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Government.

Hot Shot For Minister of Education.

Administration of Justice-Industrial Education-Local Option-Reforestration-Immigration and Colon-

ization, All Dealt With. On the resumption of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Hon. Mr. MacKay, leader of the Opposition, in a brilliant 45-minute speech, gave a concise and masterly review of provincial problems. His speech, in part, was as

"Mr. Speaker,-It is fitting that the the Lieutenant-Governor, which was try but several other countries; but laced in his hands by his constitutional advisers, should contain a reference to the demise of King Edward VII. and to the far-reaching influence for good which he exerted throughout his whole reign. No British subject knows, no British subject will ever know, how great was the influence exercised by our late King, making for the peace of the whole world. His very extended ties of affinity and consanguinity were doubtless used to advantage with all other European monarchs. His was a reign that made for peace, that tended to bring about if not the age itself, at least the spirit of the age, when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares Wandering Yankee and their spears into pruning-hooks; and when the nations of the earth as Mr. Anson A. Gard, the well known shall have learned to submit inter-Litterateur of Ottawa Ont. is called, says mational difficulties rot to the arbitrament of the sword; but to the de-For Zutoo Tablets cision of such tribunals as that of The Hague, which recently has done "Zutoo Tablets stop my headaches so such splendid work and has removed completely that I do not mind having forever as between us and the great nation to the South of us, a large number of irritating and mischiefmaking difficulties. That reminds me, Sir, that we are nearing the celebration of the century mark of peace between this nation and our cousins to the South; a celebration in which I have no doubt this Province and this Dominion will take a fitting and prominent part. Notwithstanding the exasperating recollections of the War of 1812, Canada and the United States have set the world an excellent example of how two nations with a 3,000-mile non-fortressed and ungarrisoned frontier may live at peace as neighbor nations ought to.

Lack of Content and Intent. Coming to that portion of the speech which reviews the past Administration and the expected legislation of the present Government I may be permitted to remark, Sir, that the most noticeable feature of the whole speech is its absolute lack of content and particularly of intent on the part of the Government.

Prison Labor. With reference to the question of prison labor, while there has no doubt been a great deal of laudable suggest to the Honorable, the Provincial Secretary, the idea of considering carefully not only those whose liberty is restrained and who are confined in our public institutions, but also those who were prior to their incarceration dependent upon them and who possibly suffer more through their confinement than the actual prisoners. Some scheme might be devised which would not only encourage thrift and honesty on the part of those confined, but would also serve to alleviate the suffering of those who formerly depended upon them-if a part at least of the earnings of these prisoners could be sent back to their families.

Technical Education. The next paragraph of the speech deals with a very important question, which I regret to say, is touched very gingerly and uncertainlythat of technical and industrial education. The reference to this very important subject is as follows: "The necessity for and the advantages arising out of the adoption of a system of technical and industrial

ation are becoming more obvious

day by day, and you will be asked to

make an appropriation for this pur-This indeed is handling an extremely important subject in a very non-committal manner. One would gather from this vague reference to the subject that the gray dawn of intelligence is at last striking the Government. With reference to this all-important question, contrast this vague, indefinite, ill-defined and non-committal position, Sir, with the

HOW OLD PEOPLE

May Prolong Their Lives.

poor and digestion weak. son in this vicinity that Vinol, our of \$4.66 per pupil; we assisted 438 delicious cod liver and iron tonic normal and model school pupils at (without oil) will prolong life. makes good blood. In this natural does this rate of \$126.00 per pupil. Thus creater an appetite, aids digestion and manner, Vinol retards waste and re- to stage those who are financially places weakness with strength, giving new life to the worn system. If people in this vicinity only real-

derstanding that your money will be ence to jour further edu-returned if it does not help you. Ma. vision whatever for your further edu-at all dealers cation. I say, Sir, that until some Co., Toronto, hood's drug store, Kingston,

dand taken by this side of the House last year. We. Sir, divided the House upon this same question last session. The record appears at p. 246 of the Votes and Proceedings. Our motion was as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the province and the municipalities should unite in (a) the establishment of technical schools in the towns and cities in Contario-to supplement the practical training of the workshop. (b) An arrangement as to the basis of support for such schools as between the province, the municipality and the interested manufacturers. (c) The establishment in the larger industrial centres of technical high schools. (d) That the powers of the municipalities should be enlarged so as to enable them to aid in the support of such work."

