THE

Markdale Standard.

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THURSDAY MORNING

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Advertising Rates.

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Column	$ 60 00	$35 00	$16 00	$3 00	$2 50
½ Column	35 00	18 00	10 00	2 00	1 50
¼ Column	18 00	10 00	6 00	1 00	1 00

Legal Notices 8 cents per line first insertion, 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Locals and reading notices ten cents per line for first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Professional cards one inch and under $5 per year, $3 for six months, $1 for one month.

Advs. of Stray Animals $1 for 3 insertions.

Advs. Farms for sale or Rent—1 month $1, each subsequent month 50 cents per inch.

Advs. of 2 or 3 lines, such as Lost, Found, House to let, Servant Wanted, &c., 25 cents for one insertion, 10c. per month.

A reading notice up to ten lines in length will be inserted free for any Church or Society when posters are furnished, or when no admission fee or collection is taken, otherwise twenty-five cents will be charged for such notice. No exception to this rule.

Advertisements will be changed every two weeks if desired. For changes oftener than this the composition must be paid for at regular rates.

C. W. RUTLEDGE,
Proprietor

MARKDALE, MAY 19, 1898

The United States and Canada

(From Toronto Saturday Night)

The world of which Canada forms so large, but unappreciated a part, is so absorbed with hearing "All about the war and what they kill each other for," that it is difficult to find any topic not "bluggy" in its tendency, which will likely be of even passing interest. I feel quite certain that if the sensationalism which at present characterizes the daily news papers is continued, the public will soon weary of "despatches" printed only to be denied, and of "news" which is constantly being discovered to be pure fabrication. Nevertheless this condition of public sentiment was sufficient to send me to New York a week last Saturday, with an idea of beholding the attitude of the "great republic to the south of us," in the supreme moment of declaring hostilities against a nation which has a history even longer than the purse of the country which is about to wipe the colonies of Spain off the face of the earth, if the declarations of the press of the United States are to be accepted.

The scene in New York was not one to cause the spectator to respect the Government of the United States or to hold in high esteem the motives which underlie this practically indefensible aggression. As a rule the people seemed to regard the whole business as a grand bluff, as a game of political poker in which they held the strongest hand that Spain could not do anything but lay down her cards and lose everything she had at stake. Contact with a people who are firmly convinced that they can "lick the earth" is never pleasing. To observe the performances of such a people when they have an opponent admittedly too weak to make more than a show of resistance, is to feel the sense of contempt always excited by the antics of a bully. This grows into a feeling of abhorrence when the bullied belongs to a continuous nation speaking the same language, worshipping the same God in the same orthodox manner, striving for the same trade, perhaps more legitimately, yet possessing not more than ten per cent of the population of the United States. The Canadian who feels the pride of the territory in which he was born, and which if time be given will some day be densely populated, revolts against the assumption of the people of the United States that they are the political hope of the New World, whose authority may be made to strike us dumb and where and may fall upon us at any hour. We who possess the greatest half of this continent, a possession which came to us by neither fraud nor intrigue, do not care to be made feel that a grand aggression of purse-proud political authority and commercial swaggers, such as is the Yankee motto which shouts for war—hold that we are existing because their Christianity and humanitarianism prevent them from making a light lunch of us. Yet if you had been in New York during the past week you would have heard this sort of thing expressed by the mass, and would have been impressed by the fact that this sentiment is general, except in the business circles, and in those places where people who have a knowledge of the size and importance of other nations congregate. In the squares before the newspaper offices where thousands read with exciting pride news of the capture of a wooden scow, one felt the strength of the twin pride, predatory instinct of a people who worship money, conquest and an ability to crow as the owners of the earth. I admit that I was in a state of belligerency, and little as I care for Spain and her institutions I felt a prayer rising up from my heart to the great God of war, to the Lord of battles, to Him who supervises this universe, that in time, which sets all things even, the United States may be taught a lesson which it will never forget.

