## NㅡN <br>  <br>  <br> INSPRIRIIG SIBHI OII CEURT HOUSE LINWI AT ReEEPTION TO GUVERIOR-GEIERAL

 $2=5$ ** 5


Their Royal Highnesses Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia Welcomed to City This Morn-ing-Patriotic Songs by Children-Address to the Royal Visitors and Reply-Visit to School for Deaf, St. Agnes School and House of Refuge--The Departure.





| He's Back at Work Strong and Hearty <br> Doo Moro situide cure by boate | M |
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## Hot Weather Shoes



Women's, Misses' and Child's White Pumps and Slippers at Low Prices in Endless Variety See Our Window Display

## The J. J. Haines <br> Shoe Houses

Belleville. Napanee, Treuton Smith's Falls


Refrigerators
Only those who have ore kiow thit
 Cainty coild dessets, etct., may be
ail summer and surnefirierators are sa
insulatec, easily cleaned
All prices $\$ 10$ un. See windome
Funtiure carpest, ,uutanes. Shates
The Thempson Furniture Company

## Specials This Week

A fine show of wash goods in the new dolly varden crepe ssuit all tastes, and the correct goods for summer wear,
Biouses Blouses, Dresees, etc, alh,
wards. Ladies see them,
Double fold herringbone cashuiere cloth in various col-
or, regular 25c, on sale 19 . . Just the goods. for childrens
wear.

## Hosiery Sale

Good pain buack oitoo hose spetat 10: pari, foce


New white wear and summer underwear for all, on sale.
Big bargain in china of all kinds, selling at halt price. Jig banese mats, squares etc.. to suit all purposes, all at
W. Melntosh \& Co.

## Wall Paper

 -Tile Papers 25 c per roll
 25 c per roll
:ะ THE BELHIVE *:

Quick \& Robertson

The Weekly Untario

## Thursday. June 4.1914.

## LAWYERS.

was \& peculiar pleasure we enjoyed while itending tie meeting of the cteditios of Date's Bank at Madoc recently to listen tome darnestiy es of four able lawyers, ds or clients to make a peaceable settlement of theirclaims and abstain from fishting matlers out in the courts. We came away rom the legal proiession thair we Sigher opinion ot the legal promiession than ae ed the disciples of Blackstone as a band of shy sters, sharks, or scoundrels. We always held them in wholesome respect, gave them as logov erned by rather a more rigid code of ethics thian the average business man. We did not of course place them on the saime high moral plane as clergymen and editors, but we cons, intelligence
at least qualified to rank in ability and integ
edicine. There is a fairly general opinion that the tifogging piomoter of strife between pugnacious pin-heads
charlatan.

There may have been a time when such opinions would be pretty
with fact, but we hold that it is no longer true it any large percentage of the graduates of os goode hall.
It is probable that lawyers of old were truch given to setting people by tne ears and stiming
ap disputes. The more numerous the scraps, up isputes. The more nume of shekels that would eventually find their way into the able attomey's xchequer. The old-time barrister wasity of in y a man of war. Peace meant pauctysiness of distorting the statutes.
But the old order has changed. The mee:-
ing of Dale's bank depositors emphasised the ing of Dale's bank depositors emphasised fact that whatever the jurist may have been in peace. The business of the twentieth century lawo seek the most effective means of keeping them out. The gentlemen of the long rabe now requires to be more a lever-headed man o-
business, thian a juggler with facts and the decrees of parliament. His chief concern is to
keep his clients in the path of rectitude by assisting and dirrecting theni todo business stric-ly according to the
down in the R. S. O.
No one knows better than he the inane
folly of fighting disputes out in the courts of low, where decent settlement can te made.
Like the ingoes.he can fight and fight well if he must, , but the good lawyer fights only when
more pacific means have failed. When Mr. W B creditors at the Madoc meeti- - that he bel'eved the dollar if they appealed to the courts, he spoke from the ripeness of experience and was prob-
ably well within the truth. But anyone with ably well within the truth. But anyone wipericial knowledge of the wasteful processes of warring in the courts, is well aware
oi the supreme folly of it all. oi the supreme folly of it all.
The modern profession