scheme, and, had the Government accepted it and appointed a commission to make the necessary inquiry and obtain the necessary information, something practical might be the result in the immediate future. I cannot help thinking, Sir, that if this Government had accepted this suggestion and had sent a commission out to ascertain all facts pertaining to the technical and industrial conditions of this province, the information thus obtained would have fitted in with and would have been supplemental to any information that the report of the Dominion Government commission may contain. The latter commission does well in ascertaining industrial and labor conditions here opening sentences of the speech of and elsewhere not only in this counwe. Sir, priding ourselves on being the banner province of the Dominion, might well have acted upon our own initiative, and as a result of concurrent work ascertained more minutely the requirements of this particular province. Then, Sir, we could have availed ourselves of the work of the Dominion commission and at the same time-have had the question from an internal standpoint dealt more exhaustively with by our own commission. As an incidental advantage, the educational effect of a properly selected commission moving from town to town and city to city throughout the province would have been distinctly felt and would have done very much towards crystallizing the views of municipal officers, boards of trade, boards of education, and employers of labor on this extremely important question.

> Contrast With Germany. There is a marked difference between our educational system and that of other countries which have given the question of industrial education, serious consideraton. Perhaps in this province, considering we are a young country, the school of culture has too much predominated. The marked distinction between our school system and that of Germany, for example, is, that our continuation classes are still entirely scholastic, whereas Germany says to her

> "I will give you an education sufficient for ordinary life up to the end of your common school course. After that you must begin to think of this as a practical world, and I, the state, will assist you in a practical way, so that you may earn an bonest living." The result is that continuation classes in Germany become continuation industrial schools. Of these there are some 2,200, attended by 350,000 pupils. After a two-year's course in these industrial schools the young man specializes and attends higher technical schools and insti-

We believe it is the duty of the state to give to the child of the state such education as may hereafter make him the best citizen of the state. It becomes a very grave and work done in the way of employing prisoners, yet, Sir, I would like to province might not, whether this province ought not, to give such practical assistance as will enable the youth of the province the better and easier to make a livelihood. My contention is, Sir, that we ought to establish in every industrial centre an "evening industrial school" to supelement the work of the workshop. These schools ought to be of such a general character as to reach out to all the lads in the workshops, and ought not to be confined to those who are fortunate enough to reach a high school or collegiate institute status. It is a matter of extreme regret that this Government has not taken more active steps, that it has not put itself in a position to take more active steps than it has done, and that the speech from the throne merely says: "That the necessity is becomin more obvious day by day for a sys-tem of technical and industrial edu-

Provincial Aid for Schools. Last year, Sir, I produced figures to show what the province is doing by way of aiding in the education of certain classes of people. I then made clear the fact that the provincial grants to public and separate schools amount annually to \$1.38 for each pupil attending the same; the grants to high schools and collegiate institutes to \$4.66 per pupil; the grants to normal and model schools amount to \$112.43 per pupil; the grants to Toronto University \$126.36 per pupil. It is difficult to figure exactly what the average grant to agricultural colleges per pupil given; but, Sir, when we come to very deserving class, the industrial school class, a far different story is told. This province practically says to the lad from thirteen to seventeen years of age who is perforce driven from school to earn a livelihood in the workshop that it has no concern At an advanced age waste is more for him, that it has neither moral nor rapid than repair. The organs are financial obligation with reference to more slowly and less effectually than him. Sir, last year we assisted 4,500 in youth. The circulation is poor-the odd public and separate school pupil blood thin and watery-the appetite at the rate of \$1.38 per pupil; we assisted 3,100 odd high school and We want to say to every aged per- collegiate institute, pupils at the rate It the rate of \$112.43 per capita, and we assisted 3,960 university student able to attend our schools and coleges thus to attain a liberal education; but when it comes to the lad ized how Vinol invigorates old people whom chill penury at an early age we would not be able to supply the drives to the workshop, the province demand. says to him, we are under no moral.

