

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The following reports were crowded out last week:

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

To the Warden and Council of the County of Huron.

GRANTLEMAN.—I submit herewith a statement of collections from non-resident lands between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1885; also a statement of cash on hand since the January meeting, the sum of \$1,500 of sinking fund has been placed at 4 1/2 per cent., leaving a balance on hand for investment of \$4,252.22. It will be necessary to grant to the warden and treasurer power to borrow say \$30,000 from the bank to meet expenditures until the taxes are paid in.

STATEMENT

of collections from non-resident lands between January 1 and April 30, 1885:

Ashfield.....	\$ 22 14
Colborne.....	25 17
Goderich Tp.....	9 22
Grey.....	64 83
Hay.....	728 21
Howick.....	4 05
Hullett.....	30 40
Morris.....	209 63
McKillop.....	70 62
Stanley.....	671 88
Stephen.....	7 80
Tuckersmith.....	35 38
Turnbury.....	47 63
W. Wawanosh.....	23 90
Brunsel.....	11 89
Ereter.....	11 80
Wroxeter.....	11 50
Total	\$2,099 08

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR 1885.

Administration of Justice.....	\$ 2,000 00
Inquests.....	50 00
Geol.....	2,300 00
JURY.....	2,300 00
School Management.....	2,300 00
Lunatics and Charities.....	5,000 00
Salaries and Council Fees.....	500 00
Repairs to County buildings.....	600 00
Contingencies.....	600 00
Stationery and Printing.....	400 00
Crown Witnesses.....	300 00
Agricultural Societies.....	2,000 00
High Schools.....	3,000 00
Boundary Lines.....	20,588 00
Roads and Bridges.....	300 00
Model Schools.....	800 00
Over-expenditures for 1884.....	4,000 00
Total	\$70,338 08

Less estimated revenue from Registry Office \$1,850 00 Pedlars Licenses 500 00 Auctioneers 500 00

WM. HOLMES, County Treasurer.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCE REPORT.

We recommend that the following accounts be paid: Jas. Bain & Son, books for sheriff \$43. John Campbell, M. D., attending R. Taylor, a prisoner \$60. Your committee have examined the Treasurer's securities and find them all correct, and recommend that the bonds which were released or cancelled when the present mortgages and bonds were accepted as securities be handed to the Treasurer by the clerk.

The estimates for the current year were laid before the committee amounting to \$67,658, exclusive of the equivalent to the legislative grant to public schools, requiring a rate of two mills on the dollar on the equalized assessment of county, and we recommend that by imposing the above rate be passed and also a by-law to raise a sum equal to the legislative school grant.

The Treasurer placed before your committee for examination a mortgage for \$1660, in which has been invested a portion of the sinking fund, making investment a part of the sinking fund. Said investment has been made according to statute and by law.

Ashfield.

