

Engineering,  
L. AUCTIONEER FOR  
County. Address orders to  
1885.  
GENERAL AUCTIONEER  
and Valuator, Goderich,  
of considerable experience in  
trade, he is in a position to  
bring satisfaction all com-  
to him. Orders left at  
sent by mail to my address  
carefully attended to. JOHN  
Auctioneer. 1887-11  
MORRIS  
ING MILL  
ESTABLISHED 1855.  
Lawson & Robinson  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Doors & Blinds  
FOR ALL KINDS OF  
Lath, Shingles  
material of every description.  
FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.  
constantly on hand.  
S. 27th, 1885. 1887-17

SEEDS  
1885.  
JUST ARRIVED  
Timothy Seed  
Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucerne,  
Tara,  
Oats & Barley,  
Round Old Cakes, Mangold and  
all descriptions of Garden  
ance.  
to give me a call.  
SAMUEL SLDANE,  
Iron Street, Goderich,  
1885-86.

Received!  
assortment of the various  
and GLOBE SEEDS  
permanent pasture, as well as  
LD AND GARDEN  
SEEDS  
AND TREE TO NATURE.  
RAIN OF ALL KINDS, as  
the celebrated UNION  
is, the very best in the market.  
LOW PRICE,  
Main Depot, opposite Town Hall,  
1885. 1887-26

BROS.  
Bro's shoe store, GODERICH,  
stock of  
COFFEES.  
a better with our patrons than  
and of Tea or Coffee.  
RDER.  
L BROS.  
House Square, Goderich.

MER  
Y.  
AM  
the best  
Summer  
advan-  
at the  
chances.  
Prices.  
M.  
Goderich.

CIGARS  
CIGARETTES & TOBACCOES  
A FINE LINE OF  
CALL AND SEE THEM.  
all, Goderich.  
Chemicals, Sponges, Dry Stuffs,  
and a Precious Specialty.

# The HURON SIGNAL

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1885.

## THE HURON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, MAY 8th, 1885.

Judicious from the number of cattle and horses belonging to settlers which have been on Poundmaker's reserve, the old buck should be called Poundkeeper. But Otter pounded him in a vigorous fashion in the recent fight for impounding the settlers' stock.

ABOUT 4,000 youngsters are now in the field. These young men were earning an average salary equal to at least \$2 a day. That would be about \$8,000 a day, or say \$15,000 a week. Aside from the risk of loss to a precarious life, here is an earning power of \$45,000 lost to the county weekly through Tory incapacity.

The Toronto *Week*, whose principal contributor took the platform for Sir John Macdonald in 1878, condemns the Dominion Franchise Bill. It adds that "the discretion proposed to be conferred on the Government in the selection of revising barristers to make additions to and subtractions from the list of voters, would place a dangerous power in the hands of party leaders, and one which would be certain to be abused to the prejudice of the electors."

The London *Advertiser* is just about correct in the following comparison of Tory rascalities:—"The Toronto" ballot box stuffers has been sentenced to imprisonment. This is quite right and in accordance with the demands of justice. Yet we cannot see that ballot box stuffing is one whit worse than voters' list stuffing, and that is what is contemplated under the revising barristers clause of the Franchise Bill. Both are attempts to defeat the popular will by manipulating the electoral machinery."

Bro. JOHN WAITE, M.P., had a bad take down in the House recently. Mr. Somerville, of Brant, was speaking on the Franchise Bill, and in the course of his address condemned the action of Sir John A. Macdonald in inducing his supporters to sing "Old King Cole" to annoy the Opposition, more especially as such hilarity was out of place at a moment when the country was in gloom over the sad tidings from the North West. "What has King Cole to do with the Franchise?" impudently queried Bro. White. The reply of Somerville came like a flash: "It was not a Cole limit you were after but a timber limit." Bro. White subsided.