A little bulletin suggesting that Canada had not bowed her knee with the promptitude which the small size of her population demanded, raised an uproar, and I had the pleasure of hearing it whispered from mouth to ear that the United States had whipped Great Britain in the last century and had given Canada a drubbing in 1812, and was willing and able to do it again. It is all right for Great Britain to play her diplomatic game of being the friend neighbor and ally of the United States; Canada knows the republic well, and, like Spain, we will fight to our last gasp before we can be made the "dub" that we are esteemed to be, or engage in a compact which means either our absorption or conquest.

ANY amount of money to lend on mortgage security at the lowest rate of interest. Expenses low. No fines. Properties valued personally. No waiting for convenience of inspectors. W. L. Young, Markdale, Appraiser for Canada Permanent Loan Company.

The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power.

No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is life at the roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why?

Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out: it begins to grow: and the glory of your youth is restored to you.

We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free.

The Best Advice Free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

W. C. T. U.

The Battle of Conscience

BEN J. W BELL, B D, MANITOU, MAN.

The friends of our country's well-being and moral uplift have reason to be profoundly thankful for the present position of the Prohibition battle. It has passed through almost all the necessary preliminaries and come to the final movement, the gaining of which will mean victory.

Notwithstanding many discouraging circumstances, the outlook was never brighter or more hopeful. The wisdom of total abstinence has been conceded; even as a medicine the use of alcohol and its compounds is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less, and at the present rate of progress the vanishing point may soon be reached.

Few listen patiently when Prohibition is denounced as sumptuary legislation, and it is difficult to believe that in proposing such an argument its advocates expect it to be taken seriously.

The question of the legal right to prohibit all traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage has been settled, and it is now beyond discussion that the trade has no rights but such as were voluntarily given by the people, and by them may be at will withdrawn.

The financial features of the question have been discussed until from every country come qualified statements from men of unquestioned financial ability that the abolition of the liquor traffic would be the introduction of an era of prosperity unexampled in history.

The church has risen in its place to declare the traffic to be "inconsistent with the teaching of Holy Writ," that "it cannot be legalized without sin," that, "being morally wrong, it cannot be made legal right, and that, since it is destructive to good morals, the deadly foe of the home, the unceasing opponent of the well-being of the individual, and a menace to the state, it is the duty of the state to protect the weak and innocent and conserve its own well-being by abolishing the manufacture and traffic in liquors for beverage purposes," also, that no candidate for public honours or political party has a right to expect or should receive the support of Christian voters unless such candidate or party shall place Prohibition as a prominent plank in his or its political platform."

What remains?

The battle henceforth must be mainly "the battle of conscience."

Every Christian must settle his own action from a consideration of his relation and its relation to God and the advance of His kingdom on earth.

If liquor be an elixir to a well man and of doubtful use to a sick one; if the financiers are right, and the church's position is sound that "to legalise it is sin," then it follows logically that every individual who helps to maintain the liquor system commits sin against God. This is the tremendous issue that must be faced by every Christian conscience in the sight of God.

But, is the church right in speaking so strongly? Listen: "It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." (Romans 14: 21, R. V.) "But judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block in his brother's way." (Rom 14: 13.) Surely if it would be good not to put an occasion of offense in a brother's way, would it not be better to remove the stumbling blocks which thoughtless or wicked hands have placed there? Well, then "to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not to him it is sin." (Jas 4:17)

How stands the matter with you? Say we not well when we affirm, this battle must henceforth be the battle of conscience—your conscience in the sight of God?

Yet how strange is the attitude of the Christian church! Is this question, is not the church right? Is it silent? Yes and No. In its corporate capacity it is not silent and is all right. Its resolutions are straight, make good reading and breathe a brave defiance. It is only when we separate the church into its branches called churches, and dissolve the members up into individuals that we get the silence and inconsistency.

It is true that a moral issue is not the greatest possible, and that a Christian conscience may be justified in subordinating such to any financial or party policy which for the time may catch his ear?

What is the use of rehashing old worn-out objections when you know the only question you really have to settle is this simple one, "Will you be true to God and your conscience?" You do listen to conscience when you pray and help to pass resolutions; why not harken when you vote? Why not take the Bible and your conscience with you into politics since you cannot possibly keep them out of Judgment?