Council Hall, May 28, 1885. The council met today. All the members were present. Messrs. Monroe and Shaw waited on the council with a petition, signed by a large number of rate-payers of the northwest corner of the township, praying the council to grant a sum of money sufficient to ditch and gravel opposite lots 18, 44, 45, lake road. The clerk was instructed to notify Alex. Long to move fence on con. 12, S. R. 6 and 7, W. D., to proper place. H. Chambers was asked to wait on Messrs. Murchison and Smith respecting jog in road on D. L. con. 13, with a view of having that part of the road straightened, and report at next meeting. Moved by D. McMurchy, seconded by H. Chambers, that \$150 be granted to ditch and gravel parts of gravel road near Ambery. Moved by H. Girvin, seconded by P. Clare, that John Black receive \$11.20 to defray expense of bringing children from Belleville. Moved by D. McMurchy, seconded by H. Chambers, that the following accounts be paid:—Maurice Wallace, work on L.R., \$4; James Johnston, repairing culvert on L.R., \$3.50; Duncan McKenzie, repairing culvert on L.R., \$2.50; Alex. McLeod, building culvert on con. 12, W. D., \$6.25; Alex. McAuley, work on S.R. 12 and 13, W. D., \$5; Joseph Cowan, repairing culvert on S.R. 9 and 1, S. R. 1. Moved by H. Girvin, seconded by D. McMurchy, that the following accounts be paid: Joseph Tigert, work on hill, \$4; Thos. Stewart, repairing culvert, \$2; James Cousins, building three new culverts and repairing road, \$25; Peter Cantan, building culvert and repairing road \$6; John F. Andrew, cutting snow on hill, con. 12, E. D., \$1.25; Geo. Smyth, cutting logs in Nine Mile river at Dunganung bridge, 75; Richard Treleven, building culvert, \$2; Geo. Harris, cutting ice from Harris bridge, \$6; Alex. Kilpatrick, repairing culverts, \$15; David Johnston, repairing approaches to Carriek bridge, between lots 21 and 22, L. R., \$4; Jas. Dean, repairing bridge in front of lot 16, L. R., \$6; John Farrish, repairing road S. R. 3 and 4, W. D., \$6; Moved by P. Clare, seconded by D. McMurchy, that each of the following persons receive \$5 as charity: Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. McRea, Mrs. Bouchy, Mrs. McGisty and Mrs. Martin. A paper from R. H. Bryce, secretary of Provincial Board of Health, was laid on the council table, requesting that a medical health officer be appointed for this township. Moved by H. Girvin, seconded by P. Chre, that James McKay, M. D., be ap-

pointed medical health officer for the township of Ashfield. Moved by D. McMurchy, seconded by H. Chambers, that Donald McIvor be paid \$6 for damage done to orchard by teams passing through during snow blockades.

The council then adjourned for revision court work. Assessment of Robert Finnigan was changed, and Mrs. McQuoid was assessed for part of the property. A few names were struck off, and others put on in cases where property had changed hands since last assessment. Moved by D. McMurchy, seconded by H. Girvin, that the assessor's roll be accepted as revised this 28th day of May 1885. Next sitting of council to be held on July 4, 1885, at the council room. WK. LANE clerk.

WHY GOOD MEN CANNOT CONSENT TO THE PASSAGE OF THE FRANCHISE BILL.

What is to be this duty which is going to be discharged? It is the duty of making and revising the lists of the jury empanelled to try the Government of the day, which is to try the question between the Government and the Opposition. Why should those who are in the majority, who have all the advantage which place gives, which power gives, which patronage gives, which majority gives—why should they in addition have the power of naming the men who to settle the lists of those who are to determine whether they shall continue to hold this or not? I ask for answers to these arguments. We have not heard any answer yet. We have heard no reason given why the views taken in other countries, the views so obviously based upon reason and justice, should not be applied here. I maintain that those members of Parliament who will assent in silence to the passing of a law to surrender to the Government of the day the appointment of the men who are to make and revise the lists, are unworthy of sitting in a free Parliament, and those who feel, as my hon. friend near me feel, that this is a question vital to the reality of free representative institutions, are not merely at liberty, but are also bound, to struggle to the utmost of their ability against the incorporation of this vicious principle in the law of Canada. Why, sir, to say that our present system involves occasionally some injustice in the making of the lists to the one party or the other, that occasionally an assessor or functionary makes the lists wrongly, and occasionally an improper and over zealous Reform assessor does the same thing—I do not say for a change, but for this change—is absurd; because this change is one which puts the dead weight of a revising officer all the time on one side, which says it shall be the nominee of the Government in all cases who shall make the list, and the other party, the party of the minority, shall have the function of appeal. It is a very great blessing that it is able to appeal, but it is a very great misfortune that it should always have to appeal. And as a matter of fact many appeals will not take place, because of the difficulty, the expense, the loss of time, the uncertainty, the trouble would prevent the appeals which ought to take place. But, as I said on the second reading of the Bill, the lists will be made right for the appointees of the Revising officers. We are to have an appeal, and though we are thankful for small mercies, though he gives us now at this late hour the right to make an appeal, we insist, with all the force with which we can insist, that he has not the right to take to himself the power of appointing the maker of the lists of those who are to judge him. To these proposals of his, which are to combine the functions of making and revising the lists in one single man, who cannot be competent to do it for the reasons I have stated, and to remove the making of the lists from those best qualified by knowledge and experience, and the confidence of the people, to perform that function, and hand over to the Government of the day the appointment of the maker and reviser, I, for my part, offer my humble, and earnest, and strenuous, and lasting, and persistent opposition.—[Hon. Edward Blake.

