

Markdale Standard

VOL. 5.--No. 233.

MARKDALE, ONT., FEB. 26, 1885.

(COPIES OF THE STANDARD FIVE CENTS EACH.)

The Markdale Standard

Is issued every Thursday, at the office, Mill Street, Markdale.

TERMS—\$1 per year in advance; \$1.25 if not paid within three months.
Professional and business cards one inch space and under, per year, \$4.

Whole column.....	\$36 00	\$27 50	\$15 00
Half column.....	27 00	15 00	10 00
Quarter column.....	15 00	10 00	6 00
Two inch space.....	7 00	4 00	
Three inch space.....	10 00	5 00	

Casual advertisements 8 cents per line first insertion, 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion, nonpareil measure.
Editorial notices, or notices in local column 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.
Stray animals &c., advertised 3 weeks for \$1, the advertisement not to exceed twelve lines.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid except at the option of the publisher.

JOB PRINTING.

THE STANDARD office has a splendid equipment of poster as well as fine job type. Special attention to orders by mail. Orders filled with dispatch.

C. W. RUTLEDGE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Legal.

HANDS & PERRY,
(SUCCESSORS TO LAUDER & HANDS),
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Proctors, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Offices 16 King Street East.
192-251 TORONTO.

J. MASSON,

BARRISTER, MASTER AND DEP. REG. in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
A NUMBER OF FARMS FOR SALE.
OFFICES—Owen Sound, in Victor's Block Poullett St.; Branch office in Markdale, over McFarland's Store, on Friday and Saturday every week.

Creaser & Morrison,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. &c.
OFFICES in Owen Sound, Dufferin Block, over W. F. Wolf's Store and in
MARKDALE;
Over W. J. McFarland's Store on Thursday and Friday of each week.
Funds to lend of reasonable terms.
JOHN CREASER, Q. C. DUNCAN MORRISON
Markdale, March 15, 1882. 79-ly

Alexander Brown,

ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Commissioner in B. R. & C. Conveyancer and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Farmers, Merchants, and Land Sales, Punctually attended to and charges made very moderate.
Priceville, Sept. 17, 1880. 1-y

Wm. Brown,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, &c. Commissioner in B. R. & C. Conveyancing in all its branches promptly attended to and carefully executed.
N. B.—Money to Lend on Real Estate security.

MANSION HOUSE,
MARKDALE,
Jas. Bryan, Proprietor.

CITY HOTEL,
MARKDALE,
John McAteer, Proprietor.

This house is fitted up in good style, situated on Mill street, where the travelling public may depend on the very best accommodation. Union bus to all trains. 194

MARKDALE HOUSE,
MARKDALE, ONT.
J. E. Marsh, Proprietor.

A. HILL,
Fashionable Tailor,
OVER MACFARLAND'S STORE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

PRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex to more money than anything else in this world. Once await the workers absolutely sure. Once address Taz & Co., Augusta, Maine.
187-239

Medical.

J. P. MARSHALL, L.D.S.

DENTIST,

GRADUATE OF TORONTO SCHOOL of Dentistry, will be at Rutledge's Hotel, Markdale, on the 1st and third Wednesday of each month and also at Munahaw's Hotel, Flesherton, the day following the third Wednesday in each month for the practice of his profession.
122-47

W. G. RICHARDS,

BUILDER, CONTRACTOR, & ARCHITECT.—Residence on Mill Street, Markdale.
124ly

SAMUEL WARDELL,

WELL DIGGER AND DRILLER. ALL orders promptly attended to. Residence—Snider's Hill Owen Sound 122-35

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PRICEVILLE, Ont.

Large and commodious Sample Rooms Good Bed Rooms, &c. The Bar and larder well supplied with the best market articles; good Stabling and attentive Hostler's THOS. ATKINSON, Proprietor

JOSEPH GIBSON
CONTRACTOR.

Contracts taken for all kinds of
BRICK AND STONE WORK,
Plain Ornamental Plastering.
Calceining in all Shades and Colors.

Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the STANDARD office will receive prompt attention.
126-ly.

ISAAC STINSON,

Builder and Contractor
In all kinds of Brick and Stone work. Estimates given. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
195-6m MARKDALE P. O.

JOHN NOBLE,
MARKDALE
GEN'L BLACKSMITH
HORSE SHOEING
SPECIALTY.

Also agent for the celebrated
CHATHAM WAGONS.

MARKDALE
HARNESS EMPORIUM
ESTABLISHED 19 YEARS.

THOS. MATTHEWS, Proprietor

Nothing but good stock used and the best mechanics employed. A stock of Double and Single, Heavy and Light Harness always on hand. Also Whips, Trunks, Valises, Blankets, Robes, &c., always in stock.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has his

SAW AND SHINGLE MILL

In full operation now, and is prepared to saw all kinds of Lumber and Shingle stuff, and give you your Lumber & Shingles home with you during the winter season.

Will saw on shares or for cash.

Cash for Good Logs.

