

\$10 "LONELY" SALE

SKIM WHILE THE CREAM IS THICKEST

Pushes out \$12 to \$20 suits and overcoats, before they outstay their welcome.

Empties wardrobes where there is bachelorship or "singlo blessedness".

Restores order after the busiest season, we've seen. Keeps the wheels of business

buzzing during January. Makes \$10 go further in procuring Winter comfort than it ever did.

"Lonelies" are taken back, just the same as branded goods, if you see any fault.

Semi-ready Wardrobe

J. H. BROWNLEE, Manager, 146 DUNDAS STREET.

PROGRESSIVE PROGRAMME

Presented in Premier Ross' Budget Speech.

How Ontario's Revenue of Over \$113.000.000 Has Been Expended.

In Development of the Country's Resources, Improving Transportation, Caring for the Suffering, Building Railways, Refunds and Subsidies for the Benefit of the People.

Premier Ross' third budget speech, which was delivered on Wednesday, was comparatively brief, but it contained a succinct survey of the progress of the province during the three decades of Liberal administration, a glance at the direction in which the revenues, amounting to \$113,000,-000, had been expended, and how, after country, no doubt, the Canadian Pasuch a successful administration, the government stood before the people tion applause). with a more progressive programme than ever. The financial administration had been most careful, and on the charge of waste of Ontario's patrimony, Mr. Ross pointed out that more than the \$27,000,000 collected from woods and forests had been expended on capital account, while many more millions had been returned directly to the people in refunds and subsidies.

In the course of his address, the prémier showed that our mining development almost warranted the appointment of a minister for the mines department alone. He announced the completion of an arrangement with the Canadian Northern Railway for the transportation of settlers at one cent per mile, and of their effects at half the regular rates. He referred to the government's programme of building the Temiskaming Railway, of erecting the new science building, and to the progress made in road improvement, and in the establishment of a beet sugar industry.

The Speech.

Hon. Mr. Ross, on rising to move the house into committee of supply, was received with loud cheers from his

"For the third time in my experience as treasurer," he began, "I am

Want This Lamp? Ask your druggist to show

it to you. This is the way you use Vapo-Cresolene:
You put some Cresolene in
the vaporizer, light the
lamp beneath, and breathein the vapor. It is the most healing, most soothing and most penetrating vapor that is known. Not a single disease germ can live in it. For whooping-cough and croup it is a positive and quick cure, while for all throat and bronchial troubles it is

the best remedy you can use.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere.
A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing the containing of the containing the conta

called upon to make a statement of the finances of the province, to show how the government has disposed of the moneys placed at our disposal last session, and how we propose to find money to carry on the business of the province for the current year, and also to submit a statement of the amount of money which in our opinion is ne-cessary for the public service. It has been, within the last half-century at all events, the policy of the govern-ments of all countries to aid in the development of the natural resources of the countries which they respectively represent, to foster the industries which occupy the attention of their citizens, and generally to promote trade and commerce, and by that means add to the wealth and power of the nations. For many, many years, the policy adopted by Great Britain to this end was an open-door policy; in fact, it is the policy of Great Britain at the present moment to a great extent. That is the policy, to let British commerce take care of itself, excepting in so far as it may be necessary to protect it by her navy; to allow her industries to flourish according to the principle of demand and supply.'

It was on this continent largely, Mr. Ross went on to say, that the idea of fostering trade by a direct interventions of the government grew up, and perhaps it was on this continent that it had as strong a hold as it had anywhere in the world. The protectionist example of the United States had been followed by Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and latterly the commonwealth of Australia. The purpose was in every case to develop the natural resources of the country. Part of the plan was to aid railways, and in this cific Railway would never have been built had it not been aided. (Opposi-

FOSTERING TRADE.

As in other countries, we in Canada and in Ontario had given bounties for the development of certain industries, notably on recent occasions, the iron and steel and the sugar beet industries. The object of his argument, he said, was to show that in modern times the government had something more to do than merely discharge administrative functions. They had to foster manufacturing and commerce, and, if possible, devise ways and means by which the material wealth of the people might be promoted.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

The premier then asked the house to briefly consider the position in which the Liberal Government found themconsider the position in which selves on taking office in 1871. In that year the revenue of Ontario was \$2,-659,746—a small amount to begin house keeping with. Leaving out the abnormal income from crown lands in that year (1871) there remained scarcely two quarter millions to set out upon the task of so directing public energies as to push Ontario to the front. If they had not secured proper sources of in-crease the result would have been stagnation instead of progress. It was evident that an increase from crown lands could not be expected, it being a cardinal principle, to be followed as closely as circumstances allowed, that the land should go to the settler, if not actually free, then at the lowest possible figure consistent with due regard to public interests.

