BATTLEFORD, May 21, 1885. Poundmaker sent in a flag of truce, with the captured teamsters and two women, and a priest, to ask upon what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Baptiste Fontaine, the scout, supposed to have been killed a fortnight ago while on a scouting expedition under Constable Ross, came in with the released prisoners. He says Poundmaker was badly broken up yesterday, on hearing of Riel's

surrender.
The Indians were terribly frightened and piled their rifles in a tepee, and hoisted an old British flag, which they

had captured somewhere.

They then held a big council, and deupon sending in this letter. Ask ing for terms of surrendering.

There is great rejoicing here over the

collapse.

CAPTURE OF WHITE CAP. Lieut. Merritt telegraphs from Humboldt that he and fourteen of the governor-general's body guard succeeded Tuesday evening in capturing White Cap and twenty two of his tribe. After hard riding on, Troopers McNab and Simms while on a reconnaisance captured Moosoque, White Cap's right hand man. The Sioux led the cavalry party to the last camping ground of White Cap, and for two days the trial of the travelled all night, and were making for the South. Peter McDonald, from the Carrot river settlement, assisted the Indian in following the trail. The Indian is shown at drill a flank movement. There will also be with me to the could be made as quickly as by cavalry. dians had just killed a bear, and the cavalry helped them to dispose of some rump steak. White Cap states that armed half breeds and Crees threatened to shoot him if he did not join Riel. The hostiles took all White Cap's oxen, killed and ate them. He deceived the Indians with all manner of promises. The cavalcade, which rode into camp, was decidedly a unique one headed by Mrs. White Cap on Lieut. Fleming's charger, that officer having gallantly offered a mount to the distinguished

The teamsters were delighted at their The teamsters were delighted at their release, They state that while on the trail they were surrounded by 100 Indians. They had no escort and but little ammunition, and yielded to the demand to surrender their arms. The Indians promised them an escort, but the Stonies compelled them to return to camp where they were well treated. Poundmaker was were well treated. Poundmaker was were really the state of the contraction of the co maker was very polite, and the half breeds waited upon them and at-tended to their wants. Three bags of newspapers were in the mails captured, and were opened. The news of the surrender of Riel, demoralized the Indians, they returning the prisoners and offering

teams also, if wanted, for four days.

The teamsters had an interview with
Col. Otter, but the result of the conversation has not been made public. It was the news of the victory at Batoche that did the trick. Poundmaker had intended joining Riel, but when he heard of the latter's defeat and subsequent capture he at once released his prisoners and sent them to the camp at Battleford with peace overtures. The teamsters state that the braves are clamorous for a cessation of hostilities, that dissensions have occurred in their ranks, and that a few days ago the squabbling reached such a pitch that Chief Little Pine was treacherously poisoned. Young Quinn, who brought the news of the Frog Lake massacre, is reported to have been murdered. One of the teamsters say he ascertained that two weeks ago McLean and the other fugitives from Fort Pitt were alive and still prisoners with Big

Bear, who led them a terrible existence. Half breeds say that the Indian force at Cut Knife Creek was four hundred and fifty, and that the total force was about five hundred. The Indians were were caught mostly asleep and were obliged to fight. Riel's emissary and two other half breeds were in the fight. After the battle Poundmaker wanted to go to the Rockies, but the Stonies would not let him. Little Poplar is now with Big Bear. The latter was invited thrice to join Poundmaker, but sent no an Big Bear was not in the fight, but one of his sons was. The Indian loss is stated to have been fifty killed and seventeen wounded. It is stated that Big Bear has been illtreating his prison-

Prince Albert, May 20, via Clark's Crossing, May 22.—Beardy and Okemassis, chiefs of the Duck Lake reserve, with some chief men held a pow-wow with General Middleton today, expressing loyalty. Both were severely cross-

been loyal and wished to keep his tribe signifies a ravine, or, more definitely, the same. He was unable to do this, as what in the Eastern States is termed a a number of his young men took part in the Duck lake and Batoche fights against his will. When asked why he had not notified the police that the rebel forces

The was unable to do this, as a wind. The word is used, not in British America alone, but also in Dakota and Montana. It is pronounced as if spelled "Ho fight?"

"About 11 is pronounced as if spelled "Ho fight?"

"About 22 is a wind."

"Ho word is used, not in British America alone, but also in Dakota and able "Ho fight?" notified the police that the rebel forces "cooly, had gathered at Duck Lake, he said he syllable thought he was doing enough when he warned his young men against participat-

The general said as he was not able to

The general left in apparent disgust after ordering the treaty medals of the chieftains to be taken away.