A Good Cabinet-Maker.

The Hamilton Spectator says that Mr. Blake is cabinet making, and he is to be premier himself. If that is so, the country may expect a cabinet that will last. Mr. Blake had a cabinet making opportunity on Dec. 20, 1871, and he then established a government which with a few changes in its personnel, has stood ever since. Fourteen years is not a bad record. It is the certainty that when Mr. Blake once establishes a Dominion government it is bound to stay—which makes the average Tory feel uncomfortable when he regards the future.—[Ottawa Free Press.

You Can't Find Them.

Will the farmer who is getting higher prices today for agricultural produce in consequence of the N. P. than he used to under the Mackenzie tariff, kindly rise and state facts and figures?—[Ottawa Free Press.

Fluid Lightning.

All sufferers from that terrible torment, Neuralgia, can be made happy in one moment by a single application of Fluid Lightning, briskly rubbed on painful parts, and without using any disgusting medicine day after day with little or no result. Fluid Lightning also cures as effectively Toothache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Headache, and is only 25 cents per bottle at the drug stores.

THE REBELLION.

SICKENING SIGHTS.

A correspondent with the 90th, writing from camp near Fort Pitt, says: From Frog Lake settlement to Fort Pitt the distance is 39 miles. The first part was over a very good trail. Many evidences of Indians being in the neighborhood were seen, but no Indians themselves. Fort Pitt is on the north bank of the Assiniboine, on a flat extending about five miles from the river. When the column reached the crest of the range overlooking the fort no fort was seen, but smoke was. Only a few hours before a large band of Indians had visited the place and set the different buildings on fire and they were still smouldering on our arrival. A scrutiny of the remains of the fort revealed some sickening facts. On the bank of the river the body of a dead policeman was found. The head was charred beyond recognition, the breast was cut out, hands and feet mangled, the lower part of the stomach cut open and the whole a mass of festering corruption. In the bush the body of a second man was found stripped and burnt, the heart cut, abdomen cut open and hands chopped off. Both these men had been scalped. It was a disgusting and sickening sight, and again bitter curses on the Indians were heard.

Arriving at Frog Lake the settlement was found to consist of the Roman Catholic mission, a mill and some eight or nine settlers' houses and the church parsonage. Every settler's house was burned, levelled to the ground, and their contents strewn around in the cellar of the parsonage, and guided there by a terrible smell, one of the most awful sights ever seen was witnessed. Four dead bodies were found huddled together in the corner. Two of the bodies were those of Father Faffard and Father Lafac and another was that of a lay brother, and the fourth of some one unknown. The corpses were horribly mangled. All four heads were charred with fire beyond recognition. The four hearts had been torn out and wide incisions had been made in the lower part of the stomachs. The strong men of the regiment cried like women. The four corpses were interred next morning.

THE QUEEN'S OWN MOVE OUT.

BATTLEFORD, June 8.—Col. Oter's brigade leaves Jackfish Lake tomorrow, as it is reported that Big Bear is moving east. Jackfish Lake is about fifteen miles north of here. The Queen's Own are glad to get back to active service again. Mrs. Crawshaw and Mr. Delaney reached here at eight this evening, coming by the steamer Baronesa. Both are rapidly recovering from the prostration caused by their captivity. At the first opportunity they will leave Battleford for home. They express fear regarding the treatment of the same prisoners still with Big Bear since Steele's encounter with him. During that engagement two squaws who were with the braves, were shot by the scouts. Big Bear had pointed out to his young men that the whites never kill women, and thus kept the female prisoners safe; now he cannot use that argument, which heretofore has been so successful.