## The modern prof ventive in its nature.

Passing from law to the realims of medicine we find that identically the same "plonesss has conme about, The twen ieth century prevalvst at St. Michael's academy on Wednesdav nizht, shows that the various boards of health, are all in the way of prevention.
The old-time practicioner wilh his pills, and various colored oowders, and his solemn death than of health and happiness. It was often shrewdly suspected that he made the
people believe they were sick, or kept them people believe they were siik, or kept them
sick, in order to collect the bills. But now we are coming to know that we seld 3 m need a physician excent where we have made fools of
ourselves in violating the laws of health, and, strangelv enough, the physicians anemselves be making just as much money as ever in
warning, or coaxing, or forcing us to keep the warning, or cooxing, or forcing us to keep
narrow path that leads to perfect health.

And, passing again to the realm of state-
manship, we have apparently come to the dawn of a higher civilisation where the nations
are beenining to realise the deadly absurdity
and the awful crininality of war. We see at Niagara today the spectacle of a great nation like the United States treating in a
judicial way its misunderstandings with a
weaker nation that it coild sooner or hate have defeated, Is not this infinitely more sane
than to. pour out hundreds of millions of treas ure and sacrifice many thousands of lives to
the lost of the of watl
Ware has seldom settled anything right or
in a just manner, because war can never
prove which nation in the dispute is fight, but prove which nation in the dispute is nght, but
only which nation is stronger. is largely the product of the unreturnable is largey the Balkan war. The unbelievable savagery of that conflict shows the modern war is no different from what
pictured it half a century a
This badly muddled old world bids fair to ose three of its greatest and most anceent illusions - that a man can make money or im-
prove his position by fighting in the courts of law, that he can keep well after violating the luws of health by loading histly that war, whether zo victor or to
druys lat vanquished, is economic, social or moral gain, or any thing but a brutal method of determin
ing international disputes.

## Banisu pelitics

There is now very litte reason to doubt
that âreat Britairs is on the evz of a general that areat Britairn is on the eve Bill is beyond the reach of the Londs, having virtually become
law despite them, for no doubt exists in any law cespite them, ger ho
mind that it will be given the royal assent.
Then commes on the scene the amending bill, Tren comes on the scene the amending bill,
and this may be rejected by the House of Lords so as to förce an election by delaying its final partiamem. It may be that this is the course reselved upon by the Unionists to defeat the Hlome lizule cause, and it may be again that even if followed it may not produse the de-
sned effiect. The result of a byeelection or two cannot siways be assumed to voice the opinion of the sountry at large.
Meanwhile the almost unexpected calm in
Uster following the passage of the Home Rule Ulster following the passage of the Home Rule
Bill is cause for great reioicing to friends of law Bill is cause for great rejoicing to friends...f law
and order and of lreland, everywhere. To i jasoning people, of cours, scarcely ary ex-
planation was forthcoming as to why there should have been trouble in Ulster at this time.
Nevertheless it was blazed in scare headines Nevertheless it was blazed in over the world at ine number
all of excitable correspondents that the passage of
the bill would be simply tor the outbreak of the bill would be simply tor the outbreak of
civil war. civil war.
There a condition of affairs should exist at all, but if anything like armed resistance does occur, it is natural to assume that it will await the final
operation of the Home Rule Bill and the eve of the Irish Parliament. There is still some ground for hoping that the wise and conciliatory counsels which have heen heard upon both sijes of the pending
the desired resut.

## LATIL-AMERICAN PROGRESS

Francisco J. Yanes, of the Pan-American
Union, recalls in the Journal of Race DevelopUnion, recalls
ment hat the first University in the New World was that of Santo Thomas de Aquino at Santo Domingo, in 1538 , no longer in existence. The
San Marcos at Lima, Pera, was founded in 1551 the University of Mexico, established in 1553
the and refounded in $1910 ;$ Cordoba, Argentina
$1613 ;$ Eucro, Bolivia 1623 ; Cuzco, Peru, 1692
Coren Caracas, Venezuela, 1721 ; Havana, Cuba, 1778
Santiago., Chili, 1743, and Quito, Ecuador, 1787 Humboldt found the scientic equipment of In the United States, Harvard was founded in 1733 , the sixth of this continent and the
fifth of those now existirg; Yale in 1701 ; Columbia in 1754 .
All the Latin-American countries maintain scholarshios for study abroad.
Latin-American theatres are unsurpassed.
Opera is given in most of tha capitals in excel Opera is given in most of the capitals in excel
lent style. The press is brilliant, and in the ent style. The press is. biliant, and in the
larger cities enterprising. La Prensa of Buenns Ayies has a model newspaper plant. Latin-
America led the continent in the installation oi America led the continent in the installation in
printing-in Mexico, 1526 -and the first book printing-in Mexico, 1520 -and the first book
printed was one by Father Las Casas. Cartagena, Colombia, is said to have been the secon city of America to have a printing press, in 156
or 1562 , but Peru seems to hold the record fo re 1562, but Peru seems to hold the recor 1584. La Paz, Bo. The first work in Bogota was
ment about 1610 . 1760 , Venezuela in 1764 , Chili in printed about 1760 , Venezuela in 1764 , Chill in
1776 .
Railroad building in Latin-America is hel
back by sparse population, by the impossibilit of crossing the Andean wall at most pnints an by the zheapness of river freighting. However here are 65,000 miles of Latin-American rail way United Sates. Argentina has 20,000 miles and Mexico 16,000 miles, agsinst 24,725 milles in Canada and 37,495 inr Cerman
Lhiefly raw materials. Ihis is surpassed by the single nations-Great Britain. Germany and the United States but abour equals the commerce of France. It is more than twice that of Russ population of Latin-America.
There are telegraph, telephone and electric
lights in the larger towns. Buenos Ayres has lights in the larger town.
a subway in operation.

All the greatest prizes of the legal professs.
on in Great Britain, says the New York Post, are reserved for the barristers. It is from their
ranks that the Lord Chancellor, the judges, and the liw officers of the Cror.n are chosen. It is the leaders of this branch that make the largest incomes, and that win the popular reputation
that follows a brilliant display of forensic ability that follows a brilliant display of forensic ability
in a cause celebre. A barrister's successes in in a cause celebre. A barrister's successes in
the courts are public triumplis, and they are a distincl asser to him if he aspires to a political as well as a legal care

But though it is only the barrister that figthe other branch of the profession fill an import ant and honorable place in the community. While the young solcitor has to give up al prospect of elevation to the juxicial bench or
winning the more dazzling trophies of the law, he may make an income that, although far short of the fees of the leaders of the bar, considerably exceeds what can be earned by many
barristers of long standing. If he combines barristers of long standing. If he combines a
sound kaowledge of the law with yood business aptitudes, but has no natural gift of eloquence. he may possibly do much better for himself in every way than if he had tempted fortune by venturi
cate.

Extremely impressive, says the Spring field Republican, was the great anti-profanity
parade of the Huly, Name societies in Washing parade of the Huly Name sncieties in Washing
ton, in which 22,000 persons took part. Ther is reason to think that the prevalence of profanity is due to thoughtlessness rather than to choice. Children pick up strong words an ly formed unless some refining influence inter venes. Yet even the profane usually parge
their speech in polite company, and such a their speech in polite comvany, and such a
collective force as this thage parade represents will make reform much easier for those who have come
swearing.
The birds are fast coming back to us -so
me may live. Few people stop to consider that we may live. Few people stop to conside
that birds are necessary to human life They are required to preserve the
"balance of nature." Some peobalance of nature," Some peo
pleclaim that of all the batancing forces ple claim that of ull the balancing forces
nature the most indispensable is the living nature
birc.
In
In the great plan of organic nature there
xist between the orders of life-ver sects, and the birds-what have been termed primeval economic relations, the existence of each one depending upon that of the others.
But for vegetation the insects would perish but for the birds the trees would perish; and to follow the inexorable laws of nature to con
clusion of their awful vengeance when they ar set at naught, but for vegetation which is the
prime requisite for the perpetuity of all other ser
prime requisite for the perpetuity of all other
forms of hife upon the earth, the world would perish.
These facts are becoming more generally
known; but it is well to mention them again when the birds are coming back to us ss that
everyone may be on the watch to protect them everyone may bo on the watch to protect then
Taey are slaughtered for food, for plumage decorations, and frezuently just wantonly. People
s iould gu rid them.

In view of results in the recent military
manoeuvres, M. Millerand, the French Minis manoeuvres, M. Millerand, the French Minis
ter of War, has, says the New York Post, re solved to extend considerably the sphere of the motor in war. It was found that motor gun
carriages, equipped with self-acting wheels, had carriages, equipped with self-acting wheels,
$\mathrm{n} \supset$ difficulty in negotiating slopes and ditches. So several of them are to be sent immediate othe troops in Morocco. But it is not only as
gun-carriages that motors are to be used. The are to be adopted in the commissariat. At pre ent food conveys are accompanied by flocks
sheepand herds of catte, and the animals slaughtered as the need arises. These herds naturally hamper the mobility of a column, a
further, he long marches affect the quality of
the meat. With motor convoys alt these dis the meat. With motor convoys aht these dis-
advantages will disappear. Owing to their
arest arvantages will disappear. wiwing
grest mobility such convoys will be able to pro-
vision themselves either from large towns sjecially constituted depnts. There will also be
a motor service for the transport of bread, wine vegetables, and other perishable toods. The
use of the motor car in the medical service will
be perfected and extended. It has been found possinary taxi into an admirable ampullanee.
MMo ant Motor ambulance stations are to be established
in certain sheltered point, which need not be
in close together, as a motor
ly travel 150 miles in a day.
Lay a plank on the ground, and a mill:inn
people will walk it without thought Deople wif waik it wirnor ang ol losing bal
ance, Lift it 25 feet high and thousand will dare to walk it. Lift it 100 feet
and not more than onie in a million will venture and not more than one in a milion will venture
upon it. It illistrates the difference between litfleness and bigness of purpose; and the differ-
ence is not in the blank but in the pone ence is not tin the blank but in the people. as a little one-ifone only gets at it with proper force applied to the right place. The big autromodies run with lat tie little ones. The giant locomo-
straing

## tive seems to glide the dummy engine.

The main infference between the million-
Tire and the pauper is that the one
atras aire and the pauper is that the one frames his
thoughts to the forms of millions and the othe thoughts to the forms of mil.
his to the forms of pennies.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { his to the forms of pennies, } \\
& \text { The main difference }
\end{aligned}
$$

man and the ignorant one is that the educate man and the igial things and the other does
upon the essential not. Some Some of the most highly educated men
theworld knows, or ever has known, have ha the worat knows, or ever has known, have ha
the least learning. Some of the world's mos learned men have been the most ignorant. $\begin{gathered}\text { Men } \\ \text { lives. }\end{gathered}$

COMIISSION NAMED Two Canadens and an E Eolis
man to Probe Disastor. LOR ORD MERSEY IS COMING
 nism

What do you kn w that counts? There is
the measure of your education. What do you the measure of yourselfuction and braver and brighter? There is the measure of your real culture, power and opportunity the high plank
trealy harder to walk the than the low one, except for fear. The many
took down and fall through dizziness. Th few look straight ahead, confidence of sua

But remember this
sure that you are your plank may be, mak sure that you
worth while.
Formany of the things that most of us deem little are very big.
Men have Men have controlled king
not regulate their own homes.

THE ROSE Fhat crew Too Hich for Me

 All within was sun and shelter, And the wealth of beauty's store. But I did not heed th
Of llow'ret or of tree
For my eyes were on that wh
And it grew too high for me.
And through that summer morning
Ilingered near the spot; Oh. why do things seem sweeter
Whea we possess them not? My garden buds were blooming,
But all that I could see Was that little, mocking white rose
Hadging juat too high for me. So, in life's wider garden There are buds of promise, too,
Beyond our reach to gather, Beyond our reach to gather,
But not beyond our view.
And. like the little charmer, That tempted me astray,
They steal out half the bightness
From many a summer day. From many a summer day.
Oh, hearts that faint with loging For some forbidden tree,
Look up I and learn a lesson
From my white rose and me. is wiser, tar, to number
The blessings at our feet The blessings at our feet
Than ever to be sighing
For just one bud moie s My sunbeams and my shadows,
Fall from a pierced hand. I can surely trust His wisdom
Since His heart I understand. And maybe in the morning
When his blessed face I see. He'll tell me why my white rose
Grew just too high for me.

## when father chances

 My tathe io a ouict man,That it he hesmoaly oo. His step is always slow, 's seldom that we see him smile, But in the grandetand at the game He hollers and he ewings his arms,
He jumps around and kicks, He holers ana auround and kicks,
The jackss of those in front of him Receive some awful licks. He gives instructions to the
At errors he will fuss, And, now and then whon thing
My fatber starts to cuss. At .imes the people nearby as
"Who is that noisy guy"" Or some one mutter, "Look at that !
On brains that fellow's shy," My father is a quiet man, At home he
But whee l yo



Grand truiks Proved stravia FOR BOLILRMEN




## Days (5) Days

Still Remain for the Citizens of Belleville to take advantage of

## Stroul's Diver per shic Stroud's

This sale is GENUINE and includes every thing in the store-China, Rich Cut Glass, Art Pottery, Brass Goods, Siver Plated Hollow-ware,
Roger's Knives, Forks and Sppons 1213

## SPXCIALS


 We have 60 different kinds of Teas to choose from.


Beautifal Wash Dresses up to $\$ 17.50$



Ladies' Gowns and Skirts only 89c



| LOHG TREPE KIMONOS $\$ 1.19$ Here isa woddertur vata in Ladiem Tons Kimones, wat He cotor orepeas witu stitio and Sy then trimiuininge, made in meveral prettys <br>  <br>  |  |
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DRESS CREPES 150 TO $\$ 1.00$



Every Woman Wears Ratines
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 Alto Btripe and Pliad from 200 to. whit verd,

## Sinclair's

ㅍ.tum Sinclair's






## The Weekly Ontario

 Tutivinilu nusmeno
 \%. ....emono Busuasis Manager

## What Enthusiasm can do It is a fact that cannot be disputed that no neat movement making for human progress great movement making for human progress ever made any great advance unless it was plentiflly entowed with enthusiasm plentifilly endowed with enthusiasm. There is now a movement under There is now a movement under way right here in Bellevilite that is going to succieed just jus here in Bellevilit that is song way heccuse it it sendowed in thaw about a year ago since Dr. E. N. .

 Baker assumned the principasishio of Albert Colli-eete. He looked over the situation very care-
 Albert college eocull not go on and do its work
unless it were endwed in a way generous unless it were end wwed in a way generous
enough to permit ito meet the increasingly keen and efficien
stitutes and other Albert College in the van and forefront of mod err educational Drogress reyuired an endow-
ment of $a$ quirter of a million dollers. To ment of a quirrer of a million dollars. To
make a long story short, Dr. Baker set cut to get that nuarter of a million, but nobody exeept get that quar
Dr Ber be
his purpose.
his purpose. itime ago, as a preliminary, Dr. Baker set our to ascernim in ehere were no one
hundred men io Ontario methodism who could be induced to give one thoussend dollars each
toward an endowment fund. We saw Dr. Baker a few days ago and he informed us that that first hundrec thousand. That the remain ing seventy-five thousand can be securea by a
linile efiort, Dr. Baker has not the least doubt in the world
which mount
With a quarrer of a millian for endowment Albert will unquestionaby become the finest
preparatery school in Canade. It already does
 Other faature we possess. What it will mean to this city when it is endowed in an adequate
way and the number or its sludents is vastWay and the number of its sladents is vast-
iv increased, we can only conjecture. But B that the suscessiur issue of Dr. Baker's plans will
bring ebout great indirect results for Belleville, needs no demonstrstion from us,
or. Baker places the scheme squarely be article in the May number of "Alber tus," the excellent magazine that the students have been
issuing from time to time this sear. We take issuing from time to time this year. We take
the liberty of making a few extracts, We assume the necessity of educational
instiutions such as Albert College, and yet in institutions such as Albert College, and yet in
the minds of some people, even Io-day, there may not be a clear understanding of the special
demand lor such places of learning. Through the medium of these =olumns, we take the opportunity of explaining our position. We are in no sense antagonistic to High Schools and
Collegiate Institutions, but compelmentary to Collegiate Instutions. but compoimentary
them. We believe that we are doing a work whichis impossible to be done in these schools. In the firss place, we oifier to young women especially. a wider and more varied line of Ed
ucation and Culture. Many of our young wo ucation and culture. Many of our young wos
men have no desire to prepare for University life, but do desire an opportunity of pursuing courses of stidy alond the line of their own
specior tastes and attiudes. It is only in these speciol tastes and attitudes. It is only in these
Secondary schools where such fredom of selection can be granted.
Io the second piace Ahort Councege aliords secure e Aligh School Education, such in in oppordential school. While our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are doins splendia work in the matite of tuition, they have not, and they coannor young people. Nor can they cantrol the life of the student vutside the shhool hours.
Albert Colleze makes unovision for a iliss Albert College makes vrovision for a class of
students who have been deprived of school privileges, in early life. but who later on seek their place in the world's activities, and ono nobly perform their part in nation-uullding.
Having established a a claim for the of ou: existence, We wish to set forth a further necessity-that of endowment for Albert. It is not this College, alone that is feeling
the inperative eneed of endowent: All of ur
 tyles and our State Universty, all rececive gov-
enmmerit support-a sibibstitute fort endowment:

Year by year. thie apopalal ol tircreased rents to nur government schools become more insist-
ent, to meet the growing needs of our rapidly expanding country.
Without endowment, Albert College, can no more press orward to cope with the rapialy ex panding conditions of our national life, than
can our state instifutions without liberal govcan our stale
ernment aid.
While the attendence at Albert has increased, year by year, still the revenue from our students has not kept pace with the increased cost of living and the advance in the
salaries of our teachers. In the future, we salases look to some other scurce of income, in
must order to maintain our sur remacy among
Secondary schocls, and move forward to acSecondary schocls, and move forward to ac-
complish the work for which this institution complish the
was founded.
requires no apology, in these domocratic days, io declare that the sons and daughters of
the poor and midale-classes are entitled to the advantages of higher eduzation as are the children of the wealthy. It is evident, then, that we must provide for a freer educution for
many who are wholly unable to secure it ai high cost.
Year by year, we are obliged "to carry",
students who go out into life and contribut nobly to its success. These are not cases charity but are those who cannot meet all their college obligations until after they haye left the
school and are enabbed to earn for themselves. It is impossible to raise our college fees still help this yearly increasing class of young men and women who go out to fill positions of honur and trust in church and state.
With the inilux of alien peoples, number-
1000 per day, Canada needs, as never before ing her history, the hand-picked men and woin her history, the hand-picked men and
men who are found in schools such as Albert College. This growing, pressing need is the basis of our demand for larger and fuller oppor-
tunities from our students. The best that our tunities from our students. The best that our
land can offer should be given them. President Butler has said "every student is a human beirg, and as suath has a right to the enrichment of his nature by being put into poss-
ession of his race's inheritance, pesthetic, social ession of his race's inheritance, aesthetic, social
political, scientific and religious." We endorse politital, scientinc and reiglous.
President Butter's views in respect to our Albert boys and girls; for we believe that upon them will devolve in no small degree, the task of sett-
ing the siandard of life for the davs to ing the standard of life for the davs to come.
It is an impossibility for us a College Board to preform our duty to these students under ex-
isting conditions. We must have an endowment, the income of which can be used to further equip our college, and not only to mainward with $t$ For success of our enterprise, we appeal to the loyalty of our Christain people and to the
generosity of all lovers of this Dominion.

## BOUND TO WIN

The Home Rule Bill which passed its third
reading in the House of Commnons last Monday with the substantial majority of $77-\mathrm{a}$ majority which indicates the strength of the pro-
gressive forces behind it. Home Rule has now gone through the House of Commons three Act passed in 1911, will bezome lar: regardless of the action of the House of Lords. To secure
the benefit of the operation of the Parliament Act no amendments could be made to the
Home Rule Bill in the Lower House, and the amendments embodying the cencessions which Mr: Asquith has offered to oromule peace and good will and to cos of lords in the form of an duced in amending Bill.
Under these concessions the Ulster counties will have the right 10 vote themselves cut of operation of the Home Rule Bill, thus removing
all basis for the cry that Ulster is beins coerced. It will be impassible, then, for the Unionists to use this cry. Their only hope lies in the forcing
of a General Election, by raising disturtances in of a Ceneral Election, by raising disturtances in
Ulster, and that, there is reaso.1 to believe, is the stake for which the extremists in the Unionist Party have been playing. But if they did
succeed in and it is altogether unlikely that they will, it and Nationatists, and the issue would not be s) much Home Rule as the mainteriance of the Parliament Act and a conilict between the cemocracy and the forces of caste and privilege.
Privilege dies hard in the Old country and Privilege dies hasd in the Oid country and
it is making its last stand against the onsweep of progressive demiocracy. That is the root of
the whole agitation of the Conservative Party. Who are simply using Ulster as a pawri in the
came. But there is reason to insoire the hope came. Burce of reason and commonsense will
that the forces prevail and that the best minds in all parties will realize the imperative necessity of bringing about a selwenent which will make for peace,
good will and unity in Ireland. Home Rule is good will and unity in reland, Home Rule is
a foregone conclusion. It cannot be defeated. It cannot be much longer delayed, and every
well-wisher of England will join in the hope well-wisher of England will join in the hope
that the present difficulties will be composed
c
and that Ireland will start on her career of self-
government under as hapty $y$ auspices as government under as hapty auspices as Can-
ada and the other self-governing Dominions of the Crown.
Lord Duirraven, a life long student of the
ish question, said in a recent interview: "Exrrish question, said in a recent interview: "Ex-
clusion, whatever its character, means perpetual - exclusion. It involves aggravation "and perpetuation of those differences of creed
"that obsess Ireland, dislocation of trade arid that obsess Ireland, dislocation of traie a "ever and ruin industry." It is doubtiul indeed,
Ulister would vote for exclusion if put to the
"test

## $=$

The place of the living-room in the modern house. Architects to-day giye it precedence even in the highest oriced residences. It has the front view and the east windows. In sze
there is nothing to equal it. Mure care is given there is nothing to efual to that of any other room. The parlor or drawing room has made way for
the living room-has been absorbed for it. The the living room-has been absorbed for it. The
explanation is that people are giving more explanation is the joy of living. They are discov-
thought to ering that the practice of using the rear of the hcuse continuously and keeping the fronice the best that a house affords to the hest essential of the home, the visitor. A recent competition ate priced houses that not only gave the living rooms a front outlook, but the kitchen as well was not barred from a view of the street. All
this in accord with the idea that inasmuch as this in accord with the idea that inasmuch as
women sjend four-fiths of their waking hours in the living foom, dining-room or kitchen, that they ought not to be buried in the rear of
the house, hut should have the privilege of the the house, hut should have the privilege of the
best aspect or view the location of the home best aspect or view the location of the home may aiford. The uphoratione furnishings. It has the choicest pictures the family purse can by, and is big enough to inclute shelves or tables for the best
books and the current magazines and news. books and the current magazines and news.
papers. Good cheer is the dominant feature. It is the family meeting place fanking in in viting appointment well abreast of the diningroom, and leaving the old-fashioned and sel
+
In the London Times last week Sir John
Willison laments what he terms the American ization of Cananda, and urges the British Imperto prevent the steady drift of the Canadian mind away from the practices and traditions
of the Old Land. He insists that $t$ hes of the Old Land. He insists that thes
United States immigrants can have no natural loyalty to the British Empire, and this
is undoubtedly true; but surely this will apply to all nön-British immigrants, and also in a sense to our French-Canadian fellow-cit-
izens. And yet we venture to say that there - is n) statesman in Canada who would care close the doors upon such immigration.
may be that Canada is orofoundly affected by United States influences; it could not well bo
otherwise, Istands to reason that when two nations speaking a common language have a common border line thousands of miles in
length one nation will affect the other; and the nation of $100,000,000$ will naturally affect the rush of United States farmers into the Canadian west is rather, we think. to be welcomed than deplored, Last year - March $31 \mathrm{st}, 1913$, to
March 3lst, 1914 -we received 115,000 immithese were amongst our most desirable imm grants. During March, $19,1,5,813$ Unitec Sates farmers came into canada, oringing with
them nearly $\$ 3.000,000$ in cash ard effects; and
we cannot conceive any Canadian Government we cannot conceive any Canadian Governmen we could secure a much larger immigration of
British farmers they would be heartily wel British farmers they would be heartily we
come, but the difficulty is that the British immigration has all tos small a proportion of far-
mers. No doubt there are many British farmers who would form a very valuabie and we-
come addition to our popplation, but they 10
not seem to respond to the lure of cheap lands not seam to respond to the lure of cheap lands
as readily as anr United States neighbors.-
Christian Guardian.
Christian Guardian.

water; but grow pale at the thought of fire; an
other is a hero in all other possible emergencies but is haunted by the fear of drowning. F
the cumplete courage we must go to the apo tles and mystic:, in all things approving them selves as the ministers of God. In stripes,
imprisonments, in tamults, in labors. in watch ings, fastings," "as dying and behold we live; as chastened and not kilieg. Love, patrooism,
faith and duty, will bring men and women to this plane, and even at fimes carry thetn be
yond it into a passion for martyrenm which yond it
easily be

PITTYPAT AND TIPPYTOE.


How they riot at their play
And a doozen times a day In they troop. demanding bread
Ondy buttered hread will do.
And the butter must be spead And I never coan say
Pitypat and Tippyto
> ometimes here are griefs to soothe,
Sometimes ruffled brows to smooth
For $(1$ much regret to say) For (1 much regret to say)
Tipptyo end Pitypat
Sometimes internit With an internectne spat;
Fie, for shame $I$ to quarrel l -
Pittypat and Tippytoe Of the thousand worrying thing
Every day recurrent brings! Every day recurrent brings !
Hand so scrub and hair o brush,
Search for plaything gone amiss Many a we e complaint to hush,
Many a litte bump to kis;
ife sems one vain, fleting show,
To Pittypat and Tippytoe e
> And when day is at an end. There are little duds to mend
Little frocke are strangely torn,
Little hho Little hose but one day wom,
Rudel yawn at toe and heel I
Who buty you could work such wo Pittypat and Tippytoe ? But when eomes this thought to me,
"Some there are that childless be." Stealing to their litte beds,
With a love l canot speak,
Tenderl Istroke their heads.
Fondly kiss each velvet cheek, Fondly kiss each velvet cheek,
God help those who do not know,
A Pittypat and Tippytoe! On the floor and down the hal
Rudely sunuthed upun the wal
There are proofs in every kin Ther are proors ine every kind
Of he havoc they have wrought,
Just such my heart you'd find
fremarks, if you sought O. how suach tram tamark
Pitypat and Tippytoe.

## ANMABEL LEE In was many and many a year ago That a maiden there lived whom you m By the name of ANNABEL LEE; And this maiden she lived with no other though

 I was a child and she was a child,In this kingdom by the sea; But we loved with a love that w
I and my ANNBEL LEE With a love that the wing
Coveted you and me.
And this was the reason that, long ago, A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful ANNABEL LEE, And bore her away from me, And shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and meYes - that was the reason (as all
In this kingoom by the sea) That the wind cameo out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing ms ANNABEL LEE.
of his fears. Courage, says Socrates, consists ought not to fear One ought and what on he things which all men fear-death, wound sickness, poverty, persecution, injustice-
"Io
the good man no evil thing can happen.'
it is too high do and must fear them that kill the bod thouge pride or discipline may overcome thi There is no complete courage without some has its limitfitians: every hero in that sense has toria crotss will quall in the wearer of the fall into a panic about his health on catching
common cold. One man will face any perii by

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