THE
WEEKLY ONTARIO


## Chintzes make

 impressive and very desirable draperies and hangingsA word then anent the new stock of Colonial Drapery Fabrics which have just arrived in all their fresh
newness of color and newness.
design.

A Renaissance Tapestry in the soft harmonious shades of Brown, which lend color and harm without detracting from other furniture count of its wide usages--draperies, hangings \& coverings are but a tew of its uses. It is priced most reasonably too--seventy-five cents a yard -full yard wide and guaranteed to wash and not fade.
 vered so comfortable and inviting that one is impelled to spend their leisure moments there in the open air amid the restful and harmonious surrouncings so essen-
tial to perfect relaxation. tial to perfect relaxation.

Bijou Rose Oxford Taffeta is one of the many creations we have which in addition to their many uses indoors are adaptable for use
in the cushions, pillows, lamp shades and variin the cushions, pillows, lamp shades and vari-
ous coverings of the furniture of a well appointed porch. Price 60 c yard.

## Bijou Rose

 Oxford Taffeta While Cretonnes with their cheertul colorings are generally used indoors to instill therein an atmosphere of out-ot-dcur freshness, by ot-dcur freshness, bytheir use the outdoor their use the outdoor
-


## COLONIAL - Drapery 1 Labrics

We have'a very attractively arranged little book entitled

## "ThelHome Beauliful"

which we shall be only to pleased to mail you on receipt of card. It contains many illustrations and treatments of various rooms and will greatly facilitate home re-
newing. Send for it--it's tree.

## KETCHESON \& EARLE

## WE DON'T CLAIM EVERYTHING


\$10, \$12, \$15, \$20

But we do claim, and the makers' guarantee insures, that the Fabrics, the Linings, the Findings, the Tailoring and the Wearing Qualities of our high grade ready - to - wear clothes are superior to any others sold for the same money, namely $\$ 15$ to $\$ 20$.
A great many people will be pleased to know that we have beautiful tweed and worsted suits in stock for $\$ 5.00, \$ 6.00$, $\$ 7.00, \$ 8.00, \$ 10$ and $\$ 12$.
See our new style hard hats with roll rim and buckle at back, also the new Balamaccan soft hats in blue and brown shades---the very latest.

## OAK HALL

Where the Superior Clothes Come From.











O.B.C. V. O.S.D.


DRY GOODS SPECIALS
On Sale This Week
MADRAS SHIRTINGS 155 yd.- 30 inches wide in neat stripes on white ground pure soff finished material)
suitabie for waists, dresses, shirts, etc., 20c yard, on sale 15 C

herds plaia, oioule fold. special value yard 19C.
APRN GINGHAMS 10c yard - In neat biue and white
APRON GINGHAS 10c yard. In neat biue and white
checks. with or without border, 36 inches wide, on sale
yard 10 c

CURTAIN NE TS 121.2 c yard-Big special palue in curf
tain nets, new stripe patterns scalloped edge, ecru of
white, sale price yard 22 1-2c.
white, sale price yard 12 1-2c.
MUSLINS $121-2 \mathrm{cc}$ yard. - For dainty curtaions, cream
with floral pink, blue or yellow border, 36 inches wide,
special price yard 121.2 c . special price yare 121.2 c .
HREAD OA SALE 2 for 5 c
THREAD ON SALEE 2 for 5 c. - Best quality six cord ma-
chine thread, 200 yards on spool black or white, on sale
2 spools for 5 c.
McINTOSH BROTHERS
"Chi-Namel"

## Demonstration

In South<br>Window

Saturday and Monday
ree SMITH HARDWARE co.



## Our Clothes Service

You've a chance here--
maich your Clothes ideas as to style, as to fabrics, and as to fit, with the incliaations of your pocketbook
We do not cater to any one class-
but to every man that is all interested in dressing well and economically

We have styles as extremeas sood taste will permit. We've the
 as sood taste whorm fitting models and in special styies for Young Men!

We have quiet consertive models in both Suits and Overcoats-in those say at \$o to \$12, that a Man may wear every day and all day if nece a quiet richness and $\$ 15$ to $\$ 25$ showing a the most:exclusive Custom Tailor.