The two deposed chiefs did not betray ley in Egypt upon his recent victories. the least emotion.

RIEL AT REGINA.

REGINA, May 24.—The train convey age water level of the season. Steamers will now be able to do effective service as ing Riel arrived here at 11.30 yesterday. Riel was once taken to the barracks. The original destination was Winnipeg, but Prince Albert.

orders by telegram met Capt. Young at Moose Jaw to hand his prisoner ever to police authorities at Regins to await orders. Riel is well, but showed some nervousness at being handed over to the police. He does not talk much. The other prisoners will likely be brought here to be tried, as this is the capital of

the territories.

BIG BEAR ON THE NORTH SASKATGHEWAN

WINNIPEG, May 26.—A deepatch from
Victoria on the North Saskatchewan, 74
miles from Edmonton, says that Major
Steele's acouts found there that everything had been stolen but a few posttoes. The place was deserted. It will
be guarded, however, until the main
force arrives on its way to fort Pitt.
Alarming reports are current there regarding the number of Big Bear's men.
There has been so much unavoidable
delay in the expedition that he he ha had There has been so much unavoidable delay in the expedition that he has had time to recruit from every tribe in the district. The reatless spirits and young men eager for reputation have left their own chiefs and have foined him. Until now he has a force of 800 men, all fairly well armed. Most of the eattle he had have been butchered and the meat dried, and with this and the large quantity of provisions and plunder taken in his raids, he is too much encumbered to move. He declares that he will make a district to the Mounted police at Regina. When they left Gen Middleton it was intended to bring Riel to Winniper, and Capt. Lake and Fort Pitt. The scouts say he intends placing his captives and his women and children at the front so the troops may not be able to fire upon him. There will also be with us at mounted force of 150 men, so that if Big Bear does make the stand proposed, he will give us the best possible chance of defeating him. The gun has an escort of 20 mounted police, the infantry number 340, and the teamsters are an armed reserve of 179. It is hoped that an int-mediate advance will be made, since we are distant scarcely 100 miles from Big Bear and his white captives,

NEWS FROM VICTORIA

VICTORIA, N. W. T., May 19.-The provisions is moidly increasing. We will probably not have enough to last exorbitant prices for provisions of all kinds, and in many cases money will not

WILL INTERVIEW BIG BEAR

Rev. Capon McKay, who has boldly ventured into Big Bear's camp to minister to the comforts of the captives, is the Anglican clergyman at Fort McLeod. He is widely known all over the North-West, and is held in the very highest esteem for his intellectual attainments, his personal qualities, and his earnest his personal qualities, and his earnest pietv. He is partly Cree by birth. When he expressed his determination to go into Big Bear's camp he was warmly remonstrated with by many friends, but replied that he considered it to be his duty to go, and expressed the hope that as he knew Big Bear personally not only would his own-safety be to a certain extent secured, but that he might be able

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

Since he has gone into the camp of the hostile Indians we have not had any further communication from him. The people here do not give Big Bear credit for the elightest amount of anything like chivalry, and regard him as aly, cowardly, and utterly without principal, so that the friends of Canon McKay, who live here, have no hopes whatever of his being able to succeed in effecting his object, and believe that he will be treated like the prisoners already in Big Bear's pos-

MIDDLETON AT BATTLEFORD. BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., May 24.— The steamer Northwest, with Gen. Middleton, came in at 9 this evening. Four

Rev. Father Cochin is just in with a ommunication from Poundmaker saying that he will surrender unconditionally. The Indians are now coming to talk with Middleton. They are thoroughly scared. There are about forty breeds with them. The Indians number 2,000 souls. When the priest gave Poundmaker Col. Otter's letter they all laid down their arms. This was on Thursday last. The Indians have already commenced moving in to

hundred volunteers are with him.

The priest says the enemy were two days burying their dead at Cut Knife hill, sixty at least. The rebellion is

virtually over. The word "coulee," which appears in dispatches from the scene of Gen. Middispatches from the scene of Gen. Mid-destroy protested that he had always deforitely

> THEY BOTH CLAIMED THE GAME. A correspondent with Coi. Otter at

the Cut Knife Creek fight says : "Anothcommand the young men, he was not fit to be chief, and he should recommend that he no longer he charity and the should recommend that he no longer he charity and the should recommend the should reco that he no longer be considered as chief, and it would be a matter for considerawere telling about it, so I will just put it tion if he be not removed from the rein. Major Short of B battery was firing serve. All depends on his good behavior.
He (the general) was going to send men to repair the telegraph wires, and if a single shot was fired at the men, he would send a force and burn the reserve and punish all.

