



Over the Rockies and Sierras to the Golden Gate

The Dearest Travel Dreams Ever Entertained Could not Imagine a More Attractive Trip Than The Daily Ontario's Splendid Transcontinental Tour. There Are Many Advantages That Make This Trip Far Superior to All Others.

1. It is a Special Pullman Trip. The members of the party will travel across the continent by special pullman car from Belleville, and not have to go with a mixed, miscellaneous crowd.

2. It will not be a hurried trip of fatiguing railway travel and no chance for rest and little opportunity for sight-seeing. Stops are made for sight-seeing at the important points only, and places of no interest passed without wearisome waits.

3. The party will have a delightful water trip to break the monotony of the railroad travel from Seattle to Vancouver, B.C., via Victoria B.C. a wonderful experience in itself.

4. The party will have sight-seeing auto trips in a dozen interesting cities. It will be a great "Seeing America" trip and will give a splendid acquaintance with our neighbors, in that part of the trip through the United States and the return will be through the Canadian Rockies.

5. The trip will be varied in the most restful and splendid manner, rail and water, mountain scenery and crossing the great prairies, sight-seeing at Expositions and auto trips in various cities.

6. It will be a leisurely trip, thirty days being consumed enroute, and something interesting and delightful for every day.

7. It will be a carefully chaperoned trip. A special conductor or guide will accompany the party all the way from Belleville Station; and parents will not feel uneasy about allowing their daughters to take this trip for they will be as thoughtfully looked after as if in their own homes. The members of the party will have every comfort and luxury of the finest Pullman car and dining service and will be accommodated at the most exclusive hotels.

8. It will be a great educational trip. Few of us know our own continent as well as we might. The journey across the continent going and coming will be made by different routes, affording the greatest scenic beauties and the most interesting sights. A visit to the two world's expositions at San Francisco and San Diego will be a liberal education in itself.

9. It will be an all-expense-paid trip. The Tourists do not need to take a cent of money with them. The Ontario pays all the bills from start to finish. The members of the party can safely leave behind them their pocket books, and all their worries about travelling.

10. The Ontario Offer is absolutely fair. There are no complicated and confusing rules. The territory is divided into eight districts giving to each candidate, as nearly as may be, an even opportunity to secure votes. There are no long-term subscriptions. Five years for the Daily and ten years for the Weekly editions are the longest periods that will be accepted.

11. A Dollar counts the same everywhere. A dollar counts the same number of votes whether paid on the daily or the weekly edition.

12. It will be a Short Contest. Most newspaper contest last from two to three months, The Ontario Panama-Pacific Contest will be over in less than five weeks. It will be a short, sharp, decisive campaign, in which those who work will win.

13. Work not Money Will Win. In many newspaper contests there is an unfortunate tendency for the wealthier candidates to use money freely in giving out complimentary subscriptions towards the close. That is because there is only one capital prize of surpassing value, as, for instance, an Automobile. In The Ontario Contest there are EIGHT CAPITAL PRIZES of more moderate cost, so that there will be little or no incentive on the part of any candidate to spend money on complimentary subscriptions. But, in any event, the candidate who works can easily secure such a lead as will make it entirely impractical for any one else to overcome the majority with mere money.

There are scores of additional reasons why The Ontario offer is unique and attractive, but we have had space for only a few.

There Are Features to The Ontario's Offer That Make It the Most Attractive, the Fairest, and in Every Way the Most Wonderful That Has Ever Been Made By a Canadian Publisher.

DO NOT SAY—"THAT WILL BE A FINE TRIP FOR SOMEBODY."

BE THAT SOMEBODY YOURSELF.

E.N. CLARK

STORY OF THE EXPOSITION FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

By the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is celebrated the crowning physical achievement of mankind, the completion of the Panama Canal. Like the event that it celebrates, the Exposition itself is in every respect the crowning achievement of its kind in history. In dignity, beauty, grandeur and importance it far surpasses all its predecessors both in this country and in Europe.