A YARN FROM THE ALLEGED DUMONT.

BESTON, Mont., June 8.—Gabriel Dumont blames Leveson Clark for precipitating the rebellion. He says he only had 26 men at Duck Lake, four of whom were killed. He declares Major Crozier fired first. Gabriel got a severe scalp wound in the fight. At Fish creek his force was 47 men. With these he successfully stood off Middleton and his 600. Four half breeds were killed at Batocche. They ran out of ammunition for their Winchester, or they could have gained a victory. Riels was in none of the fights. Dumont says Riels acted with courage. Not a single man was killed by Middleton's cannon or Gatling gun. They shot too high. He has a poor opinion of Middleton's men as fighters.

A Riels Circularity.

Riels is my prisoner, said General Middleton. Heavens! said the Government, he'll give the whole thing away. Hurrah! said the opposition, now we shall get the truth of it. Poor fellow! said the Castors, he's not responsible for his actions. What will they do with him? said the public, because we're not going to be humiliated a second time. I'll make him revising barrier for Batocche under the Franchise Bill, said Sir John. Never such disgrace to a Frenchman, said Sir Hector, we'll see him hanged first—and you too. Let him come and explain the Franchise Bill to me. I can't get it into my head, said Mr. Sprules. Certain! said Mr. Royal, the poor man is on the verge of insanity already. To fit him for future employment I could instruct him in the Civil Service Examination Act, said Mr. Casey. Rubbish! said Mr. Chapple, I'm in the civil service man. And where do I come in? asked Mr. Mulock. Order, Order, said the Speaker, the question is as to the disposition of Mr. Louis Riels. Gentlemen must keep order. sentence him to read Eyker's scrap book, said McMullen. No; too horrible a death, replied Sir John. Make him extract railway information from Pope, said Edgar. Impossible, can be done, said Blake. Use him to silence Landerkin, said Daly. Silence your grandmother! said the Speaker. Landerkin can't be silenced by anyone. Try him on Charlton. No good; only make him worse, and sets Casey and Cameron going. I've got an idea, said Hesson. You have? Nonsense! remarked the Speaker. I have, thought, said Mills; make him a senator. Oh! Yes! Good! Happy thought! Hear, Hear! said the House.

PITY THE POOR DYSPEPTIC.

Poverty with perfect health is rather to be chosen than riches and dyspepsia. Try the medicine advertised in our columns. It is made up of the finest ingredients and is only 25 cents per bottle at the drug stores.

HARD ON HIGHLANDERS.

Mr. McMaster Puts Them on the Same Level as Indians.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. McMaster undertook to defend the extension of the franchise to the Indian. He compared the Indian to the Indian of 180 years ago, who he said were "practically savage" at the time, and it was only when their tribal system was broken up by the process of British arms that they rose to the level of the "civilized" people of the world. He said that the Indian of today is but a child still in a go-cart and conclude by saying, "Be patient, there is a hand that guides." He said in Indian affairs there is a reflection upon a nationality which he had to be a laughing matter. The Premier's position as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs called out rounds of applause from Liberal members. Mr. McMaster's whole effort was so stumbling and his illustrations so far-fetched that it only proved the laughter.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that some years ago when he made a local reference to Highlanders, without the most remote idea of giving any offence, his remark was made much of and tortured into a reflection upon a nationality which he held in the highest esteem. The member for Glengarry (McMaster) had, however, used a comparison which placed the Highlanders of 150 years ago on a level with the Mohawk savages of 1642. This was a slander on the High and it was only tendered to exhibit how desperately driven the supporters of the Government were when such a comparison had to be resorted to. Alluding to Mr. McMaster's poetic quotation, he said there was no doubt a hand guiding Indian affairs, and it was on account of that guiding influence that the Liberals objected to the Indian clauses of the bill.