Okemassis admitted being at Duck the private thought different, and, with a revolver, and a private in front of him was using the same redskin for a target. They both fired almost together, and the red doubled up. Major Short said "See me drop that red devil? But the private thought different, and, with the private thought different, and, with the private thought different, and with the private thought different, and with a said "See me drop that red devil? But the private thought different, and, with a revolver, and a private in front of him was using the same redskin for a target. They both fired almost together, and the red doubled up. Major Short of B battery was firing at an Indian, who was within range, with a revolver, and a private in front of him was using the same redskin for a target. They both fired almost together, and the red doubled up. Major Short of B battery was firing at an Indian, who was within range, with a revolver, and a private in front of him was using the same redskin for a target. They both fired almost together, and the red doubled up. Major Short of Buttery was firing at an Indian, who was within range, with a revolver, and a private in front of him was using the same redskin for a target. Lake and Batoche, but was too much of a coward to shoot on our men, although he had a gun, to satisfy Riel.

The general said: "A coward is not fit to be a chief. A chief should be a brave words over it, I believe; the private all man," and consequently he would order the time unconscious of whom he was his title to be taken away. No tobacco talking to—he had to keep his eyes ener pork, which had been asked for, would gaged in front—and the major enjoyed the joke.

WINNIPEG, May 25 .- Gen. Middleton

The Saskatchewan is again rising rapidly and is three feet above the avertransports between Swift Current and

By order of the general, the cable with which the rebels tried to capture the Northcote at Batoche was removed and taken to Saskatoon and left for the and taken to Saskatoou and left for the use of the settlors. The steamer moved only in the day time and anchored every night in mid stream, so as to avoid the possibility of a surprise. Clarke's Crossing was reached at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 10th, and the host arrived at Saskatoon at 4:30 on the morning of the 20th. Capt. Yrung at once set about securing teams for the journey to Mouse Jaw. After procuring from the settlers five wagons and three buckboards with teamsters, the whole party set out at moon the same day for Mouse Jaw. The distance is 174 miles over a very good trail. The route is by all odds the shortest and best. They traveled day and night, driving four hours and then restiny two hours throughout the whole journey. The horses were fed on oats. ed to bring Riel to Winnipeg, and Capt. Young made such arrangements as would enable him to reach there at six o'clock on Sunday morning. The special train was in readiness early next morning, and

the party drove into town, and went aboard at 9:30; two hours later they were at the police barracks at Regina, and Riel was formally handed over to the authorities. Capt. Young and a party left Regina by the regular train at 11 o'clock Sunday night, and reached Winnipeg last evening. The rebel chief did not show any sign of uneasiness on his way down. He seemed to think that he would have to pay a severe penalty, and appeared resigned to his fate. He talked in a very religious strain, and based all his hopes on Providence. He spoke treely of the rebellion, and related all the circumstances that led up to it. He did not attempt to conceal his

true position among the rebels. He asserted that he was the supreme head provisions is mapidly ingreasing. We will probably not have enough to last much more than a week, and we must be delayed here until supplies come from Edmonton. The settlers are demanding experitant prices for provisions of all more than human, and his religious views had great influence with them. In parting Capt. Young shook hands with Riel, who thanked him for his kindness. Rev. Mr. Pitblade also shook hands with him, remarking, "I thought you with him, remarking, "I thought you were going to Winnipeg," to which Riel responded by saying, "Pray for me."

Mr. Pitblato, from ample opportunity of satimating Riel's character, is fully convinced that h is no coward, though he does not pretend to be the herce warrior that Gabriel Dumont is. Riel claims to have been in all the engagements at Duck Lake and Fish Creek, eas shall as at Ratrobe, and Mr.

