Flesherton Advance.

"TRUTH BEFORE FAVOR."—"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

VOL. IV., NO. 165. FLESHERTON, ONTARIO, AUG. 14, 1884. SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS EACH.

THE ADVANCE.

One of the leading Local and Family Newspapers in Northern Ontario. Published

Every Thursday,

FROM THE OFFICE,

Collingwood Street, - - Flesherton, Ont.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$1.00 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not paid at the end of one year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up; and no subscriptions taken for less than one year, except when special arrangements for shorter periods are made with the publisher.

ADVERTISING RATES, &c.

Casual advertisements, 8 cents per 1st insertion and 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements to be paid for when ordered. Advertisements without special directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Liberal inducements to regular advertisers.

Notices among reading matter, 10 cents per line each insertion.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid up.

Copy for advertisements should reach this office not later than noon on Tuesday to ensure insertion in current issue.

A. R. FAWCETT,
Editor and Publisher.

Book & Job Printing!

In every style of the art, at reasonable prices and on short notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Terms, strictly cash.

Flesherton Meat Market.

SEPT. GOOD, - PROPRIETOR

Cash paid for fat Cattle and Sheep.

Fresh Meats constantly on hand for Cash. Orders promptly filled.

Flesherton MONTHLY CATTLE FAIR.

THE next Fair will take place on MONDAY, AUG. 11th, 1884.

A. O. U. W.

FLESHERTON Lodge No. 142, meet in their Lodge Room, Strain's block, Toronto street, on the 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren welcome.

M. P. MCMASTER, M.W. W. G. PICKELL, Rec'r.

DUFFERIN LODGE NO. 186 I. O. O. F.

Flesherton.

MEETS every Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge Room, Strain's block, Toronto street. Degree Lodge, 1st Tuesday in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

JOS. BLACKBURN, N.G. A. S. VANDUSEN, R.S.

Business Cards.

Look Here.

Do you want a new House or Barn? If so I think you will find it to your advantage to call and see me. As I do a large business I can build on small profits. All contracts promptly attended to and work guaranteed. Thanking the public for past patronage, and by fair prices and good work, I hope to merit a continuance of the same. Yours respectfully,

JOHN WHITTEN.

STRAIN & LARGE,

Builders and Contractors,

FLESHERTON.

Are prepared to attend to Brick & Stone Work in all its branches. Orders left at the ADVANCE Office will receive prompt attention. Good work at Fair Prices.

J. M. Webster,

EUGENIA,

LICENSED Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Money to lend as usual, at reasonable rates. Fire and Life Insurance. Communications addressed to Eugenia P.O. promptly attended to.

John W. Armstrong,

FLESHERTON, CO. GREY.

DIVISION COURT CLERK, COMMISSIONER in B. R., Conveyancer, &c. Agent for purchase and sale of lands. Appraiser for C. L. C. Com. and F. P. B. & S. Society. Money to Loan on the most reasonable terms. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Alexander Brown,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, General Agent &c. Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey. PRICEVILLE P.O., Ont.

W. J. BELLAMY.

TWP. CLERK ARTEMESIA.

ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT COLLECTOR, AUCTIONEER.

MONEY Loaned on good security on the most favorable terms and at moderate rates of interest. Mortgages bought. Office nearly opposite Town Hall, FLESHERTON.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, **Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin,** are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."
148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ **All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.**

The well-known *writer on the Boston Herald*, B. W. BALL, of *Rochester, N.H.*, writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure*. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility,** and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

Dentistry.

J. P. MARSHALL, L.D.S

DENTIST,

GRADUATE of Toronto School of Dentistry, will be at Markdale the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, and at Flesherton on the 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month for the practice of his profession.

Legal.

A. D. PERRY. J. BALDWIN HANDS.

HANDS & PERRY,

Successors to Lauder & Hands,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates of interest. Offices, 16 King Street East, Toronto.

FROST & FROST.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office Poulett Street, OWEN SOUND, and every Thursday at FLESHERTON.

