

Markdale Standard

VOL. 5.--No. 235.

MARKDALE, ONT., MARCH 12, 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 square and under, per year, \$4.

1 yr. 6 mo. 3 mo.

Whole column.....\$50 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 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, ECHLIN & GARVIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO LAUDER & HANDS),
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Proctors, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

Offices 16 King Street East,
Toronto.

J. MASSON,

BARRISTER, MASTER AND DEP. REG.
in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

A NUMBER OF FARMS FOR SALE.
Offices—Owen Sound, in Vicker's Block
Market St.; Branch office in Markdale, over
McFarland's Store, on Friday and Saturday
every week. 57-ly

Crescor & Morrison,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEY-
ancers, &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.

Money to lend on reasonable terms.
J. CRESCOR, 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 at-
tended 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 se-
curely.

MANSION HOUSE,

MARKDALE,

Jas. Bryan, Proprietor.

CITY HOTEL,

MARKDALE,

John McAleer, Proprietor.

This house is fitted up in good style, situated
on Mill street, where the travelling pub-
lic may depend on the very best accommo-
dation. Union bus to all trains. 194

MARKDALE HOUSE,

MARKDALE, ONT.

J. E. Marsh, Prop.

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
right away than anything else in this world.
Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure.
At once address Taux & 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 Wed-
nesday of each month and also at Munshaw's
Hotel, Flesherton, the day following the
third Wednesday in each month for the prac-
tice of his profession. 122-47

W. G. RICHARDS,

BUILDER, CONTRACTOR, & ARCHITECT,
Markdale. 124-ly

SAMUEL WARDELL,

WELL DIGGER AND DRILLER. ALL
orders promptly attended to. Resi-
dence—Snider's Hill Owen Sound 123-35

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

PRICEVILLE, Ont.

Large and commodious Sample Rooms
Good Bed Rooms, &c. The Bar and Larder
well supplied with the best market ar-
ticles; 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.

Calcoloring in all Shades and Colors.

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

ISAAC STINSON,

Bulder 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

HARNES 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 dur-
ing the winter
season.

Will saw on shares or for cash.

Cash for Good Logs.

Yours truly,

W. J. ROWE,
222-3m BARR HEAD MILLS.

A DRY TIME.

When the "North Drains up" it is Ocean.

Prof. Cooley, of New York, says:
Most of the planets have probably
cooled down by radiation to a solid under-
crust like the earth. The sun owing to
his greater mass is still a fiery globe not
yet cooled down so as to have a solid
crust. But our moon being a body of
small mass only about one-eightieth of
the earth's mass, is supposed to have
had time to cool down to a solid globe all
the way from its surface to its centre.
Its internal heat is supposed to have
been all radiated away into the surround-
ing cold space. Now the hot interior
mass of the earth can, of course, con-
tain no water, and little or none of the
free gases that constitute an atmosphere.
They would be boiled off, expanded,
and driven to the surface where
they would be found in the great bulk of
our oceans and our atmosphere. But
when the earth shall have parted
with all its internal heat, having thrown
it into the surrounding cold space as the
moon has done, then the cold, solid por-
ous mass within its present crust,
which is now incapable of absorbing
water or air, on account of the present
high temperature, will begin to drink
up the water and air just as the parched
soil after a summer's drought drinks up
the rain, and the ground is dry in a few
minutes after the shower. But you may
well ask, could the solid porous mass
within the present crust of the earth
thus drink up the whole of the waters
of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and
cause all the waters of our globe to dis-
appear? Let us examine this more
closely.

While the interior of the earth remains
as hot as it is at present it is no more
possible for the water and air of our
globe to penetrate to those very regions
than it is for a drop of water to remain
on a hot stone. But the earth is losing
its heat day by day and year by year,
radiating it out into the surrounding
cold space. I know it has been computed
that the earth receives from the sun
annually just as much heat as it loses
in a year by radiation into the surround-
ing space. Grant that it be so for the
present and for many thousands of
years to come. But the trouble is that
the sun himself is cooling off, and there-
fore, will not be always able to send us
as much heat as he does at present. The
time will, therefore, surely come when
we shall lose more heat by radiation into
space than the sun will be able to
return to us. Then it will be only a
question of time for the earth gradually
to cool down, as the moon has already
done, from surface to centre. When
that time comes will not the dry but
solid and porous core of our globe drink
up the oceans and atmosphere, causing
them to disappear, not into large cavern-
ous pockets, but into the minute pores
of its substance?