The Hamilton *Spectator* is posing as an injured innocent, and complains how the poor Tories are shamefully treated by the county judges at the Courts of Revision, evidently forgetful of the fact that the greater number of the county judges now in office are appointees of Sir John A. Macdonald. Hear the wail of the *Spectator*:—"We all know how it works. Conservatives who ought to be on the roll are left off, and critics who ought to be off the roll are put on. As it is in Hamilton, so it is throughout Ontario. Mr. Blake has repeatedly told his followers that elections were won in the courts of revision. The Grits are more active and less scrupulous than Conservatives, and cheat us out of thousands of votes at every election. They are fighting desperately to retain the fraudulent advantage they have. That is the real meaning of the contest now going on at Ottawa, where the opposition, talking against time, are determined that the majority shall not rule."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.  
The Ottawa *Free Press* is owned by C. W. Mitchell, a brother of the editor of the Goderich *Star*, and the following article from the *Free Press* will be interesting reading, as none of our Conservative readers will cast a doubt upon so well connected an authority:—"The *Citizen* denies this morning that anybody on the Ministerial side was seen during the whole night session under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The denial is not worth the paper it was written on. Not one but nearly a dozen of the government supporters were intoxicated—one fell asleep drunk in his chair with a cigar in his mouth; another government supporter who was helplessly intoxicated was carried out by two members through a side door and other government supporters were quarrelsome drunk; and the scenes on the ministerial benches would have done discredit to the occupants of the lowest dive; and the proportion of partially intoxicated government supporters was equal to the facility with which intoxicating liquors can be obtained in the parliament buildings. In the face of these statements supported by the testimony of scores of eye-witnesses, the *Citizen* offers a general denial. For impudence, the public are commended to our contemporary."

## THE FRANCHISE BILL.

It will be now in order for the anti-Scott party to ask Sir John to give them a revising barrister. Such a functionary could so work the voter's lists in the whiskey interest that the temperance people would have to retire from the field.

Every independent paper in the land, including the two largely circulated dailies, the *Toronto World* and the *Toronto News*, are opposed to the Government Franchise Bill. The bill is too inequitable for any but the most hide-bound partisans. It is a cowardly measure, unworthy of the age.

The American tug Despatch has been seized here for alleged infringement of the customs regulations. It is notorious that American vessels frequently violate these laws. The Despatch is owned by Zebe Tolana, now an American citizen, but one of the large crowd of Americans who helped the Tories in the Algoma election. We shall see how the Government will deal with so faithful a friend as Mr. Tolana.

Infringing Throughout.  
It enfranchises Indians, who are "wards of the country, who cannot contract a legal debt, and who would, of course, at the dictation of an Indian agent, vote for the Government which gave them supplies. It empowers the Government of the day to appoint the revising barristers, and to place the electors at the mercy of the Government's unscrupulous agents. The Opposition are blamed for obstructing the passage of such a measure, and the Government is encouraged by the apathy of public opinion, which is directed elsewhere, or else is directed against obstruction instead of against the evil itself. Obstruction to evil is right and is imperative.—*Montreal Witness*.

The Revising Barristers.  
In placing the preparation of voters' lists in the hands of revising barristers, the franchise bill of Sir John A. Macdonald will virtually disfranchise the Liberal party. It is simply a bill designed to give representation in the House of Commons to one political party. It is the last of many infamous Acts of the present Government to take from a people their constitutional rights, and to perpetuate the rule of the Conservative party. The country that will submit to such legislation does not deserve to remain free. How soon will Canadians realize that they are being left with the forms of liberty without the substance!—*Woodstock Sentinel-Review*.

The Indian in Politics.  
The Canadian aborigine has attracted a good deal of attention in several ways, as a loyal ally, as a good neighbor, and in some instances, but only of late, as a troublesome ward. It remained for the ingenious Sir John A. Macdonald to invest him with all the interest attaching to a political partisan, whose vote will be useful at election time. Individuals of the race have been known as politicians before now, but the race itself, by reason of the ballot, and Macdonald's manipulation, has been kept as a whole from the excitement and dissipations of the caucus and the campaign. A clause in Sir John's federal franchise bill proposes to make him an elector. The limits of this provision have not been very intelligently defined, but the opposition roundly assert what has not been authoritatively denied, that it is sufficiently far-reaching in its consequences to include not only the educated aborigines of Ontario, but such nomads as Pigeon and his kin. The chief objection to the enfranchisement of Indians who maintain the tribal relation is that they are ward of the nation, dependent upon the grace of the servants of the party in power, and are not entitled to the status, and disqualified for the duties of citizenship. The spectacle of an Indian agent voting a whole tribe, many of whom would require to have their ballots marked for them, for the nominee of the government party, would be eminently calculated to excite indignation and disgust. It is quite probable that the investment of the tribal Indian with the franchise would open wide the door for such abuses.