The Exposition is a national accomplishment. It is the task of securing the result of a national and world-wide demand for a fitting celebration of an event so far-reaching and powerful in its effect upon the comity and com-

merce of all nations as the opening of the canal, which brings the East and West 8,000 miles closer to each other.

San Francisco made its first formal bid for the Exposition in February, 1904. The disaster of 1906 obscured for a time the project launched two years before. But four years later, when San Francisco, by an exhibition of courage and energy that amazed the world, had arisen so magnificently from her ashes, the project was revived. The task of securing the Exposition was approached with the same energy and determination displayed in rebuilding the city. In March, 1910, the Panama-Pacific In-

ternational Exposition Company was formed and a month later at a great mass meeting in the Merchants' Exchange more than \$4,000,000 was subscribed spontaneously as a nucleus for the Exposition fund. From that day the Exposition project marched on with irresistible force. Other cities entered the field with a claim for the honor of celebrating the opening of the canal with an international exposition. For eight months the contest continued, until in January, 1911, San Francisco won the right brilliantly on the floor of Congress. A month later President Taft signed the authorizing act and eight months later President Taft came to San Francisco and turned the first spadeful of earth for the Exposition.

In the years that have intervened since the work has gone forward steadily. At the outset the scope and purpose of the Exposition were decided. The Exposition was projected as one contemporaneous in character, universal in scope. It was to mirror

a period in the world's history unprecedented in the extent and importance of progress in every field of human endeavor; to focus the new alignments of races and interests brought into being by the inter-hemispheric waterway; to bring the East into close relations with the West; to display in the most striking manner possible the natural productivity and commerce of every nation and in particular of this nation, the richest and most powerful of all.

In 1912, President Taft officially announced the Exposition to the world and formally in the name of the government of the United States invited the nations of the world to participate. With few exceptions the nations of the world quickly accepted and pledged themselves to representation befitting their importance.

Not even the Great War, which is desolating Europe and changing the map of the world, was allowed to halt the Exposition's march toward realization. A moment of tension, when

the first roar of the guns evoked an echo of horror and consternation throughout civilization, was followed by a greater determination to carry the project through to its ultimate triumph. The faith of the men who thus dared earned its reward. In the shadow of the calamity of war the struggling nations saw the Exposition as a beacon lighting the road to future restoration and rehabilitation. They are all represented—England, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, even indomitable Serbia and stricken Belgium—represented on a scale even greater than some of them planned. And with them every other important country on the globe is represented, not with the casual hackneyed representation that is the Exposition custom, but representation that shows progress in all the arts and industries.

Here is the list of those that have accepted: Guatemala, Haiti, Salvador, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama

Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Japan, Ecuador, Uruguay, Canada, Liberia, France, Nicaragua, Cuba, China, Portugal, Sweden, Netherlands, Argentina, Denmark, Chile, Brazil, Venezuela, Persia, Paraguay, New Zealand, Turkey, Australia, Italy, Siam, Greece, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Monaco, Bulgaria and Serbia, and not one has drawn back.

San Francisco set about the herculean task of financing, planning, and constructing the Exposition upon the day it won its great victory in Congress. Money was given with characteristic generosity, \$7,000,000 from the private citizens of San Francisco \$5,000,000 from the city. The State pledged \$5,000,000 more. Millions were raised by the rich and prosperous counties to finance elaborate representation. Fifty States in the Union appropriated money for participation, a great majority of them housed in splendid State buildings. Altogether with foreign and private representation, the Exposition completed repre-

sents an expenditure of \$50,000,000. To control all the business of the Exposition a committee of thirty citizens under the presidency of Charles C. Moore was appointed. Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, the greatest authority on expositions, was chosen director-in-chief of the executive staff.