The proposition appears to be estab-
lished by strict calculation that the in-
terior of the earth when cold will be
able to absorb more than four times,
possibly more than thirty times, the
amount of water now on its surface.
Now, it seems certain that in the man-
ner first explained the earth will con-
tinue to lose both its superficial water
and its atmosphere. The earth, the
other planets, and even the sun himself,
are regarded as doomed at some future
day to the same fate. Melancholy fate,
some will say. But why complain of the
general law of nature? Everything in
nature has its morning of life, its high
meridian of glory and strength, its evening
decline and its midnight of black-
ness and death. Is the case of a world
—is that the last term of a series?

A New Style of Umbrella.

There is a man in St. Louis who has
invented a combined ear trumpet, speak-
ing trumpet, and umbrella, which proves
to be an unalloyed blessing to deaf
people. The newly-invented instrument
does not differ in appearance from an
ordinary umbrella; the umbrella stick is,
however, hollow, and the handle has the
usual bell-shaped aperture of the ear
trumpet. A deaf man owning one of
these instruments, and desiring to con-
verse with a friend, places the point of
the umbrella in his personal ear and
turns the bell towards his companion.
He has thus an efficient ear trumpet,
and he can use it without exciting the
slightest suspicion that he is deaf. Spec-
tators will merely notice that he is hold-
ing an umbrella to his ear, and will
suppose that he is an eccentric person—
a philosopher for instance—who is listen-
ing intently to remarks of an unusually
profound character. When two um-
brellas are used even the deafest of men
can hear. In this case the deaf man
uses one umbrella as an ear trumpet,
and his companion uses the other as a
speaking trumpet. A conversational
duet on two umbrellas can thus be
readily carried on without attracting
the disagreeable attention that an ordi-
nary ear trumpet always attracts. The
new umbrella also has the great merit
of being a genuine musical instrument.

For a leading addition to its cost the in-
ventor will supply it with pistons, con-
verting it into a B fat cornet. An
instrument of this kind is now on exhi-
bition at the inventor's office in con-
nection with an excessively deaf man who,
after conversing on any subject for half
an hour, by the help of an umbrella
trumpet will play a selection of popular
airs on the instrument without extra
charge. It will at once be seen that the
novelty of the new umbrella will
not be confined to deaf people. Every
person who plays the cornet will be glad
to have a cornet disguised as an umbrella
and capable of being used to shelter him
from a rainstorm. In some parts of the
country it is unsafe for a cornet player
to carry his instrument in his hand, for
popular indignation may at any moment
take the forms of bricks and eggs of the
kind known to Mr. Logan as "old
veterans." It will always be safe, how-
ever, for any person to display an um-
brella trumpet, since no one can possi-
bly detect by its appearance when
folded that it is not an umbrella. The
only fault that can be found with the
St. Louis man's invention is that he has
not made it available as a rifle, and a
fishing rod, and fitted it with a beer keg
attachment. However, it is a good
thing as it is, and will doubtless make
the inventor a rich man.—N. Y. Times.

Why is a man who spoils his children
like another who builds castles in the
air?—Because he indulges in fancy too
much.

The School Act.

The following are the main changes pro-
posed to be made in the School Act by the
Bill now before the Ontario Legislature.

The school age is first noticed, and is
summarily fixed as between the years of 5
20. This is merely enacting what has almost
universally come to be understood as being
the law.

At present it is not required of a school
trustee that he shall be a British subject by
birth or naturalization. The new act pro-
vides that such rule shall be enforced not
only as regards trustees but all officers of the
school.

"Adequate accommodation" is defined to
mean accommodation for all actual residents
in the school section, and not for those who
may attend, as heretofore.

The much vexed question of union schools
is dealt with. Provision is made that when
five ratepayers in each municipality interest-
ed petition their respective councils the
matter shall be referred to certain prescribed
arbitrators, who shall examine into the matter
and report to the councils, and their report
shall be final. The same procedure shall
obtain when it is sought to break up a union
school section.

To settle the question of valuation it is
proposed to enact that the assessors of each
municipality interested in a union school
section shall meet each year at the close
of their labors and equalize their assessment
of the section and should they fail to agree
they shall call a third party who shall act as
arbitrator.

It has been found that a disparity exists
in the rate of taxation for the different
sections and Mr. Ross frankly acknowledged
that it is difficult to find a remedy. His
proposition is, that the township councils
shall have power to levy by uniform rate the
sum of \$100 for each school section within
said municipality, and a proportionate rate
for each union section. Where more than
one teacher is employed \$50 will thus be
raised for each individual teacher. This
measure, he hopes, will tend to lessen the
evil complained of.