Creek, as well as at Batoche, and Mr. Pitblado says he can give good circum stattial evidence in confirmation of his statement. The Rev. gentleman has a memento of Riel in an inscription written by him on the the fly-sheet of a tes-tament loaned him, and which is as fol-"May 20, 1885-Louis David Riel thanks you, ray, sir, for the very Christian sermon which you have had

the kindness to preach in favor of the Indians during the war." The rev. gen tleman is favorably impressed by Riel as a man. Nevertheless, he is of opinion that he should be hanged for the sake of the country. He maintains that this should be the fate of the leaders of the rebellion, and all who have taken an active part in it should be disarmed, disenfranchised, and have their property confiscated. Mr. Pitblado had two in-terviews with Riel. The following is the substance of the conversation on each oc

"Where is your wife?"
"A little below the place where you saw the children on the bank. lives with her cousin. I have two children, a boy and a girl. The baby girl is about eighteen months old. I had my wife and children with me in Montreal." "Yes, geographically, but politically

do not know what the authorities will do with me. "How far did your rifle-pits extend down the river?

"Well, about two miles. I planned the matter with my council and the In-dians. I was forced to fight."
"Who forced you?"

"The police and the Hudson Bay com pany. They tyrannized over us; they abused their power; they would take verything from us."
"Is not this rebellion a bad job for

you?"
"Yes; very bad, but a good Providence has prevented it from being worse.
Had the Indians whom we expected joined us we would have been much stronger and abler to resist.

'How many men had you in the "About 500. I expected an attack on the north side of the river, and left 150 men to resist an attack on that side.

This weakening us on the other side. "Where were you during the fight?" river I was on the north side, but when the attack was made I went everywhere among the men, and all through the

"Were the priests friendly to you?" "They were not and they were. They insisted on us being submissive to them. They were against us trying to redress our own grievances. Ever since the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope was propounded they have been very tyrannical. They did not wish the peo-ple to do anything, but priests to do all. If they had been in favor of peace I would have been with them. They were in favor of fighting for priest but not for people. They used a double-edged sword. They turned our people against them, because they usurped civil functions. They turned Protestants against them because they opposed them. The priests seek power for themselves, not good of the people. They are against the Pro-testants both politically and religiously. They are against me now, not because I rebelled, but because I did not succeed in helping them.

" Why did you fight

rights had done its work; shey should be men, with light carts and with as little let me go back to Montana, and they would get all that was just in due time.

They said I couldn't go away. The matter was strred up, and I must fight it out. I was not the ringleader. They obliged me to lead them in the fight, but the matter will no doubt be tried in a court of law, where the truth will come out.

Auction talks.

out.

"Will the people fight any more?"

"I think not; I told them to give up their arms and surrender. I surrendered myself to General Middleton.

"Were you not taken by someone and brought to the general?"

"Well, I was on my way to surrender to the general when Hourie, Siedel and Armstrong met me. I had received this note from General Middleton. He produced a note from the general, which read:

"To Louis Riel-"If you will surrender I will promise you protection for yourself and coundil-lors until you are dealt with by the civil

"GENERAL MIDDLETON." This was dated 13th May. Continuing he said:—"I did not receive this note til the 15th. As soon as I received it l proceeded to surrender myself. There will no doubt be a fair trial."

"I do not know. Otter's attack, the Indians prevented them from joining us. Had they come when they were ex-pected the fight would have been worse. As it was I had about 250 of them with

Mr. Pithlado had several long conversations today with Riel on the subject of his religious views. He was quite willing to talk, and declares that he is not at one with the church of Rome. He is evidently trying to create sympathy for himself among Protestants. His great autipathy to the priests consists in his hatred of their interference in money matters. They have too much to do with civil affairs. The council at Batoche passed a religious creed of distinct doc-trines, which they wished to teach the Among the dogmas are the fol-

We believe all true believers constitute the true church.
We do not believe in the infallibility

of the Pope.

We believe in the inspiration of Holy Scriptures and the right of every man to learn the truths they contain.

We believe in regularly ordained min-

We believe in a form of church govwe believe there is one God—we pray to God; to Christ; to Mary; to the

We believe in the final salvation of all Mr. Pitblado asked Riel, "How would you answer if you were charged with

reason?"
"I would say, first, that whilst I was

a subject of the English government I was loyal to the constitution. If I, with others, were instrumental in securing the recognition of the rights of the half breeds in Manitoba, my conduct was condoned, if not justified, by the treaty ondoned, if not justified, by the treaty which the government made. Secondly, the Dominion government recognized me as the ruler of Manitoba for two months, from the 24th of June till 24th of August, 1870. I governed Manitoba when Wolseley entered; he proclaimed Manitoba when Wolseley entered; he prover are the manitoba when wolseley entered; he proved the manitoba when wolseley entered; he proved the manitoba when wolseley entered in the me a bandit, not a traitor; he never arrested me: when Governor Archibald came he shock hands with me, so did Col. Irvine, and I served faithfully in trying to put down a Fenian invasion. The government recognized my services I resigned my seat in Provencher to a member of the government. I have shown the government many favors, while they have never conferred a single favor on me. I have been true to the half breeds. I have not rebelled against the government. Besides, I am a citizen of the United States, and I have my papers all right. A citizen of the United states can scarcely be a traiter to the

Dominion. "How did you come to go to the United States ? "Well, the truth is I went at the earnest solicitation of Archbishop Tache.