Many are listening. The world is moving on. I have heard the low sobbings of wretchedness which have swept across our land like the sullen wail of the wind before the storm. But there are other sounds. "In the tents I hear the children singing and the women," and here and there in every province and hamlet brave-hearted men are starting up, preparing for the battle, and they are turning their backs on old associations and their faces to heaven, from whence cometh light, and love, and law; and they are saying, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" I hear the tramp, tramp, tramp of myriad feet marshalling for battle, undismayed, for in that awful but glorious conflict, led by conscience, they are bound to triumph, for they fight for God and home and country.

For Pathmasters'

1. Every good road has two essential features:

(a) A thoroughly dry foundation.

(b) A smooth, hard, waterproof surface covering.

2. The foundation is the natural subsoil, "the dirt road," which must be kept dry by good drainage.

3. The surface covering is generally a coating of gravel or broken stone which should be put on the road in such a way that it will not in wet weather, be churned up and mixed with the earth beneath. That is, it should form a distinct coating.

4. To accomplish this,

(a) The gravel or stone should contain very little sand or clay—it should be clean.

(b) The road must be crowned or rounded in the centre so as to shed the water to the open drains.

(c) Ruts must not be allowed to form as they prevent water passing to the open drains.

(d) The open drain must have a sufficient fall, and free outlet, so that the water will not stand in them but will be carried away immediately.

(e) Tile under-drains should be laid wherever the open drains are not sufficient and the ground has a moist and wet appearance, with a tendency to absorb the gravel and put it out of reach.

5. Do not leave the gravel or stone just as it drops from the wagon but so spread it so that travel will at once press it and consolidate it before the fall rains.

6. Keep the road metal worked or scraped into the wheel or horse tracks until consolidated.

7. Grade and crown the road before putting on gravel or stone.

8. If a grading machine is available grade the roads which you intend to gravel before the time of statute labor and use the statute labor as far as possible in drawing gravel.

9. A fair crown for gravel roads on level ground is one inch of rise to each foot of width from the side to the centre.

10. The roads on hills should have a greater crown than on level ground, for here the water will follow the wheel tracks and create deep ruts, instead of passing to the side drains. One and one half inches to the foot from the side to the centre will be sufficient.

11. Repair old gravel roads which have a hard centre but too little crown and high, square shoulders, by cutting off the shoulders, turning the material outward and placing new gravel or stone in the centre. Do not cover the old gravel foundation with the mixture of earth, sod and fine gravel of which the shoulders are composed. The shoulders can be most easily cut off by means of a grading machine.

12. A width of twenty-four feet between ditches will meet most conditions, with the central eight feet gravelled.

13. Whenever water stands on the roadway or by the roadside or wherever the ground remains moist or is swampy in spring and fall, better drainage is needed.

14. Look over the road under your charge after heavy rains and during spring freshets. The work of a few minutes in freeing drains from obstruction or diverting a current of water into a proper channel may become the work of days if neglected.

15. Surface water should be dispersed in small quantities, great accumulations are hard to handle and are destructive. Obtain outlets into natural watercourses as often as possible.

16. Instead of having deep open ditches to underdrain the road and dry the foundation, use tile.

17. Give culverts a good fall and free outlet so that water will not freeze in them.

18. In taking gravel from the pit, see precautions are taken to draw only clean material. Do not let the face of the pit be scraped down, mixing clay, sand and turf with good gravel.—There is a tendency to draw dirty as it is easiest to handle.

19. Gravel which retains a perpendicular face in the pit in the spring, and shows no trace of slipping, is generally fit for use on the road without treatment. Dirty gravel should be screened.

20. Plan and lay out the work before calling out the men.

21. When preparing plans keep the work of succeeding years in view.

22. Call out for each day only such a number of men and teams as can be properly directed.

23. In laying out the work, estimate on a full day's work from each man and see that it is performed. Specify the number of loads of gravel to be put on a day's work. Every wagon box should hold a quarter of a cord.

24. Make all the points clearly, showing who have done their work and who have not.

25. Make early arrangements for having on the ground, when required, and in good repair, all implements and tools to be used in the performance of statute labor.

26. Do all work with a view to permanence and durability.

—The Municipal World.