In fact, we are-
"purveyors to his majesty" the average
Man, and we've Clothes here to please him anc satisfy him, :whatever
whatever he wants to pay.

Quick \& Robentson
$\qquad$


 ing trough Napanee on
evening - Napanee Beaver.
Telling Fortunes
 they have been
our townep
oumen fole
wome



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## Low Prices for Churches


$\qquad$ 6th CON. SIDNEY : oth Con, Sidney-- Mr, James Scott,
of Rawdon,
decoupied the pulpit on Sunof Rawdon, ocoupied the palpit on Sur
day
Aitlte girl has come to stay at th
tome of $\operatorname{Mrr}$ Wm. Houlden


 home of Mr J . A. Lott.
PLEASANT VIEW

## SpeciaiBargains This Week

 At Wm. McIntosh \& Co.'s





 Ladies, see our Wash Goods for Blouses, Dresses, etc, in
French Crepes, Voiles, Ratines, Repps. Figured Dimity,
Striped Piques, Spot, Striped and Checked Mustin
all on sole. Prices 15 c up.
Curtain Materials, a big variety to choose from, 10 c yd. up.
Window Shades 25 c up. Floor Oilcloths, 35 c yard, Stair Oilcloth, 15 c yard.
Welntosh 8 Co'
W. Mclntosh \& Co's.

## Wall Paper

$=\mathrm{yyy}$
Tile Papers 25 c per roll
 25 c per roll

::: THE BEEHIVE :::




Seed Corn! Seed Corn! We carry full lines of all kinds of best Seed
Corn-Mammoth Southern. Wisconsin White, White Cap, Yellow Dent, etc. Seed Grains, Flour, Feed, all at lowest prices
C. Rathman


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## Citizens' Third Anuual

# CELEBRATION! <br> BELLEVILLE 

Wednesday, June 3rd, King's Birthday



| Lincoln Beachey | CRE | B |
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|  | Firemer's Tourian |  |
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| 100 7 To | Exetitag Buschall Macties |  |
| comem | The Ontario's Road Rice at 10 o'clcek a | ot Auto Dinimg on hatr mite |

 Special Reduced Excursions on all Railroads and Steamboats

 Belleville, Fair September 8, 9 and 10.

| Admission, Adults 50 c , Chlldren 15 e |
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## The Weekly Ontario

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 Moll
 W. H. Meritive,

Businest Manager
"TWENTY YEAR'S GROWTH II THE NEWSPAPER FIELD."
Undet the above heading "The Fourth Es. during the last twenty years. During that time, it syys, "rreat changes have come to the conomical, social and poititaca concticns, due wondertuol advancement in the practical attain ments of science; the amazing progress in the successsin application of he work of our mec anical and inventive genius to the activities and literature, have revolutionized method and systems, all to the general welfare: The results of these changes and of the coming into the affairs of the country of activities new achievement, and their effect on the domestic esonomy of the country, are nowhere more
strikingly refelected than in the consequential strikingly refelected than in the consecuuan
development and widening of the field of Journ alism."

Staistics of the newspaper business gathered by the same authority record that at the
close of the year 1894 there were pubbished in close on the 19,855 newspapers and periodicals of all issues, and in the Dominion of Canada which that agreregate of newspapers and period i:als were pubblisheded in that year numbered in the United States 7,916 , and in Canada 359, or 8,275 in all.
Up to present date in the year 1914, the
number of towns from which such publiction were issured was 10,896 in the United States and 33 in Canada the aggregqte number of issuies ing 22,97 in the United States and 1,650 in The Dominion. Thus there has been an in-
crease of 2,894 towns in American territory and of 370 in the Canadian field, with an enlarged aggregate of pubications on
States and 731 in the Canadian field
In Canada there are 125 newspapers pub-
lished in lancuasesother than English. There are fifteen different languages. cultural publications in the Dorminion.
To-day here are 49, the increase being almost entirely alism, there has been but yery little increase in these publications and in canaaaa the religious press only increased from 50 of all denominatevelopment of the West, that part of the country is said to have added no religious publications to Canada's list.
Accurcing to one authority, Chester S. those of twenty or thirty years ago chiefly in size and quality, as they are bigger and better. They are better because increased space per-
mits them to print a greater to treat a greater number of topics. The big everts of the day are written with a sweep
with a breadth of treatment, and with an accurwity of deaill unknown a few years ago-with a acy of delareciation of the importance of the
better appre news and a better con querces.
News gathering has become more systemthe city editor and the managing editor. The the city edor ased hours of time for news re
telephone has saved ports are talked into the office from places 500 miles away. The staff of special writers and reporters are fourfold
eight or ten times bigger.