Mr. Campbell, of South Renfrew, in a speech which caused great applause, reprobated the insults offered regarding his countrymen by the member for Glengarry. Dr. Landerkin, representing a constituency comprising many Highland voters took exception to the statements made by Mr. McMaster, and said the insult of comparing Highlanders of 150 years ago with barbarous savages was atrocious and deserved the most severe reprobation. Mr. McMaster, seeing that he had committed a serious error, made an effort to give a coloring to his utterances, when the House rang with shouts of derision. His struggle to clear himself of the responsibility for his statements only tended to rivet attention more closely to them. As he could not repudiate the language his evasions were weak and worthless. He had finally sunk into his seat with the full weight of the opprobrium which he had attached to himself by his tortuous efforts to magnify the Indian at the expense of his own nationality.

Several members added to McMaster's discomfiture by repeating his language, and giving it the emphasis which he had placed upon it. After some further discussion the clause proposed by Mr. Paterson was defeated by a vote of 46 to 31.

Pruning Evergreens.

Many persons are afraid to trim evergreens, under the impression that as the buds are in so many instances terminal it would be impossible to cause a fresh growth of young shoots. The fact is, no other family of plants is more greatly benefited by systematic pruning, not even the pines. The great majority of plants are furnished with adventitious buds, that is, hidden organs which develop and grow from the surface of the branch apart from their usual position. We have only to examine a perfect hedge to ascertain how much denser a plant may be induced to grow when such pruning has been resorted to. Under the plea of formality, some otherwise careful arboriculturists neglect the pruning; but this is a mistaken view, as the operation is merely recommended while the trees are young, so that in after years an occasional refractory limb will be done for in need of cutting. Many careful gardeners prefer leaving this work until the first week in June, as the first growth which is usually the most vigorous may then be checked, and induced to thicken up. Sufficient time is also allowed for the new growth to mature before severe weather can injure it.

Says Dryden:

"She knows her man, and when you rant and swear Can draw you to her with a single hair." But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be ensured by the use of CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER. Sold at 50 cts. by J. Wilson 2m

The continued use of ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION invaguably cleanses the blood from all impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness, that is manifested in increased conditions of vigor, mental activity, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits. Always ask for ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION, and be sure you get it.

New Life for Functions Weakened by Disease, Debility and Disipation.

The Great German Invigorator is the only specific for impotency, nervous debility, universal lassitude, forcefulness, pain in the back or sides, no matter how shattered the system may be from excess of any kind, the Great German Invigorator will restore the lost functions and secure health and happiness. \$1.00 per box, six boxes for \$5.00. Sold by all druggists. Sent on receipt of price, postage paid, by F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for United States. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Sold by Geo. Rynnes, sole agent for Goderich 3m

A REWARD—Of one dozen "TEARER" to any one sending the best four line rhyme on "TEARER", the remarkable little gem for the Teeth and Gums. Ask your druggist or address.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scabey Eruptions.

SPRING & SUMMER

New Goods arrived, and will be arriving during the Season.

I can suit all as to Material and Style.

HUGH DUNLOP,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Remember the Palace—West street, next door to Bank of Montreal.

GODERICH.

Goderich Foundry and Machine Works,

Runciman Bros., Proprietors.

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR STEAM ENGINES, FLOURING MILLS, AND OTHER MACHINERY WANTED.

Flouring Mills Changed to the Gradual Reduction System.

Horse Powers, Grain Crushers, Straw Cutters, Agricultural Furnaces, Stoves, etc., at Low Prices.

All Kinds of Castings Made to Order.

J. B. RUNCIMAN, R. W. RUNCIMAN

Goderich, Nov. 20, 1884 186-17

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

FOR CASH

OR PRODUCE.

SEE THE GOODS MARKED DOWN.

W. H. RIDLEY,

Jan. 21, 1885. The People's Store, Goderich

LOW PRICES.

COME AND SEE THE BARGAINS

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY WARE, CHINA WARE, STONE WARE, &C., &C., &C

Also a Large Line of

Moustache Cups, Ladies Cups, Fancy Mugs, Majolica Ware Vases, &C., which will be sold at COST.

W. MITCHELL.

December 18th, 1884. 1874 Hamilton street, Goderich.