Try a bottle of Vinol with the un- or financial responsibility with referderstanding that your money will be ence to you and we will make no pro-

different scheme is properly worked out that will have due regard to the moral and financial responsibility of this province with reference to the industrial classes the educational system of this province will be but ill-balanced and the state will not be doing what it should do for the large number of young men and young women we find in all our industrial The Hydro-Electric Problem.

Sir, I confess frankly that I have not as much confidence in the successful working out of this scheme as has, apparently, the framer of the speech from the throne. There has been already so much misconduct and mismanagement on the part of the commission as not to justify the lighest hopes with reference to the future. Last year we criticized at ength the inequitable and unfair way in which the commission obtained their easements. We have also peretofore dealt with the absolutely tyrannical legislation whereby the votes taken in fourteen municipalities one question were made to do for an entirely different cheme. It will be recalled that byaws were submitted in some fifteen municipalities in Western Ontario; the question then submitted to the ratepayer was, whether he was willing to pay a certain fixed figure for power delivered by the commission at the gate of his town or city. The ratepayer in that case was not called upon to make any inquiry as to the original cost, or as to the cost of transmission, but had only to decide the very simple question whether power delivered at the door of his municipality at a certain price was cheap power or not. That called for no investigation whatever upon the part of the ratepayers, and these byaws were carried in some fifteen municipalities. Then, the Government entirely changed its scheme and instead of delivering, at a certain figure, power at the gates of the municipalities in question, it offered to sell power to the municipalities at Niagara at a certain price and to compel the municipalities to stand the cost of building and maintaining transmission lines, etc., let that cost be what it might. This was an entirely different scheme. Our view then was that when the Government and the commission entirely changed its scheme, the new scheme should have been submitted to the municipalities and the ratepayers given the opportunity of saying whether they voted yea or nay on this new scheme. This the Government absolutely refused them, and the vote that was

present scheme should have been submitted to the people of the municipalities for their, approval or disap-There is another phase of this question deserving serious consideration, as the matter is being at present worked out, the credit of the whole province is pledged for the benefit of a few municipalities in order that cheap power may be obtained for these municipalities. The absolute unfairness of this plan is better seen if we take specific illustrations of how it works out. For example, Bracebridge the other day held a banquet as a result of the successful opening of their power scheme. What did Bracebridge require to do? Bracebridge was required to submit its scheme to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, a creature of the Government, and when their scheme had been approved of by the Municioal Board. Bracebridge was obliged to sell its own debentures. They sold at 98 1-2, bearing, I think, 4 1-2 per cent. interest. Now, contrast this method of procedure towards obtaining cheap power as, let us say, between Bracebridge and Welland. The province as a whole, Bracebridge included, is compelled to furnish cheap money and cheap power for Welland, but in turn the province as a whole, including Welland, does not endorse Bracebridge, and does not assist Bracebridge in obtaining cheap power. The result is that Bracebridge loses \$1.50 per hundred on the sale of its debentures and pays 41-2 per cent, interest, whereas Welland oses nothing on the sale, and gets its money at about 31-2 per cent. There can be but one result of this

given for one proposition was taken as a test for an entirely different one,

and legislation was passed as though

they had voted and favored the

present scheme. Our contention then

was, and now is, that the people

should have been trusted and the

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its healthful condition, appetite im-

proves, pains and aches disappear as well as irritability and depression. You cannot imagine a more satisfactory treatment for biliousness, con-stipation, backache and kishey dis- dealing with rural school education,

whole scheme if successful; namely, that it will induce intending manufacturers to locate in the Niagara. Peninsula rather than in the different towns and cities throughout the province. Nay, Sir, it may go so far as to take away factories already existing in other towns and change them to near the Falls. I leave it with the Government to say whether as representing the whole province they think such a scheme is fair and equitable to the whole province. And this raises the further question whether a uniform flat rate would not be more equitable even within