Nearly all newspaper articles have doubled me have trebled. Cood ne wspaper writers some in demand at vetter pay than ever before. The editorials has changed less. The editorial articles occupy about the same number of col-
umns and present the same typographical appearance.
Their choice of topics has changed greatly om literary topics and the discussion of art, science and religion to commercial topics and, mechanical pifo.
In so far as the methods of general news distribution and collection are concerned there has been little if any partizular change since
1894. The telegraph is now as then the principal
and agent in the
both of wide and local field, are the collectors. But the use of the telegraph wire has been
greatly curtailed in special news service by the greatly curtailed in special news service by the
telephone, the perfection to which that marvel telephone, the perfection to which that marvel-
ous production of scientific genius has been
brought making long distance oral communipendable that as a medium for the transfer of news the telephone has been made available $L$ the limit of its carrying power to the very mathe telephone area at the newspaper's command tor special service.

## MR. BRYCE AIND COLDWIM SMITH

In a very interesting article in the North American Review, Mr. Byrce gives some percalls that when an undergraduate at Oxford in 1861 he went to him on seeing public notice that the Regius Professor would see undergrad uates who were studying the college
siven hour in the hall of
iven hour in the hal large hall
Entering the large hall issw a long
gaunt figure leaning back in an armchair
near the fire, a grim fifure ape aparently bur-
ied in meditation. Drawing a chair toward
ied in meditation. and waited, Presently, he
him I sat down
said, "Of what did King John die? I did
not know, and admitted my ignorance
HHe died of a surfeit of peaches and new ale," said the professor, adding in a reflict ive tone, it wouli,
able belly-ache."
Thereupon, adds Mr. Byrce, he proceed ed to deliver in grave and measured accents a policy, which, so far as I can remember it was exactly what may be found in the Histrry of England, entitled, "The United Kingdom, which he nublished thirty-eight years later." among Goldwin Smith's contemporaries who rose superior to him in grasp, and certainly no one who equalled him in the power of expres-

Yet this very gift of expression was a Source of weakness or pernaps the revela-
tion of a fautt in the structure ohis mind. When he came to England 1876 for the vited several eminent histonans ohn Rich
him at dinner, and among them John
Gereen and Goldwin Smith talked brill antly, as always and the next time I met
ireen I asked him how he had been im pressed, "He appeared to me," was, the
reply, "to be always locking the door."
Greer meant, as he explained, win Smith's habit was to sum up all he had to wing
say on a subject in two or three striking phras es, which seemed to leave nothing more to be said, and arrested the further play of mind and talk on the question under discussio

1 remember a remare of E. A. in Oxford,
made when they were both ord
"Where" he said "does Goldwin get his
knowledge? He is not a great reader, he
nowledge? He is not a great reader, he
s not what you would call a learned man,
ine Stubbs, yet he seems never to make
mistakes." He was not very learned, but
Het
he had thint instinct o man out of errors. If he knew a thing he knew it right. If he avoided the pitfalls into which heedless men stumbled." Than Disraeli's imputation that Smith was "a social parasite," nothing, says Mr. Byrce, could be more absurd

## MANUFAGTURERS' SEEK WIDER MARKETS

In discussing Canadian industrial conditions at the annual meeting of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Associtiring chairman of the branch, as reported by The Montreal Gazette, taid emphasis upon the fact "that in the near future new markets mus be looked for in foreign zountries, many of ou Canadian industries having now been ore than equal, to the demand in the Dominion." As \& mave already sought and found wider markets in foreign countries. The millers and the makers of farm machinery, for example, sell thei products in outside markets and, inciaentally sell them abroa
on Mr. Murray's stats may fairly be mation oninion. At the present time Canadian manufacturers enjoy high farm protection. It been givenat they needed to be safe-guarded against outside competition in order that Can adian industries might be developed. Mr. Murray's delaration that "new markers must looked for in foreign countresacturers already compete successfully in the "home markets" of other countries-sometimes in the face of high tariffs-mades it clear enough that Canadian industries no longer need the tariff protection given them lonking for new markets abroad because they have become so large and so prosperous that they can more than supply the Canadian market cannot stand in neec of ta protect ors at home. To continue high tarine is simply to enrich them greatly and unfairly at 'the expense of the Canadian people since the amount of the duty levied upon foreign manu-
facturers is added to the price demanded of the