Mr. Solomon White, M.P., is nominally an Indian chief, although practically a French Canadian. Mr. John Joseph Hawkins is nominally an adoption to the late Chief Johnston, of Brant, who was a hot Tory. Mr. Hawkins still cherished designs against the Hon. David Mills' constituency, in which there is an Indian reserve, upon the votes of which he is suspected of counting, should the bill pass without further amendment. There are also Indian reserves in Brant and Lambton, the enfranchisement of which could probably be voted for the government party. The objections to the proposition are therefore strong and well taken. When an Indian abandons his tribal privileges, forfeits his government allowances, and assumes the standing and responsibilities of an independent citizen, we are willing to recognize him, politically, as a man and a brother, but not till then. So long as he remains a dependent upon the bounty of the country, he has no right to demand the ballot, though the Tories seem determined to give it to him, to suit their own sinister purposes. *(Toronto News) (Ind)*

Mr. Macdonald's motion to have the school trustees elections held on the same day as the other municipal elections, and by ballot, is a good one. It is, at least, worthy of trial. We hope the Board has enough of the spirit of advancement to test the plan, and see if it be an improvement on the old time open vote, with its accompanying snarlings over the returning officer's open record.

## THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Closing Hours of a Threes Days Session.

Failure of the Tory Leader's Tactics.— Passage of His Franchise Bill Postponed.  
OTTAWA, May 3.—The band of Liberals in the House at whom Sir John hurled the threat that he would crush them in a week by pushing his Franchise Bill through in that time, have taught him a lesson that he will remember. They have shown him that they have sufficient intelligence, determination and vigor to hold him at bay and thwart his attempted tyranny. When the debate was stopped by the striking of 12 by the town clock on Saturday night, Sir John found himself with the Franchise Bill, in his hand, not having made a single line of progress since Thursday, when his followers pillowed themselves in their seats to wear out the minority sitting opposite them. This, too, after a constant discussion of 51 hours, each of the three days being broken by two hours of a recess, from 6 to 8 o'clock. During the whole period until Saturday evening, with a few minutes' exception, the speaking was confined to Liberal members, Conservatives sullenly refusing to reply.

The debate has brought to the front Liberal members heretofore silent, who have shown themselves to be debaters of remarkable talent. On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Fleming, of Peel, and Somerville, of Brant, delivered addresses which for lucidity and eloquence are deserving of great praise. Mr. Fleming addressed himself closely to the question of Indian enfranchisement, and showed how utterly at variance the bill in this respect was with the genius of our institutions. The proposal to make Indians voters who were still to remain unenfranchised and under the control in their affairs of Sir John as their superintendent-general, he declared was a scandalous proposition, unique in its character. Sir John stated that under the bill the tribes now on the war path in the Northwest, would be given the power to vote, was in eloquent language denounced as the most monstrous ever suggested in a deliberative assembly. The force of Mr. Fleming's arraignment, the Tory members tried to annoy him with questions, but every time his readiness of retort caused great laughter at their expense.

Mr. Somerville vigorously took the Conservative members to task for abandoning all claims to independence, and at Sir John's dictation, sitting silent while a question of such great moment, was before the House. He dissected special appointments to a number of members who seldom content, to permit error minor questions to remain undiscussed. As he directed a fire of sarcasm at each, he made it decidedly uncomfortable for others. Dalton McGarghy, Tom White, Mr. Professor Foster, Woodworth and others received bibliographical attention at his hands, which made them wince and caused the House to roar with laughter. Even the Minister of Agriculture had been unable, he said, to rise and give his astounded reply of "I tell you gentlemen, there ain't nothing to it." Referring to the charge that Liberals had been trying to wear out the Ministerial party, he pointed out how difficult that would be when they had brought their beds and bedding into the House. In addition, to keep up their spirits, he told how they had engaged a band to play down stairs, and members, while drinking, gave singing and dancing accommodations. When he mentioned the disgraceful scenes that had taken place in the chamber, the Tory members fairly howled themselves hoarse, and the Speaker would not allow him to proceed until he withdrew the reference to these episodes. Mr. Somerville's discussion of the various phases of the Indian question was continued after 6 o'clock, and the subject was dealt with in a masterly way.

Mr. Sproule, unable to contain himself after the seating of Mr. Somerville, spoke in reply, trying to defend his friends for ignoring the question. His was a very lame effort. Mr. Edgar followed, and made it clear that the whole aim of the Franchise Bill was to defeat Liberal members and bring strength to the Tory party. Mr. Landry, of Kent, like Mr. Sproule, felt galled into putting in a defence for his silence. He refused to believe his leader, that the Indians of the plains would give votes, and indicated if this was the case, that his support would be doubtful.