LIQUOR LICENSE REVENUE. The next source of revenue was the liquor licenses, the amount derived therefrom in 1871 being \$58,558. This

was admitted the world over to be legimate subject for the attack of the finance minister, and in England nearly 40 per cent of the entire revenue was derived from the liquor trade. The fees on licenses were increased from year to year, until in 1901 they yielded \$376,372, including \$60,891 from breweries and distilleries. He had heard no complaints regarding this tax, although he had heard it said that taking control of the trade in 1876 the government had robbed the municipalities of a very fruitful source of in-

He had examined into the question, and found that since 1876 the revenue from liquor licenses totaled \$11,517,021, of which the municipalities had got \$6,166,848 and the government \$5,440,172. The municipalities in this regard were thus in a better condition than before, and the law provided that municipal-ities not satisfied with their revenue from licenses might increase the fees to a very considerable extent. Since 1871 the revenue from this source paid

about one-third of the cost of public institutions maintenance, one-third the cost of education, and a little more than one-half of the cost of adminis-Catarrah of the Stomach REVENUE FROM WOODS AND FORESTS.

For instance, the province had expended on public buildings and works since 1867 \$11,249,778, and in subsidizing rail-

ways \$8,304,901, on colonization and mining roads \$3,528,339, on surveys \$3,591,352, and on rivers, lakes and bridges \$1,160,620. There had thus been

expended on those various items on

capital account \$27,834,991, while they had received from woods and forests

\$27,726,965, or \$114,025 less than they had spent on capital account. (Min-

That was a complete answer to the

objection that they were wasting the capital of the province in using the

receipts from woods and forests as they had been used. The wealth of

the forest had been simply transmuted

into public utilities, buildings, lockups, bridges, hospitals, etc., in which form they contributed to the happiness of

TIMBER SALES. In 1887 the dues on lumber were in-

creased from 75 cents to \$1 per thousand, which had increased the rev-

enue by \$2,318,229. Subsequent increases added \$2,932,133 to the rev-

The receipts from bonuses from the

various sales showed that during John

Sandfield Macdonald's administration

635 square miles were sold, averaging

\$260 a square mile. During the 30 years of Liberal administration 5,152

square miles had been sold, averaging

miles were sold at an average of \$1,835 per square mile. The total re-

In the Province of Quebec, between

SAWLOG MANUFACTURE.

tario resulted very satisfactorily. (Op-

His honorable friend (Mr. Whitney)

claimed much credit as the introducer

of that measure, but the facts were

not sure which, but there was a much

earlier statement on the subject by a

Liberal member of the house, namely,

Mr. William Christie, now inspector

of asylums, who, as far back as 1868,

had moved the appointment of a se-

lect committee to consider the advis-

ability of asking the Dominion Gov-

ernment to impose a duty on sawlogs,

Without waiting to argue the pater-

mills had been erected on the east

shore of the Georgian Bay and in the

In all there had been an investment

employment in the United States, and

cutting 359,750,000 feet board measure

A reserve had also been set apart in

various sections amounting to some-

thing over 2,500,000 acres of forest land.

THE CASUAL REVENUE.

\$23,567, and last year the income un-

der this head amounted to \$180,812.

TAX ON WEALTH.

man who had complained against

them? Ninety per cent of that am-

ount came from wealth which passed

to alien hands, and only 10 per cent

from wealth going to blood relatives.

If Col. Matheson's motion in 1896 had

carried it would have cut down those

duties by nearly one-half. The policy

of the Liberal party was by sound and

legitimate methods to add to the rev-

enue of the country, so that the coun-

try may be developed. They derived

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

freut Sood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR BILIOUSKESS.

FOR TORPIO LIVER.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

FOR SALLOW SKIA.

FOR THE COMPLEX!ON

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE.

Price Purely Vegetable. Assembly see

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Very small and as easy

to take as sagan.

of the house as to this question.

position cries of "hear, hear.")

isterial applause.)

the people.

been \$6,823,127.

of \$62 per square mile.