the electric zone. Reforestration. I regret that I do not find any reference whatever to a very important subject, perhaps one of the largest question which the Honorable, the Minister of Lands and Forests has to deal with, namely, that of reforestration. I think. Sir, the Govpower and the necessity of the conservation of our forests has been put so plainly, and so often, before the Government from this side of the House that the public might now expect a well-defined plan of forest conserva-

tion and of reforestration. Peopling the Northland. The honorable member for South Norfolk spoke of the population of Ontario. In that connection, Sir, I desire to raise the question whether we are doing as a province all that might be done to obtain desirable immigrants; whether the province is at all doing its duty towards peopling our Northland? Sir, we know what the result of a vigorous Dominion immigration policy has done for the West, and I think this Government might well take a leaf out of their book and show more initiative, zeal and energy as to the important question of obtaining settlers for the fertile agricultural lands of North Ontario. Sir, this Government in that respect ought to awaken out of its sleep, and ought at once to institute an active propaganda in favor of peopling our own Hinterland. We know something, Sir, of the rapid progress of the West, Calgary, for example, last year boasted a population of 30,000 or 35,000. This year she claims 51,000. Similarly Edmonton's population last year was about 20,-000, now it is claimed that it is 30,-000. The population of the agricul-

tural lands of that province is increasing in about the same proportion. This Government claims that we have as fertile lands in Northern Ontatio as will be found in the West, why then, is not something practical and tangible being done towards securing population.

That Three-Fifths Clause.

I was rather amused with the ideas

expressed by the honorable member for South Norfolk with reference to local option. He expressed the idea that a grand work had been accomplished for temperance within a certain time past, because of the fact that 242 municipalities had in that time adopted local option, that 596 hotel licenses had been cut off, and 16 shop licenses removed. This under the present law he said was a "splendid result." I would like to ask the honorable gentleman whether he is not falling into the logical fallacy of proving either too little or too much? If it was a splendid thing under the three-fifths clause to have cut off 596 licenses, would it not have been a much more splendid thing to have cut off seven or eight hundred under a majority vote? What says the honorable gentleman? He sits silent. while the ridiculousness and the absurdity of his argument is apparent even to himself. He pledges himself to stand where he has always stood, we. Sir, on this side of the House have ever stood on safer ground. We have maintained that so long as the vote taken in any particular municipality has no bearing as to results of \$1.00 outside of that municipality that it should be treated as an ordinary municipal vote, and that a majority | you by exshould rule. Examine the present Act, and see what anomalous and ridi- press the culous results it leeds to: In a certain following town you have two voters. John Smith and John Brown. John Smith POPULAR is a local optionist, John Brown is an anti-local optionist. Prior to the submission for the first time of the local option measure, according to the present law John Brown's vote was worth one-and-a-half times John Smith's. The moment, however, local option is carried, notwithstand-

ing that these same two men are living and voting in the same town under similar conditions the situation is reversed, and John Smith's vote become worth one-and-a-half of John Brown's. A law that produces such results would do credit to a sleightof-hand man, or a Japanese juggler, but it is not at all creditable to a British Legislature. The only sound position to take, Mr. Speaker, is the one vote, and every vote of equal We have, Sir, divided the House for five successive session; upon this question, and we will continue to di-

vide it until the true principle of legislation is recognized and adopted I, Sir, have taken that position, and intend to continue taking that position regardless of who is hit. He would be a mean local optionist who would ask to have the dice loaded in his favor, and he would be just as mean a friend of the trade who would make such a request. I repeat, Sir, that the dice should not be loaded for or against either party. If a muniy cipality desires to adopt local option, the voice of the majority should rule. If, after having had an experience of local option, that municipality desires to return-to the license system in preference to local option, again the majority should rule. The people who live under a law for three years, day, in, and day out, know more about its workings than any Government ment Liberal or Conservative. Trust the people, and allow the peop to dear with the matter fairly. Education.

In dealing with the Government's attitude with reference to industrial education I pointed out that this Government-has practically done nothin along that line. Perhaps, Sir, it is well for industrial education that they should never take the subject up. If no more intelligent direction is given to the movement by the Education ease than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver I repeat, it may be a blessing if this Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, Government never touches the questat all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & tion at all. Of all the mismanagement (Conunued on Page 13.)

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