Kind Reader

You or some of your friends may require something from the following list:

Letter Heads
Invoices
Bill Heads
Statements
Sale Bills
Dodgers
Posters
Programs
Paper Fasteners
Calenders
Municipal Printing
Bank Printing
Mourning Paper & Envelopes
Blotting Paper
Business Cards
Shipping Tags
Bristol Board
Note Books
Receipt Books
Order Books
Teacher's Agreements
Constable's Returns
Private Post Cards
Calling Cards
Wedding Stationery
Funeral Cards
Membrial Cards
Church Hymn Figures
Church Financial Reports
Paper & Envelopes
Writing Pads
Church Envelopes
&c.,

and if you don't see what you want, call and ask for it.

At the Standard Office.

Carriage Horse

GOLD LEAF

ROUTE

MONDAY, 2nd May will proceed to Norman McCallum's, Duncan; for noon, thence to Eugenia Falls for night.

TUESDAY, will proceed to Wm Love's 2nd line east Osprey for noon; thence to Maxwell for night.

WEDNESDAY, will proceed to Wm Duncan's, 10th line Osprey, for noon; thence to Samuel Parks for night.

THURSDAY, will be at Cook's hotel Collingwood for night.

FRIDAY, will proceed to Craigleith for noon; thence to Isaac's hotel Thornbury for night.

SATURDAY, will proceed to Royal hotel, Meaford for noon; thence to his own stable.

YOUNG GOLD LEAF is a beautiful bay with black points, stands 16½ hands high and weighs nearly 1400 lbs. He has a good round body and a fine set of limbs. He is free from blemishes, sound in wind and limb, has a splendid gait and excellent knee action. He has a gentle disposition, yet possesses superior energy. He is an excellent walker, good roadster and also has the size and weight for farm work.

YOUNG GOLD LEAF has been a successful prize winner wherever shown taking 1st at Brampton and Woodbridge when a colt, and 1st at Walters Falls in 1895 over a field of thirteen horses. After coming to maturity he has beaten that famous horse, Old Gold Leaf, at Markdale.

YOUNG GOLD LEAF has proven himself a stock good getter, his colts taking 1st prize and special prize at Markdale Dominion Cup Gold Leaf. Gold Leaf horses are high sellers, possessing very fine manes and tails and glossy coats—feature admired by any gentleman.

Farmers wishing to raise horses for English, American or home markets, or for their own use should not fail to see or use this horse as he can hardly fail to please.

JOHN CONN, Jr., Proprietor,
Oct 26, Con. 3, Euphrasia.

STRENGTH CAME BACK.

The Anvil once more rings with the strokes of his hammer.

Mr. Thos. Borteous, the well known blacksmith of Goderich, Ont., tells how sickness and weakness gave way to health and strength. "For the past four years my

nerves have been very weak, my sleep fitful and disturbed by dreams, consequently I arose in the morning unrested. I was frequently very dizzy and was much troubled with a mist that came before my eyes, my memory was often defective and I had fluttering of the heart, together with a sleep when I went to bed at times. In this condition I was easily worried and felt exhausted and exhausted. Two months ago I began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, since that time I have been gaining in health and strength daily. They have restored my nerves to a healthy condition, removed all dizziness and heart trouble, and now I sleep well and derive comfort and rest from it. That Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a good remedy for Nervousness, Weakness, Heart Trouble and similar complaints goes without saying." Price 50 cts. a box at all druggists or T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Dyspepsia.

NOTICE!

REMEMBER—

MARKDALE SASH, DOOR —AND— PLANING FACTORY

is also supplied with a good stock of dry Lumber

REMEMBER ALSO

we kiln dry all lumber for principal house furnishing, thereby insuring satisfactory work to our customers. We keep on hand all stock sizes of Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Casings, Balusters, Newel Posts, Verandah Brackets, Flooring of all kinds, and in fact all material for building purposes at our usual low prices. A call solicited. All work guaranteed and at low prices in keeping with quality of work required.

Call and see us before purchasing.