He told me that it would be in the in-terests of the people for me to retire, and if I did so, I would never regret it. He said also that as he represented Christ I should obey him. I told him his argument was good, and if he would take all the responsibility of my going I would across the line. 'How much money did the govern

nent give you?" "They gave me £800 and my wife

£200. Mr. Pitblado says Riel then went into an explanation of how the half breeds in the Northwest sent for him. He called them God's people, not his. He described the fight at Duck Lake, where he was present. He spoke about the fight at Batoche, and said, with tears in eyes, "I saw my companions killed, my wife and children threatened with death, and I felt this a bad job." He declared he did the best he could for the prison-

POUNDMAKER A PRISONER

OTTAWA, May 27. - Refore the orders of the day were called the hon. minister of militia announced that he was in receipt of a telegram from Gen. Middleton, which he thought would be of interest to the house. The despatch is dated today from Battleford and is as

ollows:—
I have made prisoners of Poundmaker and Lean Man, Yellow Mud, Blanket and Breaking-through-the-ice, the most influential and dangerous men about

Payne, the Indian instructor, and Free-mont, ranger—White Bear, who killed Payne, and Wahwanita who killed Free-My next task might be with Big

Poundmaker brought in the teams taken, and gave up two hundred and ten stand of arms and five revolvers. Have ordered them to give up the flour taken and the horses and cattle, and I am sending part of the police to see if it is

all given up.
The 90th have just arrived by steamer, and are in camp The rest are coming by land.

If obliged to move on the Indians, I propose organizing a force of mounted infantry made up of police, Boulton's The people compelled me to do so. mounted infantry, scouts and some I told them last winter that our bill of mounted artillerymen; in all about 300

Form and Garoon &

All parties getting their sale bills printed a this office will get a free notice inserted is this list up to the time of sale.

Auction sale of valuable household

furniture, all in good condition, the property of Lewis Treb'e, next door to the Colborne hotel, Goderich, by John Knox, auctioneer, at one o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 3rd of June, 1885.

Dunlop.

Rowland Cook, of Holmesville, visited Miss Rachel Gordon, of Sheppardton, was the guest of Miss McAllister last

Our architect and his staff are not gaged at Porter's Hill.

ON THE WHEEL. - The first bicyclers of the season here were Keith McLean and Lin. Elwood, of Goderich, who took a run this way on Saturday night to meet Harry G. McLean, of Port Elgin, who was expected. Harry didn't turn up that night, but passed through on Sunday, having been detained at the sand town over night.

About new look out for complaints from the army in the Northwest, about the size, numbers, and bad manners of the great mosquito of the plains. When he begins to get his work in the boys will forget all about the gaps, the hard-tack, and other minor hardships.—
[Hamilton Spectator.

SEASONABLE HINTS, -Did you know that milk which has turned or changed dan be sweetened and made fit for use again by stirring in a little soda. So says an authority. The remedy against the bite of a mosquito is oil of thyme This herb could be grown in the yar dens and woods by sowing the seeds. Hung up in the bedrooms it will keep mosquitoes away. Some use a little camphor, or carbolic soap against vermin of different kinds.

In Clinton, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Latham, mother of Mrs. S. Morley, aged 72 years and six months.

In Clinton, on 25th May, Geo. Theobald, aged 52 years, 7 months. In Colborne Township, on Wednesday, May 27th. Robert Bisset, Sr., aged 70 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Colborne, on Friday afternoon, May 29th, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintance will please accept this intimation.

Auctioneering.

W. BALL, AUCTIONEER FOR H. W. BALL, AUCTION ELL FOR in any part of the County. Address orders to Goderich P. O. 1885.



in Nos. 10, 26, 28 and 40. At Reduced Prices. A FULL LINE OF REPAIRS ON HAND.

C. A. HUMBER,

Special Inducements to Agents. Have also for sale the Canadian "Masson' and American Scufflers.