Canadiarer
It may also be noted that the manulacturers who are now pointing out either in words
or by deeds the necessity of wider markets for or by deeds the necessity of wider markets for
themselves and their associates in order that they may profitably dispose of their surplus product are the same manufacturers who in
1911 denounced as foolish and disloyal the de1911 denounced as foolish and disloyal the de-
mand of the Canadian farmers and fishmand of the Canadian formers wider markets for natural products of the Dominion.
Thouzh they were then unwilling to allow Though they were then unwilling to alsow
these men the advantage of larger markets unthese men the advantage of larger moposed by the
der the Reciprocity Agreement promer Liberals the manufacturers are now urging greater markets for $\mathrm{N} \nu$ one will question the wisiom of this
it latest move on the part af the manufucturers. though it will give new force to the condemnato passed upon them porty is concerned it will sive support to the plan of widening the markets for our industrlal products. Sir Wilfria Laurier and his followers helieve in wider mar-
kets for all Canadians, for the manufacturers kets for all Canadians, for the manufacturers as well as fisherman. That is the sensible policy and the fisherman. to which the Liberals adhere, the policy which is in the best interests of all Canada and all Can adians.

## TO AN ALLEGED DOWN AND OUTER

A person who says he is a man, about 40 ,
with a wife and seven small ehildren; who
claims he used to be fairly successtul in busi claims he used to be fairly successtul in busi-
ness and generous enough with his money to ness and generous enough with his money to says he was too trustiul of alleged friends, and now sees nothing ahead but the poor house, writes us to ask if we offer good and convincing reasons why he should not end the fami-
lie's agonies by a wholesale killing, himself fie's agod. The letter-it is anonymous, possincly bod.
ibs, though rich in human interest-in
cluis paragraph: "I pray that your reply be not some sof sophistry, or fancy philosoohy as to the neces ity of our having to meet and put up with ched
tain crosses, etc. I have heard this preached tain crosses, etc. Ihave than 40 years: and I have followed the advice to cast bread upon the waters, only
to find that my boats come back loaded to the sides with bitter tears. The very ministe who have been loudest in their Christia when my money was gone.
really has the Hamlet hunch to "let death end all" and who lacks the means or help of friends to go into the woods for a saving rest, we can
say nothing with any quality of masic in it. But you might better be a sport than a quitter. Men have upbuilt from worse con-
ditions into careers of honor and value, They ditions into careers of honor and value, They
have done this by sheer dint of unconquerable have done this by sheer desolving not to give
will power; by grimly reser

Human will power is the greatest power on earth. Cultivate it. Banish the fug in your
brain. It can be done if you want to do it -if you set forth to do Sleep jutdoors. Take long walks. Find a mild form of outdoor play. and make it your job to force brightness into the shadowed recesses of your mird.
We don't believe what you tell us of the describe but we don't think they are clentiful Try to find a sympathetic parson who has been hrough the mill of life and who can understand. If you don't happen to know where to look for such a man, hunt for a ripe old doctor. He may there are such in every community.
not be able to do much for you with his medicine; and if he's the kind of healer we have in mind, he frankly won't try. But he will have sympathy,
soul good.
soul good.
Failing these, tackle most any chap who has had trouble and human experience. Wha you need is human fellowship. You've bee doing too much brooding. Go to a ball game.
Watch a bunch of kids at play. Seek to win Watch a bunch of kime dumb animal. You're
the affection of some the affection of some You only think you are.
not down and out.
No man is down and out until he is carried out No man is down and out until he is carried
feet first. Brace up, old top, and be a sport Why, at your age you ought to be
ing how to live. - Wichita Beacon.