J. W. FROST, LL.B.

ALFRED FROST, Crown County Attorney.

Hotels.

Allison Hotel,

MAXWELL, - - - - ONT.

Good accommodation; best brands Liquors & Cigars. Good Stabling and attentive Hostler. The only Hotel in the place.

JOS. ALLISON, - PROPRIETOR.

Flesherton Station Hotel.

Alex. Hannah & Son, Proprietors.

THE above Hotel having been thoroughly refitted throughout, now affords excellent accommodation to the travelling public. The bar is well supplied with choice Liquors and Cigars. In fact, ample accommodation is afforded here to both man and beast. 150-1y

Medical.

Dr. Hixon.

Physician, Surgeon, and ACCOUCHER,

PRICEVILLE, - ONTARIO.

☞ *All calls promptly attended to.*

W. S. GRIFFIN, M. D.

M. C. P. S., ONT.

Will be in Flesherton every Tuesday and Friday from 12 to 4 p. m.

OFFICE,—in Wm. Strain's block.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVANCE. IT WILL PAY YOU.

AN OCEAN DISASTER.

Story of the Disaster Related by the Survivors.

The Ship out of Her Course through Fog.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—The Government steamer Newfield arrived to-night from Sable Island with 230 passengers and crew of the steamer Amsterdam, which had been wrecked last Wednesday night on a sand bar, fifteen miles distant from the island, while on her passage from Amsterdam for New York. The only officer who came up by the Newfield from the wreck was the third mate, Captain Lucas, of the ill-fated ship, and the remainder staying at the scene.

STORY OF THE DISASTER.

From the third officer and passengers of the Amsterdam the following story of the disaster was elicted:—The steamer sailed from Amsterdam on Saturday, July 19, with two hundred and twelve steerage and twelve cabin passengers and a crew of fifty-four men. The weather was unusually foggy for the season during the run across, there being but two clear days, and the sea also was rough. On the day before the occurrence of the disaster the sky was clear, and the captain obtained good observations. Next morning, however, broke thick, and the weather continued foggy throughout the day with the exception of one short period. About fifteen minutes to ten

THE SHIP SUDDENLY GROUNDED

on an unseen bar. No land or lighthouse was visible in any direction, and, as it was afterwards discovered, the island was fifteen miles distant, the steamer when she struck being some 35 miles out of her course. The shock on striking was a very slight one, but caused great excitement on the crowded vessel, the passengers becoming greatly excited, and requiring all the exertions of Captain Lucas and his officers to dispel their fears. The command was given to open the hatches and jettison the cargo, which was commenced at once and a number of the passengers joined to and assisted the crew. This continued until noon the following day, but, though no water had yet shown below, without success. At that hour, the commander of the ship

FINDING HIS EFFORTS UNAVAILING

ordered the boats to be got in readiness for launching. The weather becoming clear enough for those on board to make out the land, which was observed to the south-west. No water began to enter the hold until about six o'clock, when the night being favorable as far as the weather was concerned, though the sea was very rough, the captain decided to lower the boats. All on board were crowded into six small crafts and headed for the shore. The first reached the beach without accident at three o'clock in the morning. The second one, however, was not so fortunate, being swamped just as she was about grounding safely. Three men on board her, two steerage passengers, one of them named Dix, and a fireman belonging to the steamer, were drowned, but the rest were picked up by the other boats or dragged ashore.

THE ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED

for the shipwrecked people by those on the island is described as very poor and inadequate. After landing, without having eaten anything for two days, they were compelled to wait some hours before provisions could be optained from the main station, fifteen miles away. The weather continued moderate the succeeding days, and Captain Lucas and his officers were able to visit the Amsterdam on several occasions to obtain effects from on board, but they found the water rising and filling in her hold, and satisfied themselves there would be no hope of saving her.