"Professor" Foster also was brought to his feet, and made a most violent harangue, accusing Liberals with inconsistency in not favoring the aborigines. He made no attempt to discuss the question, but spent most of his time proving how truly loyal the Tory party is and has been, and charged that the Liberals were dishonest and disloyal. He was on the point of finishing his speech when a note was passed him by Mr. Small, a Tory whip, evidently telling him to continue. He then talked against time until 11:30. The purpose was again when he sat down.

Sir John immediately rose and charged that the Liberals had pursued a policy of obstruction with the intention of compelling him to remain in the House in order that, owing to his supposed infirmities and advanced age, his health would give way. He spoke up to 11:45, that there might be no opportunity to reply. In this he was mistaken. Mr. Blake, in the few minutes left, made a speech of such ringing eloquence that the House

and crowded galleries were electrified by it. As he went from point to point his utterances called out great bursts of applause. He showed that Sir John had disproved his own statements, that the Opposition had designs to break down his health by pointing to the fact that the Government had, for two days, been fighting a motion for an adjournment. Sir John himself had given an emphatic "no" to the proposal when it was made. Referring to Sir John's assertion that it was not the proper place to discuss the Indian question, but that it should have been postponed until the enacting clause was before the House, he showed that at Sir John's dictation it was under the same clause that he had settled the question of women's suffrage. On that same clause the Premier held that the question could properly be settled, but on the other important subject of the Indian vote, he complained he was not fairly treated when his ideas were being carried out. Mr. Blake sarcastically disposed of Sir John's assertion that the Liberals were trying to wear the Conservatives out by pointing to their disparity in numbers. Not only that, but the Liberals did all the fighting, while the Conservatives spent their time sleeping, Sir John going regularly every night to bed. What the Liberals greatly objected to was the fact that the bill was brought forward to be rushed through three months after the session was opened, when the time had elapsed for its labors to be brought to a close. The business had been conducted in a dilatory manner that little progress had been made. The Wars and Means committee had not finished its work, the Canadian Pacific Railway had not been attended to, the Chinese Exclusion Bill still remained pigeon-holed, the North-west matters were to be discussed, the financial affairs of the country were to be considered, these and other important matters had to stand while a bill to obtain a party advantage, was being forced upon the House. The bill had entered their protest against the Government's course by their actions, and would continue to put the matter in its proper light. Mr. Blake concluded his address before 12, when Mr. Pateron's motion that the committee rise and report progress, was carried amid great applause from Liberal members.

The Revising Barristers.  
We don't know of a more iniquitous measure than that of the government franchise bill which proposes to put the voters' lists at the mercy of partisan revising barristers. These men will be appointed, as a matter of fact, by the government members of the government managers in the riding; they will have complete power over the list; they will strike off every man whose right to vote is at all questionable, and whom they suspect of being against the government. And as a result of all this there is to be no appeal from their decision. We don't often sympathize with Grits, but give credit for a hit when it is said "Why not let these revising barristers elect the members at once" instead of going through elections, the voters' lists for which have been cooked by these wretches?

## THE REBELLION

Col. Otter's Column Engages the Enemy.

The Indians Lose 100 Killed and Wounded—Volunteer Loss, Eight Killed and Fifteen Wounded.  
WINNIPEG, May 5.—A dispatch from Saskatchewan Landing via Swift Current per courier, who arrived this evening from Battleford, brings news of another battle fought with the Indians of Poundmaker's reserve on Saturday last. The flying column of 300 men, under Col. Otter, attacked the Indians, 600 strong, at 5 o'clock in the morning. The fight lasted till noon. Otter's loss was eight killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy lost 100 killed and wounded. Otter covered (including the engagement) 70 miles, fought the battle, and returned inside of 36 hours. The men behaved magnificently. The list of killed if as follows:—

THE KILLED.  
Corporal Lurie, N. W. Police.  
Corporal Sleight, N. W. Police.  
Bugler Burke, N. W. Police.  
Private Osmond, Guards Sharpshooters.  
Private Rogers, Guards Sharpshooters.  
Private Dobbs, C Company Infantry, Toronto.  
Bugler Foulke, C Company Infantry, Toronto.  
THE WOUNDED.  
Sergeant McLeod, Mounted Police.  
Lieut. Feltner, B Battery.  
Sergeant Gaffney, B Battery.  
Corporal Morton, B Battery.  
Gunner Reynolds, B Battery.  
Sergeant Major Jackson, C Company Infantry, Toronto.  
Color-Sergeant Winter, Guards Sharpshooters.  
Sergeant Cooper, Queen's Own.  
Private Vane, Queen's Own.  
Private Watto, Queen's Own.  
Private Gilbert, Battleford Volunteers.