The trouble with Mexico is that it is a popular gjvernment and such a government
be no better than the people who constitute The mongrel Latin-American

By lessening the price of implements the abolition- of also present the cost of production onthe farm and, consequently, the price of food
on the to the consumer. It was this step that
the Liberals proposed in Parliament. Against this step the Conservatives in Parliament this step the
showed a solid front. The people pay.

Aitit a result of the Wispon-Undervood de an tarmers free access to the Ameican marke Or wheat and wheat produzts and, a t he same

 bine tosereed in canada by the resesent himhanim. When Liberal forions Partiament las nonth they were voted down by the Gover ment and is majority.
A minister has advised young couples to tell each other their faults. That is poor advice,
and it is to be hoped that no boy will follow it. Truth should be instilled into every mind from earliest childhood, and it is rarely the case tha a man can grace his cause with a lie, but When a girl or a wife discovers a man's faults one at a time she can stand the jar, but if ho unfolds them all at once she may lose her
fection for him and wonder why he is out fection
prison.

During last year it is estimated that $\$ 65,000$, 000 worth of hogs were destroyed by cholera in the United States, the losses falling largely
the Northwestern States. Farm, Stock and Home reports that conditions are favorable fo
further ravages of the disease again this season If this does. occur estimates of the outlook fo the Ontario hog industry this year will again
have to be revised. If it does not look out for considerably lower prices next fall. Albert has made a phenomena entrance in The Sun week
industry, and the table given in ly, showing live stock arrivals in Toron o, Do
to considerable exparision in this province.

When the farmers asked for the abolition of the duty on wheat on the ground that they themselves and the country as a whole woul
greatly benefit frotn tris tariff change the Gov ernment said, in effect, that the agriculturist did not know their own business, and fre
wheat was refused. When the iron and ste wheat was refused. When the iron and ste
manufacturers and the manufacturers of c stone asked for increased tariff protection upo their will, and heavier duties were imposed
the disadvantage of the Canadian consumer.

The potato, the derreasing use of which in
Ireland has been deplored, was, says the Lon Ireland has been deplored, was, says the Lo
don Chronicle, a long time finding tavor 1743, hought seed potatoes for his tenants in South Uist they objected to planting them be-
cause the tuter is not mentioned in the Bible. cause the tuter is not mentioned in the Bible.
At a much later period George Bachop, one of he Ochtertyre tenants, when told by his wife temptuously. "Tatties ! Tatties! I never suppit on them a' my day, and never will. Gie them to the herd and get me sowan.

## MOIRA'S SIMEING

When buds are green,
And fields are new,
And bright are Moira's waters,
And And winking sunlight filter
The pines by Moira's waters
When mayflowers sh
In upland glooms,
And when the first white
By quiet Moira's flowing.
Then I shall go,
Then shall go,
As other springs,
And as my paddle dips and
Glad will be Moira's singing.

## THE DOCTOR'S THERE <br> When in th <br> store <br> is hung the crown of Motherhood, and fair

When 'neath the fall of mystic Death's weird
spell
A mother's heart is broken by the knell
Of all that's dear, and on the stai
No baby feet-the doctor's there.
When Virtue flees and breath of ruthless lust
Eats into souls as does the gnawing rust
When no one else the shame can share,
With father's touch-the doctor's there.
Where blossoms Life's sweet bud at close of
Where withered rose at eve-time slipa
On the south wind -in joy and care;

 Hitwive
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 CATTLE MARKETS rone
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## An Mocotor hame"