Yours truly,
W. J. BOWE,
BARR HEAD MILL.

Chapter of Irish History.

To the Editor of the Standard.

"It would be too tedious to give a detailed account of every law suit that now followed; but from that time, summer of 1842 up to the summer assizes of 1848 the landlord proceeded in the courts for a warrant of ejectment against Ring nine times. On the first eight cases he was defeated but succeeded on the ninth. He had thirteen other law suits of various kinds with the same defendant, during which he sold his furniture five times and his horse twice. In all, he had twenty sales by auction previous to midsummer of that year. Part of the furniture was in several instances brought back by the agent Mr. James Coyne, who handed money privately to Ring to pay for it.

"The crop of 1842 was seized on and sold at seven different times. It was much more than sufficient to pay the rent, even though the manure was carried away in the spring by the landlord; but those seven different sales, with a number of men receiving at each of the seven seizures 2s. 4d. a day as keepers to watch the crop from the day of distraint to the day of sale,—those seven seizures on a crop which might have been all seized and sold at one time, with only one set of expenses,—resulted as they were intended to do, in nearly doubling the rent. Moreover, the crop being distrained while growing, was cut down by people whom the landlord employed, although the tenant and his family were standing unemployed; and to such work people the landlord can give any wages he chooses, to be deducted from the tenant up to 8s. 6d. a day! even though the harvest wages of the district be 8d. or 10d. a day! even though the tenant, who is thus not allowed to give his own labour to his own farm, may, to avoid starvation, be compelled to work for another employer at the fourth part, to wit, 7d. a day, of what the law obliges him to pay for workmen on his own farm.

"It may be some proof of the exertions made by the tenant to pay his way, when I state, that, notwithstanding all the extraordinary expenses of the seizures, and of the protracted and complicated litigation, the rent was paid by the autumn of 1842. There was nothing owing by Ring save a sum of £1 and odds, connected with the expenses of a summons which had been decided against him on some technical point of law.

"For the recovery of this £1, a decree was obtained against Ring, and orders given by the landlord to arrest and put him in gaol. This, Ring endeavored to avoid by keeping out of the reach of the officers, which he did successfully a month and some odd days. The reason why he was averse to go to gaol, and why the landlord desired to have him lodged there, is worth relating at length, as it is characteristic of certain customs in Ireland altogether unknown on the British side of the channel.

"It is a rare thing to find a landlord in Ireland building houses or farm-offices for a tenant; the tenant builds them himself. Hence so many mean houses exist in that country, and hence also the desolate tenacity with which the Irish peasant or farmer holds to his house when an ejectment comes upon him. If his lease has expired, or if he is to be ejected for the non-fulfilment of some condition of his lease, he must leave the house and barn and stable which he built, the doors and gates be erected, without receiving anything for them. To live in a house which we have ourselves built, or which our father or grandfather built at no expense to a landlord, is to live in a house which we are naturally inclined to consider our own, though in law it may not be ours. It is thus we see so many houses in every part of Ireland in ruins, that we see in the country of Kilkenny the walls of stone and lime substantial and undamaged, but roof-

less and marked with violence, because the landlord not having built the houses, nor having any fear of being obliged to rebuild them, hesitates not to unroof a house in order to eject a tenant. It is a remarkable fact exemplified on almost every estate where the clearing away of a tenantry has been practised, that wherever an ejectment takes place the legality of which is doubtful, the landlord, or the agent who acts for him, levels the house and farm buildings with the ground the moment the holder is forced out, lest he should come in again."

"This was done on the estate where the unfortunate Pat Ring held his farm; and Ring had seen that the landlord did not always wait for an ejectment of the tenant before he pulled down the house. In our case, that of a tenant named Bushe, the landlord resolved on ejectment; but Bushe owing no rent, he could only proceed as he had done against Ring, or by some other process of a like kind. He took a shorter one. Bushe had paid his rent in order to keep the house above his head—(a good dwelling it had been, to judge from the size and worth of the substantial walls which in part were still standing when I was there)—but he had not paid every man in the county to whom he was indebted. He owed one person, residing at a distance, money, more as it soon appeared than he could pay at once. This man the landlord found through some of his agents appointed for such purposes, and purchased from him the debt which Bushe owed. The account being legally conveyed, the landlord proceeded against the debtor, threw him into prison, and as soon as he had him there, took the roof off his house, turning out his wife and six young children upon the open highway. There they remained without shelter and without food until people in the adjoining village assisted them. The father was in prison and could neither resist the spoilation of the house which he himself had built, nor do anything by work or other wise for his family's subsistence. In every respect the proceedings were illegal on the part of the landlord; but, though lawyers urged Bushe to prosecute, and assured him of ultimate success, he was too far gone to listen to them. He was broken-hearted, he had no confidence in law: he had seen the landlord set law at defiance and the ruin of his roofless house every piece of timber from which and every handful of thatch, also the doors and windows had been carried away by order of the landlord, and by the assistance of the armed constabulary, who are located on the estate at the express request of the landlord and by sanction of the government the ruin of his roofless house and the utter beggary of himself and family overwhelmed Bushe: he would trust nothing more to law."