The revenue from woods and forests in 1871 was \$215,973. That had steadily A Pleasant, Simple. But Safe and increased, until last year it amounted Effectual Cure for It.

to \$1,479,847. There was no precedent at all for treating revenue from woods Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to in-curable. The usual symptoms are a and forests as capital. In disposing of their timber land they were not wasting their capital, as had been alfull or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or leged; they were merely transferring one form of capital to another form. watery risings, a formation of gases,



causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling. There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen, it would show a slimy, inflamed con-

\$1,324, while on Sept. 17 last 399 square dition. The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treat-ment which causes the food to be readalized from bonuses since 1871 had ily and thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the 1873 and 1890, 6,235 square miles of delicate mucous surfaces of the stomtimber land had been sold at an average ach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is se-cured, the catarrhal condition will The policy of compelling the manufacture of logs in the Province of Onhave disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. tablets can now be found at all drug against him. The earliest suggestion stores and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety on Mr. Whitney's part as to such a measure was in his Victoria Hall speech, and Sir William Meredith had and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow suggested it in 1888 or 1889, he was

Mrs. N. J. Booher, Chicago, Ill., "Catarrh is a local condition writes: resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities pre-scribed for me for three years for catarrh of the stomach, without cure. shingle bolts and staves manufactured in the province and exported from the but today I am the happiest of men Dominion. That was the earliest record after using only one box of Stuart's Muskoka and Parry Sound, 1,791 in Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find ap-Nipissing and 7,018 in Algoma, a total tention of the house to the results of the government's measure of 1890. New and sound rest from their use.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy northern country at a cost of \$849,000, for any form of indigestion, catarrah employing 1,218 men and cutting anof the stomach biliousness, sour stomnually 212,250,000 feet board measure. ach, heartburn and bloating after Old mills had to be refitted at a cost of \$181,500, employing 1,105 hands and having an annual cut of 1,475,000 feet.

a revenue in part from men and corporations that had accumulated great of \$1,030,900 on saw-milling properties, employing 2,323 hands, formerly finding wealth through the labor of hundreds of others, and for whose taxation there was the strongest possible defense. In 1899 they had passed the supplementary revenue act, and since then they had collected under it \$684,-341. Under this our railways, our fire insurance companies, our banks, our loan companies, were taxed. Honor-Continuing, he said that in 1871 the able gentlemen could not point to a casual revenue of the province totaled single industry taxed under that act which could not bear that tax, and bear a great deal more. No person suffered in the remotest degree. Law stamps since confederation had Foy's motion for a six months' hoist vielded \$2,378,492; charter fees, a source of this act had drawn the position of which had not existed at all then, the two parties clearly. The other party said, "There is no public neces-\$428,115. The increase of revenue from the adjustment of charter fees since sity for these charges upon the revenue. We have money enough." This 1871 had yielded \$359,640. Fees, on private bills, from insurance companies, country wanted no government anietc., game licenses, etc., yielded a total mated by such a spirit, and while the whole world was moving faster today than ever before, should it be said that the Province of Ontario was too From succession duties they had defeeble-minded and faint-hearted to aprived since 1892 \$1,839,602, and last year ply itself resolutely to the task of keeping this province to the front? collected \$366,581, and where was the

> INSURANCE RATES NOT AF-FECTED.

(Ministerial applause.)

The argument had been advanced that because of this ta xthe insurance rate would go up. The inspector of insurance, after a careful investiga-tion, had found that the tax on a thousand dollars insurance was eight mills. Would honorable gentlemen say that the Canada Life, for instance, or any other respectable insurance company, would add that eight mills to the dues of the policy holder? The companies got charters and legislation, the whole machinery of justice and all that the government controlled sometimes invoked to protect their interests, and for that they had a right to contribute a reasonable proportion.