THE WEEKLY ONTARIO, THURSDAY MAY 141914



## THE WEEKLY ONTARIO, THURSDAY MAY 14191



## THE COLORADO STRIKE

The trouble in Mexico has apparently caused most people to overlook the fact that the
State of Colorado has for sometime been virtuuaily in a condition of civiv war, and that battles
resultinn in considerable loss of life have been resulting in considerable loss of tiie have been
occurring almost daily. Under the circumstances, there
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is a
concern operating extensive mining in both concerr operating extensive mining in both
northern and Southern Colorado. The controlting interest in this country has been entrusted chieflly for. his shilan thropic work. According
to Mr. Rockeefler, ir, he has no objection to to Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., he has no objection to
any of the miners forming a union among themselves or belonging to any organization of more than local extent. He does however, insist on the right of the company to employ non
union lavor if it chooses. Apparently about 90 per cent. of the miners of the Colorido company were non-union from choice. It is claimed that the strike was forced from the outside in to coerce the employes of the company into joining the union against their will and to comDel the company to recognize only members on
the union. It is also claimed that there was no evidence of baud condititons or bad treatment. matter thus:
men to the work and the right to employ men who do not pe long to unions. This is quite apart from the
questions of the right to organize unions and volurttarily to belong to them, and the right to conrract for the employment of non-union men is not often questioned. The organizion and labor may be a good thing, especially where vantages, and may be made beneiicial to both parties to a contract for labor: but it is not upon those who do not choose to accept it. The right to work without belonging to the unions, and to employ men who do not belonr to them,
where it is preferred, is equally sacred. That right is more likely to be invaded, and is more for the destruction of that right that strikes for the 'closed shop' are institutud and carried on
by organizations to which the vicims do not belorig.
ces began to destroy property, outside influencalled up the state militia for protection and as the protection whizhit afforded was insufficient, it proceeded as best it could to employ its own
means of defence. Things soon went from bad to worse until at lasi President Wilson ha been obliged to issue a proclamation calling for
a cessation of hospitalities and to send federal troops into the zone of vioilence.
For their part the United Mine Workers of
America have just issued a statement in which they contradict much of the evidence of Mr.
Rockefeller. "For instance," they say "it is Rockefeler. "For instance," they say "it is
not true, that the company settled before the strike the five points which Mr. Rockefeller mentioned-the eight-hour work day ; semi-
monthly pay ; check weighmen, regulation of company storse, and increased wages. Indeed, had these points been conceded at the time
stated by Mr. Rockefeller, the strike would never have been inaugurated. Nor is it irue,
25 Mr . Rockefeler says, that the question in connection is the unionizing of the mines.
That has not been and is not now the isylole But anyone can judge for himself what oppor But anyone can
tunity individual workmen can have in successfully having the company with all its millions. adjust individual grievances. It was hoped that the five points mentioned would be the
subject of collective bargaining for their mainsubence, and that grie tes when presented should not be turned to the injury or to the loss of employment of the individual workmen who have the ccurage or the temerity to pre-
sent individually grievances for the rectification sent individually grievances for the rectification, Finally they say: "II Mr. Rockefeller's representatives in Colorado will meet the representatives of their employes, either directly or indirectly, hear and adjust the well founded grievances, which they have to present, and ent ances can be, adjusted as they may arise in the
future, pence and tranquility can be establishe
n the Colorado fields. get together and adjust their difficullies by peaceful means. There may be right and gained from bloodshes.

## BRITISH IMMIGRATION LESSENING

Immigration is less than bas seen usua
his season of the year. Indications are that it will remain smaller. The reduction of the number from the British Islands promises wo be considerable. The cause of this is the
present state of prosperity in the old country, present state of prosperity in the old country,
and to continued business depfession in Can-
da. Throughout Great Britain times are good The disastrrus results promised to follow Lloyd Georse's fiscal policy have not materiaized
Instead England has enterd upon a period o industrial activity which is givin
ment to the workmen of al
That smaller numbers shall come this year from Great Britian is not altogether to be regretted. Canada has now more surplus city
oopulation than she can take care of, and w will not be in any better position until we have had opportunity to undo the mischie ion and unemployment, still staring us in the face, further increase of city populations only aggravates what is already a serious evil.
City bred men have made up a larger pro. portion of the number of British immier pants and Canada wants above all not tnen who will stay in the cities but those who will go on the
land. Occasionally the city man from the old land, Occasionally the city man from the old country does go on the land and when he
has tthe right stuff in him he comes out on top. Witress the success of a former city of London man in Saskachewan, who for three years has grown the oats that have won the worla's hirst prize. But as condirions now stand an easing off of British imminigration will
give Canad a a chance to place all the men the country has at present
It is interesting to note that the cry to-day
or peoile who will work the soil is exactly the ior peoi, le who will work the soil is exactly the
same as that which has gone out from Canada same as that which has gone out rois CIV was
for two hundred years. When Louis sending settlers to New France at the end of the seventeenth century the governor of Cana da wrote complaining of the number who re-
fused to till the soil, who preferred to precarious living by gun or line, orkept store in in the small communities of the day, thus my adooting aining existance, he by adopting agriculture hey could be sure or
comfort and a competercy to their later years