"He (Bushe) was heart-broken, and rather than stay among people who had known him happy in mind and comfortable in circumstances, he chose to leave the country, and be a beggar, now that he was compelled to be one where he was not known. A less sensitive man than he, might have done differently. There have been cases in Ireland, many, and in that county, even in that district of the county, where fathers of families treated in that manner, have taken the law of vengeance into their own hands, and have afforded the newspapers and the police *Hue and cry* (a Police Gazette, containing a full description of the party wanted) the materials for publishing to the world paragraphs and advertisements of offered reward, headed "Frightful state of Kilkenny!"

"Such paragraphs are by no means rare; and people in England believe that Tipperary and Kilkenny are filled with criminals who take a savage delight in assaulting landlords and land-agents without provocation. Others, who do not believe that every assault is so entirely unprovoked, have an opinion that the Irish do not allow the oppressor to escape with impunity; but the case of Bushe is one of the many, of the vast majority

of such cases, that prove the contrary. We hear of those tenants, who, feeling or fancying a grievous wrong, avenge themselves and their starving families; but we do not hear of the many—the far greater number—who submit to die in the ditches and highways quietly; or who, like the spirit-stricken Bushe, wander away with their wretched families, to famish in the Irish towns, or to Liverpool, Manchester, London, or Glasgow, now, it was the knowledge which Ring had of such cases of house-demolition by order of the landlords when a tenant was out of the way,—lodged safely in prison,—that made him fearful of the officers, who had a decree on which to arrest him for the non-payment of costs of £17 due to the landlord by one of the many cases then pending, having been decided in the landlord's favor. The amount was not great; but the frequent seizures, with costs of law-suits and rent, had reduced him to less than his last penny. He had potatoes, a part of the feeble crop grown on the land which in the spring had been defrauded of its manure, and, though there were less of them in his possession than would keep his family over winter, even without feeding a pig, he might have sold some to pay this bill of costs rather than go to gaol, where he could do nothing either for his family or his farm. But, though the potatoes were distrained upon, the object of the landlord was not so much the payment of the small debt of costs as the confinement of the tenant in gaol."

"For more than a month Ring avoided the officers by crossing walls and ditches and fields whenever he got notice of their approach. He slept in the fields as well, and in the shelter of lime kilns and ruined houses, —ruined as he feared his would be, and as he feared but too truly. The case came at last to a crisis, thus:—

"He was seen to enter his house. The bailiffs followed, but found the door fastened, and therefore could not legally enter. They kept watch outside to prevent his escape. They received orders, that, if he did not surrender, they were to remain there night and day, and prevent the introduction of any article into the house, food or water.

"The potato store being in the field, and no supply in the house, and the water being also outside, it was expected the family would soon be starved, and that Ring must capitulate. In this laying siege to the house, the bailiffs might not be acting according to the law of the land, but they were acting according to the law of the landlord, which, or that estate as on many others in Ireland, is above the law of the land."

"Before the first day of the siege was over, there was neither food nor drink in the house; and shut up in it were father, mother, and five young children. Neighbors and relatives of Ring would have supplied them but were sternly told, that, if they attempted, they would not only be prevented, but that the landlord would cause them to regret it."

"Again and again through night and through day, did the cry for water come from the famishing family. The mother had a sucking infant, and in her attempt to save all her children from starvation by admitting them to the privilege of infancy, she but augmented their distress and her own. She saw her infant famishing, for, when she would have devided her own milk, there was none to devide. She was herself starving, and to her infant she was without nourishment."

Wm. Brown,
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Monthly Fairs.

Markdale—Saturday before Flesherton.
Chatsworth—Monday before Durham.
Dundalk—Tuesday before Orangeville.
Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville.
Orangeville—The second Thursday in each month.

TOBE
ALE
ACKSMITH
HOEING
ALTY.
the celebrated
WAGONS
ARDS
DRAL
SAM.
DALE
EMPORIUM
19 YEARS.
WS, Proprietor
stock used
employed.
Single, Heavy
always on hand
Valises, Blankets
in stock.
OCK
OD
ERS.
OR RELIEVE
DIZZINESS,
DROPSY,
FLUTTERING
OF THE HEART,
ACIDITY OF
THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,
disease arising from
KIDNEYS, STOMACH,
R BLOOD,
Proprietors,
TORONTO.
and Threshers ask your Mer-
FARMERS
chants for
ADVOCATE
AGAZINE
Agricultural Journal
and Published
rmer.
Y—
nd."
es its cost."
the Advocate is the
the farm."
y are also delight
ould be without
n the right season
at can be procured
y, Dairy, Garden
ltry, Veterin-
rkets, Fam-
rks, Etc.
R ANNUAL
e to applicants
sion and Post Office
ADVOCATE,
London, O