S. H. HALL, FOREMAN. S. HALL, PROP.

To Rent or Sell

Farm For Sale

Two thousand dollars will buy 105 acres, two miles from Markdale, 50 acres under cultivation, balance good hardwood bush, fair buildings, orchard, well watered. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply on the premises. S. BOYCE. 909-17

For Service

For Service

That superior horse known as Markdale Prince will stand this season at Four Bridge Farm, lot 13, 5th con. of Euphrasia.

Markdale Prince—22324

Foaled 1893, bred by Jas Bell, Markdale, Ont., sired by Assyrian King 1976, dam Markdale Princess 2243, by Rob Roy 2755, 2:30¾; Gem, 4 yr old, by Fairfax, 1292, dam Dolly, 1792, by Gen. Stuart, 375, by Sir of Cambridge, 3 yr old, 2:30, Wilkes 30, 522, by Duke of Wellington (imp), 51, 522, &c.

Terms, Grades, $10 to insure (thoroughbreds). Richard Watson, Prop.

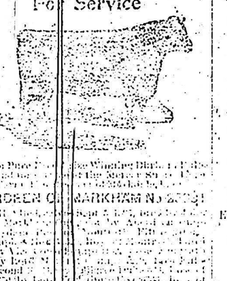
Improve your Stock!

By that well known Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham Bull Lord Bute (imp) 19,[illegible] Terms: $1 for mare not proven in foal, $2 when proven in foal, $3 when proven in foal to insure. For particulars address J. J. Richardson, Proprietor. 914-9

Durham Bull

Place of Mark[illegible] horse is for service [illegible] Terms $1 for mare [illegible] J. J. Richardson, Proprietor. 914-9

For Service



Those Prize [illegible] Stallions, Winnifred Black [illegible] Sire of the Sister to Fantasy [illegible] ABERDEEN C. MARKHAM No. [illegible]

ERIN CHIEF NO. 26255

Strict Neutrality

[illegible] Notice

Tresspass Notice

All persons [illegible] on others [illegible]
1 Lots 54, 55, 56, [illegible] east T & S Eg.
2 Lots 56 and [illegible] Holland.
3 Lots 56 and 57 [illegible] T & S 1 C, Holland.
4 Lots 47, 48, 49 and [illegible] Osprey.
5 Lots [illegible] land.
6 Lots 45 and 46 [illegible] the third range [illegible] east T & S 12, Holland.

Patrick Glynn.
John Clark.

For Service

Warning

Notice

DIRECTORY.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.

MARKDALE.

The P. O. will be open [illegible] 8 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m. every week day.

Mails closed as follows. [illegible]

G. T. R., going North, [illegible]

TRAVERSTON and LAKESTON [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday [illegible]

ERSKINE and WOODHOUSE [illegible] Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, 2 [illegible]

For registered letters and money [illegible] fifteen minutes earlier than above. The P. O. will be open on Holidays for [illegible] p. m. and all on hour slips [illegible]

W. L. M[illegible]

DIVISION COURT CLERKS.

No. 1, F. [illegible]
" 2, D. [illegible]
" 3, T. [illegible]
" 4, T. [illegible]
" 5, A. S. [illegible]
" 6, John [illegible]
" 7, Duncan C. [illegible]
" 8, R. L. [illegible]

MAGISTRATES.

Reeve—Wm. [illegible]
Coun. Reeve—W. J. [illegible] T. Mc[illegible]
J. W. [illegible]

Clerk—A. Meyers [illegible]
Treasurer—[illegible]
Road Inspector—John [illegible]
Pound Keeper—[illegible]

Public School Trustees.

Meaford, P. O.—[illegible] H. Lozier [illegible]
Rev. W. A. [illegible]

Sec.-Treas.—[illegible]

Reeve—[illegible]
Deputy Reeve—[illegible]
Councillors—[illegible]
Treasurer—[illegible]
Clerk—W. J. Ed[illegible]

Public School Trustees.

Meaford, P. O.—[illegible] H. Lozier [illegible]
Rev. W. A. [illegible]

Sec.-Treas.—[illegible]

Reeve—[illegible]
Deputy Reeve—[illegible]
Councillors—[illegible]
Treasurer—[illegible]
Clerk—W. J. Ed[illegible]

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