## VOGATIONAL GUIDANCE

Every city should take upon itself as a guitance of vocations and industry. Every city in such a manner may help greatly the
welfare of business and employes and nurture greater prosperity and enlarge the progress manufacturing. Vocational guidance is not confined to the youth in school; it is equally beneicicia and needres
and in all industries. It includes guidance of the lad or girl leaving school and it trakes in the work of the employmitht Wurk io
have reached maturity. Workers and prospecthave reached maturity. Workers and prospect-
ive workers need such assistance and such ies. Buffal $N$, $Y$ thinks so much of the ide that its chamber of commerce has or ranized a bureau of vocational guidance and industrial eduation. This bureall has taken up one at a the most rapidly growing jines, to determine the most rapidy growing ones, to determin
the number of employes neeced, the trainin which such recruits should have, the ability of the public schools to provide this training and The additional facilities necesssify in the school to provide such education. To induce more
young people to enter skilled trades in which young poly of apprentices falls below the d mand, the bureau issues bulletins setting forth the opportunities in the different lines of work and showing the greater compensation com manded by skile
used in the pulic schools and the culletins are preparing now a list of all industries in the city for similar distribution.
thorough study of the industrial and in a thorough study of the industrial and educat-
ional fieds of that city, Here are the ouestions ional fielas of that city. Here
being asked by the Cincinnali Chamber of Com merce: dustry in Cincinnati

What are the highest wages paid in each? What is the average wage paid? What are the wages paid peginners? is there a surplus of skilled employes, or is the demand greater than the supply
to know upon entering his employment.
What is the beginner just out of school ex.
pected to know?
What should the pupll be taught in schoot

## in order to ma in the world ?

vey. Well might every city conduct such a survey. Well might any city ask sueh questions.
Highly interesting and of utmost importance would be the propounding and solution of such questions of industry in even a small citv like question.

A similar survey is being conducted in to get ideas. Boston is gatheristg facts upon heeds of the present-day business. Here
he seems at hand the solution of a great economic proposition, solution of which means vocation-
al perfection and prosperity.
When is school inagurated?

## THE PROFESSIONAL 'TASTER'

## The pastime of the professional "taster."

 little butter with a thumbnail or a nickle, and dipping the common spoon into maple svrup, honey and other goods, will be marred by action on the part of the Board of Health if thedealers are not more careful in protecting the dealers are not more careful in
citizens than they are at present.
The above item from a Hamilton paper is reminiscent of similar incidents which have occurred in Guelph-and perta, ss do now. Have you watched the "taster?" Women are
most generally found doing this sort of thing, which has some excuse as a meng ascer taining the quality of whad sused. This sort o thing used to be abused more than it is now-a days-thank goodness. Often in the ol
Guelph market days rve stood and watched Guelph market days IVe stood," tered through the market, goikg fform one farmer's wife to another in due succession, asking the price of the butter and digging a some times lirty finger nail into the butter and then tasting it. This process would
every time, and the taster would probably buy one or two pounds, neither of them comprising the rolls she had tasted. Some one else got them; the "taster" wanted full weight. The next akin is the person who handles
everything, it may be with dirt-grimed hands ov with gloves none too clean. The hand vegetable is carefully pawed over one by one and probably the same process repeated by some one else, while another party altogethe purchases the well-pawed articles. It is a reprewith any article to be sold for human food From all such thetworld may well pray to be spared.- Suelph Herald.