BAGAINS FOR CASH

I AM SELLING OFF MY STOCK OF

CLOTHING

AND GENTS FURNISHINGS

At a Greatly Reduced Price for Cash.

THIS IS A GENUINE ANNOUNCEMENT.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Goderich, Nov. 13th, 1884. 1866

Extensive Premises and Splendid New Stock.

GEO. BARRY,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Hamilton Street, Goderich

A good assortment of Kitchen, Bed-room, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture, such as tables, Chairs (hair, cane, and wood seated), Cupboards, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wash-stands, Lounges, Sofas, What-Nots, Looking Glasses.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand also Hearses for hire at reasonable rate.

Picture Framing a specialty.—A call solicited. 1751

BOOTS & SHOES

Downing & Weddup

Belong to the Public that they have opened business in the above Store in the store lately occupied by Horace Newton. Having purchased a large and well assorted stock of Spring and Summer Goods at close figures, we are determined to give the Public the benefit.

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS WILL BE OUR MOTTO

Please call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, next door to J. Wilson's Drug Store, Custom work will receive our special attention. None but the best of material used and first-class workmen employed. Repairing neatly done on the shortest notice.

Goderich, March 9, 1882. DOWNING & WEDDUP

ART DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER

Now is the time, if you wish one or two nice rooms at home, to see Butler's room paper. He has over

20,000 Rolls of the Latest Designs

Beautiful colors, and at prices less than very much inferior goods. Call and see them. They are the best value in town, and must be sold

The Latest Spring Bazaar Patterns & Fashions,

AT BUTLER'S

JACK PLAYNE

This story is not about though it is written as if he, I am the man that the story is about. I Playne. He was a ver a fellow from me.

His mother was the W. His father had been dead years, when this story came to Greenbush for summers before he died, the widdler made up her there. You see, Henrich much—just a couple of life insurance, and the c in Greenbush. All the s in setting the estate.

But you'd never guess talk, that she didn't own His father had been dead years, when this story came to Greenbush for summers before he died, the widdler made up her there. You see, Henrich much—just a couple of life insurance, and the c in Greenbush. All the s in setting the estate.

You see, she came c family. In early times o tors was govern-r, and a been a senator, before it I don't know about live I to work hard and live p whatever else happened always looked high enou in most all families of the boys went to college boarding school and sp played the piano. Not heard of there being mu family, but they paid studied hard, and got t doctors, or preachers. cm worked downright hands for a living. (widdler stuck to Great school. The teacher was as it cost nothing, no better for her son, Hora short) until as she'd a prepare for college. So I could see her now. astin dress, winter a winter a threadbare, summer a neat shawl, places very nicely, and the same black satin bot and over once a year, She had some lace she cc she went out to tea at the squire's, and yet and which were very old, to and swing in her ears. Hennings was a splend straight as an Indian, a back on the shoulders. her go up the broad aia I'd like to have tested h line I am so strai says. I'm forever carri me. Then she'd a wond der black eyes like the mansion house, and ha in her head. Must hav cross for such a fine lo give up dress, and al vanities of this world plain way in Greenbu

Dear heart! she nev only once a fortnight B the heaviest of her was things, such as handker she did herself and ca wash. It looked like a ing day.

The cottage itself w plain finished affair, w work; but often four jobs for her in slack with the garden, and t life insurance, and the wax flower lessons she wife and doctor's d along.

She often made pro to brides and babies, made to her. Once a potatoes, once a barre and once a bushel of f like that. On the wh If anybody came i crocheting, or at her t broidery, (not an inch used at home) she wo much more ladylike it under-clothing and p outside show on rag say the things on her mended till they we However, they were and didn't tangle her for the place was c For my own part, I f sense of such a parson as Queen Vic aylo, and such a nat Widdler Hennings w faring so plain.

But as for Rash, was the best of sons everything she want he put into lessons, his mother was so c how good he'd lister the old governor, and the teachers, and th anxious she was to She'd been well c taught him some L he wasn't a bad sch