AND GENERAL Dry Goods

WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he has opened out a Large and Well-Assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in the premises next to G. N. Davis', where he will use every legitimate effort to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Goods marked in plain figures, and no second price. No cutting in prices on leading lines, believing in the acknowledged honest principle of a reasonable per centage

on all goods alike. I refrain from advertising prices, as it is no fair test of cheapness, and often misleading.

As to whether the goods and prices are right, I leave it to a discriminating public, and will abide by their verdict.

The Public's obedient servant.

ALEX. MUNRO.

BROPHY

WAR OF LOUNGES.

J. BROPHY.

West street, next door to D. Cantelon's bak-ery, opposite Bank of Montreal. Goderich, March 26th, 1885. HURON AND BRUCE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

This Company was organized on the 13th of April last, and is now in active operation, and is prepared to receive applications for loans on good Farm Security.

This Company being a local institution, can offer to berrowers greater facilities for getting their loans executed with dispatch, than can be had from outside or fereign Companies, with whom days and weeks are often required to close up a loan. ies, with whom days and weeks are often required to close up a loan.

When Title and Security are satisfactory, borrowers may obtain their money from this Company on day of application.

Due attention has been paid to confining Solicitors charges to the lowest rates.

Mortgages purchased if security and titles are approved of.

A Savings Bank Branch will be shortly opened by the Company. Depositors will be paid the Highest Current Rates on their deposits.

posits.

The Company's offices are on the corner of Market-Square and North St., in the Building adjoining the Dry Goods Store of J. C. Detlor & Co. DIRECTORS: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, President. W. J. R. Holmes, Vice-President SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

JOSE J.
W. J. R. HOLMEN J.
SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT.
SHERIPF GIBBONS.
WM. M. GRAY, Seaforth.
J. M. ROSHERTS, Dungannon.
JOHN ACHESON, Goderich.
F. JORDAN.
J. H. COLBORNE.
SOLICITORS:
CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON.
HORACE HORTON,
MANAGER.
1984-

SPECIALTIES

Pure Lime Fruit Juices In Bottles of all sizes.

Makes a most healthful and refreshing beverage for the summer season.

A Lot of Apollinaris and other Mineral Waters. Hellebore, Paris Green, London Purple, Insect Powders,

F. JORDAN, Medical Hall, Goderich.

BIG SALE FOR ONE MONTH J.C.DETLOR&CO'S DURING THE ALTERATION IN PREMISES THEY WILL HOLD A MAMMOTH SALE. SEVERAL LINES OF

Goods to be Cleared Regardless of Cost. Big Drive in Lace Curtains.

Wonderful Bargains in Tweeds.

Dress Goods at Panic Prices.

DON'T FORGET TO VISIT THE CARPET ROOM.

J. C. DETLOR & CO.

Court House Square, Goderich,

THE HURO

FRIDAY, JUN Magnitus de de individuality in the fires a shot at the first Goderich to Ottawa ag bill in last week's S were driven out of coules he would be fo potato politician, who is keen, yet so far uns

Over twenty Conse in Goderich. This pr all over the riding to 120 Conservative, or the vote. The Buton, de good men fore voted Conservat

Ir is to be hoped th court of revision who sale reduction of the hotels . The best way s to refuse to vote for the temperance men of duty irrespective of he trol the situation, If tors of the Scott Act to at the council plant blame themselves.

THE Goderich cour lowered the assessmen \$11,000. This is only about \$190 to the to less than 5c. a head. that no one will feel t be felt by the com cost of a solitary id: coming into the mun the price of permitting THE Star permits it

respondents to jibe a by calling him the The thing that galls skulking ann that a score of Mi Franchise bill when h world will seem very profitable to the edite he next election. Ir assessment of the

Saults and J. A. Doy cause of the sale of being prohibited, the stores ought to have count of the sale of mitted therein. Wh hotel goose should al liquos store gander. The court of revision the whisky element. bers made that their How any Christian

approve of the France

same time hold to

"Whatsoever ye wou

do to you do ye even

matter that would Party prejudice appe but there are many tives who cannot but chise bill. To these confidence the futur ing sick of Macdona OUR West street c to be much exercise all the Reformers the voters' list have tions against the Fr is not to be expected first batch of petiwas not in hand lor of a full canvass of t

that annoys our co is that not a single

refused to sign the

or more of Conserv Hence the Star's by In Goderich a so have signed the passage of the franc fanatical of the p abusing them for t trying to make out not know what th they appended their met.t. This is a p intelligence of th signed the petition much intelligence than the hard sh

them.