## ONE CLDCK FOR THE WORLD.

Thirty-five years ago our railroads were
operated by solar time as recbrded on clockfaces at Haliiax, Montreal or Toronto. Thei time-tables were confusing, even to vetera
travellers. Early in 1879 important steps to ward reform were taken in Toronto, and quiet ly enough. At sessions of the Canadian Institute, of which he was a founder, Sir Saniord
Fleming proposed that the globe be divided, Fleming proposed that the globe be divided of fifteen-degrees, and that within each zon time should be uniform. He also suggested that the basic clock of the great circle of time pieces should be the national chronometer at
Greenwich Observatory, near London. Like every other architect of genius, Sir, Saniord, a than at home and abroad, bestowing a golden simpli fication not only upon railroading, but upon the broad field of universal time-keeping. To-day
his labors are brought to a further and marvel lous utility, thanks to wireless telegraphy
At the International Time Conference, re
cently convened in Paris, with cently convened in Paris, with M. Darboux pre
siding, it was agreed that Greenwhich time should point the clock of the world. Thes clocks will beat in wireless pulses, throb by throb, from the equator to either pole. Thus
does William Marconi drop the keystone int the arch which first began to arise in Toront thirty-five years ago, under the hand and the
prophetic eye of a great engineer. Twice a day Marconi signals are to be announced from stations which belt the globe; their hours are numbered continuously from 1 to 24 , excluding uncertainty as to forenoon or afternoon. The Eiffel Tower in Paris sends signals at 10 and
$0^{\prime}$ clock; San. Fernando in Brazil at 2 and 16 Arlington, Virginia, opposite Washington, at 3 and 17; Manilla at 4; Mogcischu on the coast
of Italian Somaliand at 4 ; Timbuctoo at 6 ; Norddeieh in Germany at 12 and 22 ; Masso wah at 18 ; and San Francisco at 20. To this round of stations it is intended soon to ad
Melbourn in Australia and Tananarivo in Mad agascar. Three minutes are occupied in sending each signal, so that its recipient has plenty
of time for the due regulation of his chrono meter. Press, "time sent by ordinary telegraphy from observatories. This service is much better ren-
dered by wireless waves, which register them-
selves directly in a clock mechanism sage by wire need several transmissions on its
way from an observatory to an ordinary watch or clock, and these introduce a delayy hard to measure. At sea, even more have supreme val ue. An error of but four seconds in a chrono meter may misdirect a ship by as much as one sea mile. Priceless, absolutely accura,
upon mankind,"
The cynic always has an easy job.
It's easy to sneer. It's easy to he disagree--
able easy to make folks tired of you.
That is, it's easy to do this if you have tha
sort of a gizzard. That is, it's easy
sort of a gizzard.
"Traveler," in the Standard of Empire
speaks of Australia as a country without unspeaks of Australia as a country without un
employed, in which the minimum worker' wagz is nearer fifteen dollars a week than ten
dollars, where three-course meat meals can be had for twelve cents, and bread does not court
-a country without hungry men. It would be interesting to have a fuller statement of food
prices in Australia. Why should food be cheapprices in Australia. Why
er there than in Canada.

## The lafest attempt to manuiacture a scand-

 al out of the Marconi transactions in the OlCountry have fizzled out. A London cable re ports that the committee of the House of Lords ings inted to investigate Lord Murray's dea committed however, nothing in his conduct "which re
flects upon his personal honor." The commit tee recommends "there should henceforth be any public office from entering upon any spec ulative transactions in stocks or shares unde any circumstances whatever

## MILLIONAIRES' ROW.

The mansions are built without thought of e

 C In Millonaires' Row.
They all own a dozen or or of machines.

 But hays cabs? Goat, here
In Milionaires R
Row. Their livericed deravits are always on hand Their tal in inilionairesed. Row. The luuruy in everar home is complete,

$\qquad$ Theer poopla are poor who p Without a mal voice raie
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 Than to own all he mansio
In Millionaires

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"Now dorit you o oill I come", he wid, So tod dion you mitat.and nobed


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THE WEEKLY ON1ARIO，THURSDAY MAY 14， 1914

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CHAS. S. CLAPP

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## Latest Styles

## In Summer Footwear



This is the time of yeartor Oxfords. Our new spring stock of Ladies Footwear is now complete. We carry all styles in Patent Leather Gun Metal, Suede. Tan and Vici Kid, ranging in price from $\$ 2.0$ up to $\$ 4.50$

We handle a full line of Trunks, Suit Cases and Club Bags.

## A. W. VERMILYEA \& SON

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THE WEEKLY ONIARIO．THURSDİY MAY 14， 1914

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