The names of the cabin passengers on board the steamer were: Constantine Ludurg, wife, and three children and servant; Rev. Father Cursamine, Mr. Ulders, Mr. Fahrenwaldt and wife; Mr. Opfinger and wife. The only name that can be ascertained of the three men lost is that of Dix.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

The steamer Amsterdam was owned by the Netherland American Steamer Navigation Company, and was five years old, having been built at Dumbarton. She was of two thousand and five tons register, three thousand gross, and her dimensions were: length, three hundred and twenty-one feet, breadth thirty-eight feet, depth of hold thirty-one and a half feet.

What To Do.

If troubled with an unhealthy, slow-healing sore use McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. You will find it invaluable for healing, cleansing and completely removing your trouble. If the blood is out of order, take with it a few doses of McGregor's Speedy Cure from Richardson's Drug Store.

The Assessment Appeal.

(From the Owen Sound Times.)

Last week we gave the substance of the judgment of Judge Macpherson (which was being delivered as we went to press,) on the appeal of Osprey, Proton and Bentinck against the County Equalization; but as the subject is one of great importance to all the municipalities in the county, we now give the judgment in full. Jas. Masson argued the case for Osprey, and A. Frost for Proton and Bentinck, while Jno. Creasor, Q. C., appeared on behalf of the County Council. The following is the judgment:—

In this case the townships of Bentinck, Proton and Osprey generally appeal from the equalization of the assessment of the County of Grey for the year 1884, on the ground that they are assessed for two large a quantity respectively of first and second class lands, that those quantities have been put at too high in comparison with the other townships or some of them In January, 1883, the County Council appointed under the statue valuators to value the whole lands of the county, and after examination to report the amount which each township should be valued, and to fix the average value of each municipality.

The valuators appointed were James Murdock, Robert Myles and Hugh Reid, all of whom were farmers and had served a number of years in the County Council and two of whom had been Warden of the County. All of them from their standing, knowledge and ability were thoroughly capable of understanding the requirements and duties of their position, and of conscientiously performing them. No charge is made against them of partiality, and it is admitted that any error made, was an error of judgement, and not of intention.

Their manner of preforming their work seems to have been very thorough—they went from township to township from concession to concession and from lot to lot, carefully noting at the time the description of land in four classes, and the various circumstances of improvements, facilities for markets, &c., and the different localities, and presented their report giving the aggregate value of each municipality. The County Council made no change in their report, but adopted it as being the equalized value of each municipality.

It will be seen that a valuation so made by competent men, is not to be easily set aside, and it will only be by very strong evidence or exceptional circumstances that any alteration should be made. The assessors of the various townships who would be taken as best qualified to give an opinion on their townships—could only do it for one township each, and they do it on such various principles—many of them apparently for the purpose of keeping their townships low—some stating that they put it from 60 to 65 per cent. of value—some within 15 to 20 per cent. of value and some as near their idea of real value as possible, each acting for himself without any consultation with any other, would not be nearly so reliable a source of knowledge of the average value of municipalities, one to the other, as the valuators acting together, consulting together and going together over the whole country. Other evidence is usually confined to persons speaking for one municipality, or a part of one, or to speaking generally of several, but not with anything like the certainity of the valuators who have gone over all, nearly lot from lot. There is also evidence of sales in different localities. These, when full and reliable, would unquestionably show the actual value of land in the neighborhoods; but they are only of a few townships, and for various reasons are not to be relied on as being actual true prices; nor do we know sufficiently the various classes of lands sold in the different localities where they show very great discrepancies—they may, however, be used as an element in forming a conclusion.