After the site at Harbor View had been selected, for reason both of unrivalled beauty, utility and convenience, the grounds were prepared and the building work commenced under the Division of Works, headed by Harris D. H. Connick. With \$14,000,000 to spend, this division began work three years ago, preparing a site from the sea, and erecting palaces which include sixty-four acres of exhibit space.

The architectural plan was evolved under the direction of an Architectural Commission, with George W. Kelham as chief of architecture. The erection of the eleven central palaces, Festival Hall and the five courts proceeded steadily, with no interruption.

The work of the Department of Sculpture, under Karl Bitter, involved the making and installation of 100 separate groups of statuary, and about 1,000 separate figures. The reproductions of these statues, from small models made by the sculptors, was done under the direction of A. Stirling Calder, Bitter's assistant who remained on the grounds from the beginning of the work.

Jules Guerin, the famous American colorist, devised and supervised the carrying out of the color scheme. This is the first exposition to be designed in color. The completion of the buildings of the Exposition on schedule time and within the budget constitutes an achievement which is in itself one of the most notable feats of this great enterprise.

FOXBORO.

June 30.—We are certainly having plenty of warm weather now. Berry picking is the order of the day in our vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Ashley and son, Douglas, of Madoc, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Stillman Gay and Mr. L. B. Paulkner.

Mrs. George Wootton and family of Belleville is spending a few days with her brother, Mr. Walter Wickett, also her father, Mr. Daniel Wickett.

Mr. Poulter, of Belleville (Albert College) is spending a few days with his friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wickett.

Mr. and Mrs. George McCoy and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hetherington.

Mrs. Reynard and children of Toronto are spending a few days with her father, Mr. Harford Ashley, also with friends.

Miss Elsie Ashley is spending a few days with her friends, Misses Zet and D. Denyes.

Miss Clara Gay spent Sunday with Miss Bessie Hetherington.

Mrs. James Stewart and sons, John and Ted, spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. C. C. Davis.

Our Foxboro Brass Band was in Stirling on Sunday.

Our baseball team is certainly having great success this year, and we hope it will continue.

FRANKFORD.

June 30.—Mr. Green, the station agent here for some time, is moving to Wellington taking the station here and Mr. Finnigan is coming here in Mr. Green's place.

The very heavy electrical storm that passed over our town on Tuesday afternoon struck the barn of Mr. Geo. Pollard, jr., but fortunately did not take fire. The damage was to the end of the roof.

Mrs. W. H. Weese left on Thursday morning to attend the funeral of her brother's wife, Mrs. (Rev.) Charles Loises of Dryden, Michigan. She expects to be away a couple of weeks.

Miss Lizzie Ford is visiting at Wellington and Bloomfield.

Mrs. Geo. Benedict left on Saturday morning for Rosmore where her daughter, Mrs. Scott, is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hogle and son, Douglas, of Hilliar spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Blocker of the 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Munn spent Sunday with friends at Johnstown.

Mass was held in St. Francis church at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carr of Front of Sidney, also Mr. and Mrs. A. Patrick of Glen Miller, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jim Carr of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Carr of 2nd con. of Sidney, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jim Carr.

Miss Edna Clark, of Enterprise, is visiting Mrs. C. Clark and other relations here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Prentice spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Prentice of Foxboro.

The service in the Methodist church was very largely attended on Sunday evening. Rev. Jas. Balstone preaching his farewell sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bowler and Mrs. Hogle Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Hetherington, all of Trenton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sarles.

Our Public School closed on Friday and the teachers are off for their holidays.

Mrs. Ed. Jordon of Winnipeg is visiting her mother Mrs. Sweetman and relatives here.

In the cattle section at the Canadian National Exhibition there are 28 sections for short horns, 30 classes for Herefords, 24 for Aberdeen-Angus 19 for Galloways, 7 for fat cattle, and 128 for the dairy cattle.

No articles offensive in colour or appearance, or of a combustible or explosive character, are accepted for exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition.