

After all, it is

QUALITY

that counts

During the past few weeks of Slaughter Sales the people of Markdale have had a great opportunity to choose between my exclusive high-class clothes tailored up to a standard and those of the other kind made down to a price. Never before have I been so well satisfied with the foundation of "quality" on which I built this business. My ideal has always been high-class goods at a fair price—fair to the buyer, fair to the seller.

To-day that policy is giving its best results. While others are driven to questionable methods to unload their "cheap" clothing, my hand-tailored garments for men stand out in a class by themselves and sell at 100 cents on the dollar, and the customer knows they are worth the money.

At present I am showing a beautiful range of two and three-piece Summer Suits cut in a smart two-button model (same as illustration) made from "Hewson Homespun" in grey, brown, leather mixtures, prices \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18. See these exclusive lines before you buy.

P. J. THOMPSON
The Men's Clothing and Furnishing House.

CANADIAN PACIFIC GREAT LAKES SERVICE

FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOS OF STEAMERS

PORT McNICOLL,
PORT ARTHUR
SAULT STE MARIE,
FORT WILLIAM

57 Hours

TORONTO to WINNIPEG

Leaving Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Other Luxurious Steamers, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays.

A Service Perfected By Studied Effort and Years of Experience.

Homeseekers' Excursions Each Tuesday Until Oct. 28

Winnipeg and return \$35.

Other Points In Proportion. Return Limit Two Months. Homeseekers' Train Leaves Toronto 2.00 P.M. Each Tuesday Until Aug. 26. Full Particulars from Any C.P.R. Agent.

JOHN CAESAR, Agent, Markdale, Ont.

Steamship Express

Leaves Toronto Daily, except Friday and Sunday, 12.45 noon, and arrives at Ship's side 3.55 p.m. Parlor Cars, First-class Coaches.



CAPT. G. F. MCFARLAND.

upon which Canada had embarked, and of the great problems which we as Canadians would be forced to solve by reason of that expansion. What has taken place during the interval? The eyes of the whole world have been turned to Canada as the Land of Promise. Millions of people have poured in from Europe and the United States. From the same sources have come millions of dollars for investment. Our commerce has increased stupendously. The volume of trade has doubled. West of the Great Lakes, a new continent has been opened up, and possibilities hardly dreamed of have become realities. Since the beginning of time the tide of Empire has flown Westward, and ours is the last great Western Country. Truly, as has been so often said, the 20th century belongs to Canada. The question naturally suggests itself, What are we going to make of it?

You and I realize the tremendous responsibility which rests upon us as Canadians? Do we realize that the task before us is that of building up a state which shall be the most perfect organism, socially and politically, that the world has ever seen? Do we realize that that task is thrust upon us because we have the advantage of material resources which are unsurpassed; because we have the advantage of centuries of history from which to choose the good and successful example and reject the bad and unsuccessful; because we have the advantage of belonging to a race which has shown itself more capable of enlightened self-government than any other race in the history of the world? Prosperity begets responsibility. The greater our national prosperity, the heavier our responsibility as a nation to see to it that that prosperity means a broader, fuller outlook for the individual citizens. Therefore our responsibility as a nation is that of so organizing the state that the welfare of every individual citizen should be safeguarded, in so far as it may be possible, having regard to each individual's personal limitations. We cannot eliminate the personal element. No legislation can be designed on earth which will prevent poverty. So long as human nature is human nature there will be rich men and poor men, honest men and thieves. We cannot eliminate these distinctions. But what we can do is to see that no man is poor without having had a fair chance to be rich, or at least comfortably well-off; and to see that the thief receives adequate punishment, be he the poor purse-snatcher or the "man higher up" who steals a township or loots a bank.

The Empire cannot become that great enlightening power in the world unless its component parts are enlightened,—unless each part of the Empire supplies in itself an example of enlightenment to the rest of the world. And this brings me to the second part of my subject. What must we do to make our country such an example? And what are the domestic problems which must be solved in the process?

Let me reiterate a proposition which I laid down here six years ago to day. I stated then that the two essential basic factors which must go to build up any new country such as ours are POPULATION and MONEY. That proposition I hold to be incontrovertibly true to day. And of these two the greater is population. And that I do not mean mere numbers. Quality is of infinitely more importance than quantity. We need not worry about the numbers. The immigration into Canada is increasing so enormously each year, that our task is no longer that of attracting the strangers to our shores. The greatest problem which confronts us now is that of ASSIMILATION. The stupendous task is laid upon us of taking all the peoples of the earth, throwing them into the melting-pot, and turning out a Canadian citizenship which shall be conspicuous for all that is best in mankind. They come to us from Russia, weighed down by the burden of centuries of oppression; they come to us from Italy with the shadow of the Black Hand upon them; they come from the slums of London and the meadows of Kent; from the land of the Shamrock and the land of the heather; from the mountains of Bulgaria and the plains of Montana. They come with all their varied and conflicting ideas of personal and political liberty, of the lands from which they came. What have we done, and what must we do in the future to carry out that task?

McMillan—Lindsay—That Mr. Young be granted \$50 to grade and gravel road at lots 15 and 16, con. 1, E.G.R.—Carried.

Lindsay—Young—That Com. Peart be granted \$25 to repair Connelly's Hill.—Carried.

Young—McMillan—That Frank Haley be paid \$3.50 for moving grader and implements to Traverson Road for repairs.—Carried.

The Council adjourned to Aug. 2nd at 10 a.m.

Peart covering expenditures in Ward 4 of \$103.28, and in Ward 3 of \$100.60.—Carried.

Gravel accounts were read as follows: James Connor, \$2.40; John Neil, \$4.50; James Wilson, 60c; read and approved. Commissioner William Jack, \$3.50; Thos. McGirr, \$2.90; Wm. Ryan, \$3.50; John McMillan of Wards 3 & 4, reports Nally, \$3.40; Arthur Edge, \$1.90; on Ward Expenditures; from Dr. John Fallies, 90c; a total of \$27. Hutton, M.H.O., account for half 70.

Peart—Lindsay—That this Council meet July 6th pursuant to adjournment. All members present, the Reeve in the Chair, minutes of last meeting read, and approved. Commissioner William Jack, \$3.50; Thos. McGirr, \$2.90; Wm. Ryan, \$3.50; John McMillan of Wards 3 & 4, reports Nally, \$3.40; Arthur Edge, \$1.90; on Ward Expenditures; from Dr. John Fallies, 90c; a total of \$27. Hutton, M.H.O., account for half 70.

Peart—Lindsay—That this Council meet July 6th pursuant to adjournment. All members present, the Reeve in the Chair, minutes of last meeting read, and approved. Commissioner William Jack, \$3.50; Thos. McGirr, \$2.90; Wm. Ryan, \$3.50; John McMillan of Wards 3 & 4, reports Nally, \$3.40; Arthur Edge, \$1.90; on Ward Expenditures; from Dr. John Fallies, 90c; a total of \$27. Hutton, M.H.O., account for half 70.

Peart—Lindsay—That the account of W. L. McFarland be referred to automobile to repair Connnelly's Hill.—Carried.

Peart—Young—That Dr. McDowell be paid \$30 for prof. services re Glenross Bridge.—Carried.

McMillan—Lindsay—That Frank Haley be paid \$3.50 for moving grader and implements to Traverson Road for repairs.—Carried.

Lindsay—McMillan—That the Council adjourned to Aug. 2nd at 10 a.m.

J. S. BLACK, Clerk.

Speech Delivered by Capt. McFarland

At Orange Celebration in Markdale on July 12th.

At the request of a number of our readers who were unable to be present at the Orange celebration on July 12th we publish in full below the splendid speech delivered by an old Markdale boy, Capt. G. F. McFarland, of Toronto, on that occasion. Capt. McFarland said as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle-

men, the subject naturally falls into two divisions, first OUR POSITION ABROAD, and second, OUR CONDITION AT HOME.

With regard to our place in the polity of the world what is to be, or what should be, our position? Surely there can be only one answer to that question. We must remain part of the British Empire. We Imperialists are often accused of appealing unduly to sentiment and waving the flag. But why should we not appeal to sentiment if the sentiment be a worthy and proper one? Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to tell you that practically every great movement in history had sentiment as its stimulus. What was it caused the Greeks to endure twelve years of terrible hardships during the siege of Troy thousands of years ago? The sentiment in favor of preserving the sanctity of the home. What was it launched the mailed Crusaders against the Moslem? The sentiment of Christianity. What was it made the Old Guard of Napoleon the greatest fighting force in the world; has ever seen? The sentiment of patriotism and devotion to a leader. What was it brought about the victory which we celebrate to-day? The sentiment of Protestantism. And yet, Ladies and Gentlemen, they sneer at us when we say that there are sentiments within the British Empire.

But apart altogether from sentimental ties, there are other reasons—potent and compelling reasons—why we should not sever our British connection. Looking at it from a purely selfish standpoint, can any sane man doubt that if we withdraw from the shelter of the British flag, we would be obliged to make enormous outlays in order to place ourselves in a position to preserve our autonomy, and protect our trade, and to maintain our status abroad? We are not yet ready for independence, and I hope that no one thinks that we are ready for absorption by any other power.

But on the other hand we are growing so rapidly in importance, and in the consciousness of our importance, that it seems impossible that our present relations with Great Britain can remain in the same state. The great self-governing dominions of the Empire are beginning to realize that the time has come for them to bear some part of the burden of Empire. On every side, is seen willingness—nay, an eagerness—to share in this great work. Apparently we in Canada do not seem to be able to make up our minds what we wish to do. It is far from my intention to hattle the dead bones of the Navy Débâcle. It is a thing which every right-thinking Canadian would like to forget. But I think I voice the sentiments of all when I ask this question: When the purpose was explained to Arannah he offered to give David the ground and the cattle as a gift. But David said:—"Nay, but I will buy it at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord of that which costs me nothing."

We are all prone to offer up burnt offerings of that which costs us nothing. Talk is the cheapest thing in the world, and we offer up enormous sacrifices of talk. But how many of us are willing to sacrifice any TIME to the cause of good government? And in a country like this where we all work for a living time is truly money. We often hear it said that we have too many politicians in this country. The trouble is we haven't half enough. If every man in the country were a politician of the honest enlightened type we would have the best government in the world. If this country is to be well-governed we must allow our purely personal affairs to make us forget that we are Canadians, and that a duty rests upon Hon. R. L. Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier, to see that it is well-governed.

The keynote of nationality is sacrifice. No great nation has ever been built up except on the foundation of the sacrifices of its citizens—sacrifices of brain and brawn—of money and blood. Our present prosperity is due in a very large measure to the sacrifices which our fathers, the pioneers of this country, made in the early days. Surely it is not too much to expect that we of this generation shall in our turn make whatever sacrifices are necessary to preserve the heritage which we have by the sweat of our brows. The problem is to be well-governed we must not allow our purely personal affairs to interfere with the public welfare.

The keynotes of nationality is sacrifice. No great nation has ever been built up except on the foundation of the sacrifices of its citizens—sacrifices of brain and brawn—of money and blood. Our present prosperity is due in a very large measure to the sacrifices which our fathers, the pioneers of this country, made in the early days. Surely it is not too much to expect that we of this generation shall in our turn make whatever sacrifices are necessary to preserve the heritage which we have by the sweat of our brows. The problem is to be well-governed we must not allow our purely personal affairs to interfere with the public welfare.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

desire to unduly exercise patience. There are other speakers on this platform whom you would rather hear, and whose words will be more worthy of your attention. I have spoken of Canada and of her problems, because they are subjects very near to my heart, and subjects which may properly be discussed in my gathering of representative Canadian citizenship such as this. We have a wonderful, glorious country, which has a future, of whose glory no man dreams. It is the cradle of peoples; the garden of splendid distances; the garden of Nature's bounty. It is the Land of Promise.

Whether it shall be fulfilled depends on whether God's help will be given. Whether it can be done, depends on the personal efforts of all the people of the earth, throwing them into the melting-pot, and turning out a Canadian citizenship which shall be conspicuous for all that is best in mankind.

They come to us from Russia, weighed down by the burden of centuries of oppression; they come to us from Italy with the shadow of the Black Hand upon them; they come from the slums of London and the meadows of Kent; from the land of the Shamrock and the land of the heather; from the mountains of Bulgaria and the plains of Montana. They come with all their varied and conflicting ideas of personal and political liberty, of the lands from which they came.

The greatest problem which confronts us now is that of ASSIMILATION. The stupendous task is laid upon us of taking all the peoples of the earth, throwing them into the melting-pot, and turning out a Canadian citizenship which shall be conspicuous for all that is best in mankind.

They come to us from Russia, weighed down by the burden of centuries of oppression; they come to us from Italy with the shadow of the Black Hand upon them; they come from the slums of London and the meadows of Kent; from the land of the Shamrock and the land of the heather; from the mountains of Bulgaria and the plains of Montana. They come with all their varied and conflicting ideas of personal and political liberty, of the lands from which they came.

Our task, therefore, as Canadians, is to so order our lives, individually and as a nation, that our welfare—moral, mental, financial, and political—shall be greater than that of any other country in the world. Ladies and Gentlemen, it sounds like a large order, but it is the price we owe for having been so richly endowed, both in the matter of material resources, and in the great and glorious traditions of our fathers and of the lands from which they came. What have we done, and what must we do in the future to carry out that task?

Every thing which conflicts with our institutions and our ideas of right and wrong. Ladies and Gentlemen, there is one way in which that can be done, and that is only:

We must convince them beyond the shadow of a doubt that our ways are better than their ways; that our institutions are superior to those to which they have been accustomed; that our laws and the enforcement of them, are such as to command and justify their respect and obedience. You can never make a man a good Canadian by force or cajolery. You must satisfy his reasoning faculty that it is to his advantage to become a good Canadian, and to see to it that his children are brought up good Canadians.

Now the only method by which we can accomplish this is by being good Canadians ourselves. We must set our house in order. We must see to it that our system of government is the best that can be devised. We must make sure that the legislators who laws stand for the great principle of the square deal, and that they have the courage of their convictions. We must unhesitatingly condemn and rigorously punish malfeasance in office or any other form of political corruption whatsoever. The body politic must be kept clean. And let me tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the greatest menace to good government which we have in Canada today is the apathy and indifference of the electorate. There can be no rotten politics if the individual voter determines that there shall be none. We must sacrifice a little of our time and our talents on the altar of good government. We are all so busy these days trying to make money that we care very little sometimes what our legislators do so long as they alone.

Some of you who still read your bibles may remember the story in II Samuel, Chapter 24, of David and Arannah. David had incurred the displeasure of God by ordering a census of his people for his own glorification. A plague was sent upon the people, and to avert the plague David commanded God to set up an altar and offer up his sacrifices. He approached Arannah and opened negotiations for the purchase of a plot of ground upon which to erect the altar, and cattle for the sacrifice. When the purpose was explained to Arannah he offered to give David the ground and the cattle as a gift. But David said:—"Nay, but I will buy it at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord of that which costs me nothing."

We are all prone to offer up burnt offerings of that which costs us nothing. Talk is the cheapest thing in the world, and we offer up enormous sacrifices of talk. But how many of us are willing to sacrifice any TIME to the cause of good government? And in a country like this where we all work for a living time is truly money. We often hear it said that we have too many politicians in this country. The trouble is we haven't half enough. If every man in the country were a politician of the honest enlightened type we would have the best government in the world. If this country is to be well-governed we must allow our purely personal affairs to interfere with the public welfare.

The keynotes of nationality is sacrifice. No great nation has ever been built up except on the foundation of the sacrifices of its citizens—sacrifices of brain and brawn—of money and blood. Our present prosperity is due in a very large measure to the sacrifices which our fathers, the pioneers of this country, made in the early days. Surely it is not too much to expect that we of this generation shall in our turn make whatever sacrifices are necessary to preserve the heritage which we have by the sweat of our brows. The problem is to be well-governed we must not allow our purely personal affairs to interfere with the public welfare.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

desire to unduly exercise patience. There are other speakers on this platform whom you would rather hear, and whose words will be more worthy of your attention.

No fins, properties valued personally. No visiting for convenience of inspectors. W. L. Young, Markdale, Appraiser for Canada Permanent Loan Company.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 2nd

ELLIOTT

Business College

TORONTO, ONT.

stands to-day without a superior in Canada. Graduates highly successful. Catalogue free.

Seasonable Goods

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Harvest Tools of all kinds at lowest possible price.

Mr. Hawkesworth, agent for Georgina, leaving a clearing sale of house Saturday at 12.30.

The next meeting of the Church parson at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Green and W. of Owen Sound, have contracted for Shellburne, to be held on Aug. 10th.

The party, who Sprouts, chickens, etc., have notified for forth-coming.

It is surprising the letters that are dropped by postmen without their friends to pay double price.

The Methodist Ch.

Quarterly Sanc.

Subject, 5 p.m. Less

of life, Joseph, a

tion is extended.

They have "Peep

in Guelph, follow

ing about at night, to

down. These scrap subjects for Police

Watts can't mind