The appealing townships as to evidence as to the actual value of their own townships, having had lists prepared giving the estimate of several individuals as to the value put on the same lands by the valuators; but these are not of so much value, as similar lists were not put in by other townships; they had also much more time in which to give evidence of the actual value of their townships than the responding townships had. All the responding townships, with one exception, produced evidence that their municipalities had also been rated too high. It seems almost impossible to undertake to make alterations on evidence furnished in a week in an equalization which took the valuators nearly a year to prepare. In addition to the evidence and the assistance of the learned counsel engaged in the case, I have referred to the Dominion Census of 1881, and to the Ontario Report of Commissioners in the same year, which contains a large amount of information, and have made a number of calculations as to the relative value of the municipalities, and from all that has been before me I have come to the conclusion that some alterations should be made. I think one township, Normanby, has been placed too low in comparison with the other municipalities. Whether from the nature of the settlers, their industry and capacity for farming, getting a good track of land in one locality, or from what other cause, they seem to have obtained a name for their township that enables them to sell land for a larger price than could be obtained in most other localities in the county. There was strong evidence that that municipality was rated proportionably lower than the adjoining municipalities, and I also found some others proportionably higher. There are also some errors to be corrected—one in Euphrasia in addition, and one in Keppel is assessing a larger quantity of land than appears by the Government return to be in the township.

In considering the southern townships, I have taken Artemesia to some extent as a guide, it having more generally been taken as a means of comparison during this enquiry.

Without going into details of the various calculations I have made, I have equalized the various municipalities, as follows:—

	Added.	Subtracted.	Av'ge.	My Valuation.
Artemesia			$20.06	$1,496,817
Bentinck		77,731	21.06	1,699,143
Collingwood			24.82	1,917,576
Derby			22.92	930,026
Euphrasia	error	2,100	20.81	1,498,100
Egremont			24.32	1,752,136
Glenelg			18.06	1,311,378
Holland			18.35	1,331,470
Keppel		43,561	11.50	929,001
Norm'by	237,226		30.16	2,168,966
Osprey		105,834	17.90	1,263,015
Proton			14.80	1 326,704
St. Vincent			30.92	1,960,264
Sydenham			21.09	1,545,620
Sullivan			20.62	1,544,054
Sarawak		10,000	20.71	263,484
Owen Sound				1,578,000
Meaford				627,000
Durham				248,000
	237,226	237,226		$25,385,655

I have thus raised Normanby $3.50 an acre, and lowered Bentinck $1 per acre (which comes to about what Mr. McNichol claimed making Normanby, namely 20 per cent. more than Bentinck,) and Osprey $1.50 per acre. I do not think Proton should be lowered, and I also think that the Town Plot of Brooke was too high.

OWEN SOUND, July 31, 1884

More Amusing Errors of the Press.

What could be more comical than the following caused by the types of two different newspaper articles getting mixed:—

"So the congregation resolved upon a European trip for their beloved pastor, and on Saturday made him acquainted with this delightful fact. Accompanying the report of the committee was a nicely filled purse, which was placed at the disposal of the pastor, who, after thanking them, made a turn down South John-street, as far as King-street, then up King-street to George-street, where he was caught by some boys, who tied a tin pan to his tail. Away he went again, up George-street and down College Hill, at the foot of which he was shot by a policeman."

Mourners have frequently been distressed by the accidental placing of death notices in the birth column! and more than once has a wedding been gloomily told to the world in company with the deaths to the embarrassment of superstitious bridegrooms. Such instances as these are disagreeably common, but the wonder is, considering the hurry and confusion of making up, that there are not more of them.

One of the most fruitful causes of errors in newspapers is undoubtfully bad hand writing. Such for instance, was the cause of an absurd mistake in quoting the line:—

Still choiring with the young eyed cherubim,

which, to the intense horror of the quoter, took the printed form of

Still winking at the one-eyed clergyman.

Bad writing too, must surely have been accountable for the rejection of the phrase "Flirtation is often accomplished with the assistance of albumen," which was rendered "Flirtation is often accompanied by the resistance of aldermen."

Horace Greeley's "copy," as is well-known, was a continuous string of riddles for the unfortunate compositors engaged on the paper of which he was the proprietor—riddles they often solved in a way not exactly conducive to the pounder's serenity. When, in exposing some Congressional malpractices, Greeley wrote, "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true," the familiar quotation appeared in the un-Shakesperean guise, "'Tis two, 'tis fifty, and fifty 'tis 'tis five."

A leader upon William H. Stewart came forth headed "Richard the Third." When Greeley alluded to certain electors as "freemen in buckram," the printer turned them into "three men in a back room."