LATEST.  
The engagement on Saturday was a complete victory for Otter's force. The fight lasted seven hours and the Indians fought desperately, the squaws taking their part with the men. There were about 600 or 700 Indians, and they were driven from their camp. Over 100 of the Redskins are reported killed. The camp was demolished by the troops, after which they returned to their headquarters at Battleford.

BIG BEAR'S DEFEAT.  
WINNIPEG, May 3.—Several letters received today from the Fort Saskatchewan correspondent of the *Times*, under the date of April 19. He says: "On the 8th news was received of the murder of Thomas Quinn, Indian agent at Frog Lake, and Delaney at the same place, with the looting of the Saddle Lake Indian agency. Scouts sent out brought news that the Indians are unshaken. A scout sent to Beaver Lake had a narrow escape. The settlers there had been visited by a small party of Indians, who helped themselves to provisions and made themselves generally at home. It is thought that but for the presence of an old Indian hunter and scout, named John Whitford, there would have been bloodshed. A big council was to be held at Battle River on the 10th by the Cross, Stoney, Blackfoot, Sarcee and Piegan to decide combined movement against the whites. News was received on the 17th from Mr. McLaughlin, the Methodist minister at Victoria, that in addition to the murder of Quinn and Delaney two priests had been killed. Quinn and Delaney were taken prisoners in the early part of the trouble, and when shot their bodies were thrown into a coiler and burned. The men were shot as they were travelling, because they did not move fast enough. The two priests attempted to pray over the bodies and were shot. Five men who were building a mill at Frog Lake were also shot. The sixth escaped. This was done by Big Bear's band and some half breeds who purchased Mr. Delaney and another white woman from the Indians, and Mr. Rev. Mr. Quinney, of the Church of England, missionary at Onion Lake, and wife, were taken prisoners and stripped by the Onion Lake Indians, but were sent to Fort Pitt unharmed. Several unsuccessful attacks were made on Pitt by the Indians, but on the 12th an attempt was made to burn it with bundles of hay soaked in coal oil. Big Bear is not well supplied with ammunition, and was very much disappointed in not getting some at Frog Lake, all having been sent to Pitt. His plan of action is after leaving Pitt to move westward, gathering force as he comes, to attack Victoria, Fort Saskatchewan, and Edmonton. The Victoria people will come to Fort Saskatchewan. As we stand, the Indians, if they come in force, will make a clean sweep of the buildings and stores, and, perhaps, of the fort. No time should be lost in sending help. If this is done with a force of 500 men, our Indians will not rise, but should Big Bear reach his neighborhood before the troops, 500 men would be but a mouthful to the Indians, who will rise en masse on his approach."

Father LaCombe's description of the capture of Mrs. Delaney is that Quinn and Delaney were invited to a party, but was shot before a word was spoken. The priest went to say prayers over the two men, as they were not dead, when he was shot, and his assistant who went to his rescue was also killed. The others fled to the priest's house, but were put to death, and the woman made a prisoner. The bodies were carried into a house, where coal oil was poured upon them, and everything was burnt.

A Costly Road.  
When the total outlay on the Pacific Road shall have been added to the outlay on the Intercolonial, the people will probably have paid out of their earnings something like \$150,000,000 for political and military railways; and the fruits of this expenditure to them so far have been half a dozen neighborhoods and a Grand Cross of the Bath.—*The Week*.

Meteorological Report for the Month of April, 1885.

It rained on 5 days; amount of rainfall, 12.6 cubic inches, or 2 1/2 inches on the level.  
It snowed on 8 days; amount of fall, 6 inches.  
Greatest velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 8th; wind, north, with snow furries; 772 miles or 32 miles per hour.  
Least velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 14th; wind south; weather cloudy; 144 miles, or 6 miles per hour.  
No. of frosty nights, 20.  
No. of clear nights, 20.  
No. of cloudy nights, 10.  
Prevailing winds W. to N. W.  
Harbor clear of ice on the 22nd.  
Eight-hour light for the season on the 26th.  
Frogs first heard on the night of the 21st.  
G. N. MACDONALD, Observer, Goderich, May 6th, 1885.