It is proposed in the rural districts to abolish
the office of school treasurer, making the
township treasurer take charge of the school
moneys, and requiring of him the same bonds
as are now required for the treasurer of the
school board. This will make but little
change, as in nine-tenths of the municipalities
the township treasurer is already treasurer
of the school board.

Holders of third class certificates will not
be allowed to teach outside of the county
within which the certificate was issued. The
old first-class county board certificates will
no longer be confined to one country. Where
French and German are taught the county
council may add additional examiners in
these branches to the county board of ex-
aminers.

The examiners are now paid the same rate
as a member of this county council. It is
proposed to pay them a fixed fee of so much
for each candidate who comes up for exami-
nation. Regarding inspector's fees, the
county councils will have to pay the reason-
able travelling expenses of the inspectors.

The very much discussed question of
superannuation is proposed to be dealt with
in the following manner: No teacher will be
required to pay into the fund; Those who
are now paying, and so desire, to continue to
pay, the yearly fee being increased from \$4
to \$8. Those who have contributed in the
past but cease to do so, if they leave the
profession, will be entitled to receive back
one half of what they have paid in; if they
do not withdraw from teaching and are dis-
abled they will receive compensation for the
years they have paid.

The compulsory clauses in the act as it
now stands provides that all children between
the age of seven and thirteen shall attend
school thirty-five days each half year but in
cases where they are working in factories
part of their time is remitted. It is proposed
that only those that can pass an examination
equal to the passing from the third to the
fourth book shall have any portion of time
remitted. This is but following the English
practice.

Perhaps the most important of the propos-
ed alterations is that which provides that
school boards may order the election for
school trustee to be held at the same time
and place as those for municipal representa-
tives. When such course is adopted the
laws governing the elections for municipal
officers, such as hours of voting, voting by
ballot, &c., will also control the school election.
It should be compulsory instead of optional.
Finally, every salaried official of the
municipality is disqualified from being eligible
as a candidate for school trustee.

Railway or no Railway—Bonus or no Bonus.

Rocklyn correspondence in Mirror.

There was no difference of opinion as to
the necessity for the railway—every one who
has resided in Euphrasia during this winter
will admit it is badly needed—but on the
question of bonus there is not by any means
so much unanimity, and some of the old
residents are not afraid to express adverse
opinions, interspersed, when recollections of
the Northern railway bonus are brought up,
with occasional "cursory" remarks. In 1867,
when the North Grey extension of the
Northern Railway was projected, Euphrasia
was deluged with stump speakers from
Meaford and elsewhere, and the people allege
that they were "fooled" into voting in favor
of bonusing it to the tune of \$32,500, while
the township of Collingwood, through which
it passed from east to end, gave only \$25,000.
Whether the people were "fooled" or not
is a question upon which there is room for
great difference of opinion, but be that as it
may I presume Squire Paterson, of Blantyre,
will admit that the activity he displayed in
favor of bonus cost him his subsequent defeat,
and has been the means of keeping him out
of the Reeveship ever since. Probably the
"big guns" from Meaford, who are still men
in high places, also will admit that they felt
gratified that they had not wasted their wind
and "boomed" the hotels in vain. It cannot
be denied that the extension of the line to
Meaford has proved a great benefit to Eu-
phrasia, but the Toronto, Grey & Bruce is of
equally as much, if not more, benefit, and
its construction did not cost the ratepayers
one cent. Some of the people are "penny
wise and pound foolish," and there can be
no doubt but that the fact that this \$32,500
was voted and is not yet all paid off will
materially injure the prospects of carrying a
by-law to bonus the projected branch from
Durham to Meaford. If the new line runs
to the south east and has its terminus at
Thornbury, the residents of Kimberley and
neighborhood would probably vote a sectional
bonus. So with the people of Walters Falls
and neighborhood if it takes to the west, but
if it strikes through about the centre a liberal
general bonus will likely be granted. Rocklyn
would then become, as the general editor of
the Thornbury Standard predicted in 1892,
a "nice little inland village." There is no
immediate prospect of the branch being built,
but as the scheme is quite feasible if it is
properly boomed, and if reasonable offers of
assistance are held out by those interested,
the people of Euphrasia will, doubtless, ere
long be placed upon an equal footing, so far
as travelling facilities are concerned, with
the rest of the civilized world.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly
recommended for the cure of Eruption,
Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan,
&c.

Subscribe for the STANDARD
only \$1 per year in advance.