goderich and Clinton and Seaford High Schools, on Monday, July 18th, at 2 p.m., concurrent with the Intermediate Examination for High Schools and upon the same papers.

Forms of the notice to be previously given by the candidates can be obtained on application to the Secretary. It is indispensable that candidates notify the Secretary not later than the 1st of June, of their intention to present themselves for examination. Candidates for First and Second Class certificates are required to forward the necessary certificates of success in teaching, and all are required to furnish certificates of moral character.

Candidates for Second and Third Class must state whether they intend to write in Goderich or at some of the other named High Schools.

PETER ADAMSON,
Goderich, May 20, 1881. Sec'y Board Exrs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
AND THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Sale of Lands.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of \$2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cultivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon.

The lands thus offered for sale, will not comprise Mineral, Coal or Wood lands, or tracts for Townsites and Railway purposes. Contracts at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation. Intending Settlers and their effects, on reaching the Company's Railway, will be forwarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Offices of THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY at Montreal and Winnipeg.

By order of the Board,
CHS. DEINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, April 30th, 1881.

GODERICH BOILER WORKS.

Chrystal & Black.

TO MILL MEN and SALT WELL MEN

New BOILERS and SALT PANS manufactured on shortest notice.

All kinds of Repairing executed under the personal supervision of the Proprietors who are

Practical Workmen.

P. O. Box 103. 1787.

Seeds! Seeds!

The subscriber begs to draw the attention of the public generally to his large and varied stock of

FARM and GARDEN SEEDS,

consisting of

CLOVER, TIMOTHY,
HUNGARIAN, MILLET,
PEAS, OATS,
BARLEY, and choice WHEAT;

also

TURNIP, MANGOLD, CARROT,
and all other

GARDEN and VEGETABLE SEEDS,
at rates that cannot be beaten.

S. SLOANE,
General Seed Dealer,
227 A house to let on Victoria street.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and Co., Portland, Maine.

BLACKSMITHING AT SALT FORD.

John McIntyre

will respectfully intimate to his old customers, and the public generally, that he is once more in running order, and has set up his forge at the

old stand, where he will be prepared to do all

KINDS of

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING & JOBBING as formerly.

227 Horse-shoeing a specialty.

1787.

Legal Notices.

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR Sale by public auction at J. C. Currie's Auction Mart, Goderich, on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1881, at 11 o'clock noon the following property, namely: Lot No. 14, on West Street, in the Town of Goderich, containing one-quarter of an acre of land more or less, and situated almost immediately opposite the residence of Mr. Geo. H. Parsons. This property is very properly situated for building purposes on one of the best streets in the Town, and convenient to business. The Vendor, who resides in Great Britain, requires an immediate sale, a bargain may therefore be made. Terms and conditions will be made known at time of sale or on application to the undersigned. Title indisputable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Miller & Cox, Barristers, &c., St. Catharines, or to

SEAGER & MORTON,
Barristers &c., Goderich, Ont.

J. C. CURRIE,
Auctioneer,
Goderich, May 20th 1881. 1785-21.

CHANCERY SALE OF A HOUSE.

And Lot in the village of Salford. Pursuant to a Decree and order for sale, made by the Court of Chancery, in a cause of Seymour V. Stanbury, there will be sold by public auction, with the approbation of Henry Macdormott, Esquire, Master of the High Court, at Goderich, by John C. Currie, Auctioneer, at Goderich, on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, the following property, viz: Lot number four in the village of Salford, in the Township of Colborne, being a part of block or letter "C" having a frontage of five rods more or less, on the easterly side of the Gravel road, leading North from Goderich. The said lot contains one quarter of an acre of land. Upon the said lot there is erected a frame building, consisting of a store and a dwelling containing four bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining room and pantry. There is also upon the said lot a small orchard of about forty five trees chiefly apple and plum and a few peach trees, also a good well and cistern. The property will be sold free from encumbrances.

Terms of Sale.—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale to the Vendor's Solicitors, the balance without interest to be paid into Court in three weeks from day of sale, when the purchaser shall be entitled to a conveyance and to be let into possession.

In other respects the conditions of sale shall be the standing conditions of sale of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars may be obtained from the auctioneer or from the Vendor's Solicitors, Goderich.

Dated at Goderich the 20th day of May A. D. 1881.

H. MACDORMOTT,
Master at Goderich

GARRROW & PROUDFOOT,
Vendor's Solicitors. 1785-31.

IN CHANCERY.

In Re Seyers, Seyers vs. Kirkpatrick. Pursuant to the order of this Court made in this cause, bearing date the 20th day of November, A. D. 1880, there will be sold, with the approbation of John Gustavus Stevenson, Esquire, Master of the High Court, at Goderich, by Joseph Hall, Auctioneer, at Massey, Hotel in the Town of Cayuga, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property belonging to the estate of the late Edward V. Seyers:

1st. The west half of the north half of lot thirteen in the first concession, south of the Talbot road in the Township of North Cayuga, containing fifty acres more or less.

2nd. The one half interest in the Kirkpatrick farm, located in the Township of North Cayuga, including buildings and plant.

3rd. The one eighth interest in the Maitlandville St. Well Co.

4th. Paid up stock to the amount of \$400 in the Petroleum Salt Co.

5th. A number of notes, book debts and Division Court judgments, amounting in the aggregate to \$462.77.

6th. A set of plat-form scales now in the storehouse at Cayuga.

The property will be put up in six separate parcels as above.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay cash. The parties to the sale, with the exception of the vendor, are to be at liberty to bid in all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Henderson & Snider, Vendors, at Cayuga, or to Messrs. Seager & Morton at Goderich.

Dated at Cayuga, April 21st, 1881.

(Sd.) J. C. STEVENSON,
Master at Cayuga.

1784-31.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD

will be held at Martin's Hotel Dunganon

Saturday, the 28th Day of May,

1881, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN COOK,
Clerk. 1787-11.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting

OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

for the TOWN OF GODERICH will be held at

the Town Hall on

Tuesday, the 31st Day of May,

commencing at 7.30 p. m.

EDWARD F. MOORE,
Tov. Clerk. 1787-21.

THE FIRST SITTING

OF THE

COURT OF REVISION