PROOF OF A SURPLUS. Besides these sums they had received from which it was drawn, no capital invested in any way? This statement, he thought, disposed of that argument

Having put themselves in a comfortable position so far as revenue went, he would ask the house to consider if the revenue had been wisely applied. In 1871 there were only two or three railways in Ontario, of very limited extent—about 1,300 miles in all. Now there were 6,812 miles of railway in the province. Of these they had aided 2,219 miles. New Ontario, in 1881, had only 12 miles of railway, against 1,804 today, of which the gov-ernment had aided 607. They had given total aid to railways of \$10,058,942; and the municipalities had aided rail-ways to the extent of \$12,296,164. The enterprise of the government had stimulated local enterprise. They had built colonization and mining roads, of which 5,559 miles had been built since 1871, the expenditure totalling \$3,-

THE WEATHER TODAY-Fair; not much change in temperature. Frieze Cloth, Gurl Cloth, Broadcloth Capes.

Glearing Sale oof Splendid Lot

\$4 ones, now \$2 25; \$6 ones, now \$3 75; \$12 ones, now \$6; \$10 50 ones, now \$6 75; \$12 50 ones, now \$8 50; \$25 ones, now \$10 95.

THAT'S the news in a nutshell, but we'll tell you more—we'll consider it not a waste of space to describe them, for they are worthy garments. This lot comprises Capes particularly suitable for elderly ladies. We are offering them at these very low figures to clear them out in a hurry. You should hurry up if you've any inclination to buy.

	664—Four only of Black Frieze Cloth; 36 inches long; large storm collar; finished with silk stitching. Our regular price was \$4 for this snug garment. Reduced now to	
	. 225—Two only of Black Beaver Cloth; 31 inches long; braid trimming in pattern; good twill lining; large collar. Our regular price was low at \$6. Reduced now to	1
	. 353—One only of Fine Black Broadcloth; trimmed with corded stitching; good twill lining; large flare collar. Our regular price for this Cape was \$12. Will sell this last one at only	
. 27	. 354—One only of Black Beaver; gloria silk lining; large flare collar; edged with feather trimming; skirt and front of cape tastily trimmed with braid applique. Regular price \$10 50. This one to go at.6 75	
	231—Two only; lined; braid applique and cord trimming; 34 inches long. Regular price \$12 50. Will sell these two at each	12 "
Als	so one only that was \$25 will go with the rest at less than half	
On	te only Silk-Lined Flounce Cape; handsomely trimmed; was good value at \$22. Still good value at \$22. Have marked this one at	

\$13 50 and \$18 Fur-Lined Capes Now at \$11 75 and \$13 50

If you have been waiting for this chance-it is here. Didn't contemplate making any reduction on these Capes, but our desire not to put away a thing if we can help it has brought to you this great opportunity. Four only with gray and white squirrel lining; large storm collars; fronts and collars edged with black Thibet fur, also interlined; one with navy broadcloth covering, one with red broadcloth covering, one with blue and black matalassie covering, and the fourth with helio and Four only with rich black matalassie covering; gray and white squirrel lining; large storm collar; collar and fronts edged with black Thibet fur. Have sold readily at \$18. These four will go at each 13 50

Balance of Stylish Coats to Go at Clearing Prices.

One only Good Fawn Beaver; well lined; was \$10 75. Reduced to only \$7 50 One only Good Fawn Beaver; small cape; lined; double breasted; semi-fitting; was \$12 50. Reduced to 7 50 Two only of Fawn Covert Cloth; velvet collars; 36 inches long; were \$6 50. Reduced to 395

Another Lot of Those Wonderful Climax Corsets at 50c.

They have just come in, and as we say are wonderful value, made of good American jean; strong spring filling; single strips; lace and ribbon trim top and bottom. The best corset ever sold in London for 50c

INGRAM. 149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

nity of the measure he would call attention of the house to the results of tricts. They could fairly congratulate themselves upon this progress. Nothing made a nation stronger than the increase of its own population, who would do more to develop the wealth of the country than any people they could bring from foreign lands, at least until they were thoroughly na-

tionalized. Mr. Ross referred at some length to the growth of Northern Ontario, where villages of 30 years ago were now large towns, such as Gravenhurst, Brace bridge, Huntsville, Parry Sound, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie with a population of 7,169, Port Arthur, Fort William and Rat Portage. In a short time these districts would rival the older Ontario in enterprise and wealth.

CARING FOR THE SUFFERING. By their forethought and wise husbanding of our recources the govern-ment had been able to care for the suffering in our population. In 1871 we had two asylums; now we had eight, on which we had spent \$4,407,-546. There were three penal institu-tions, on which \$1,307,880 were spent; six educational institutions, on which we had spent \$1,399,592; five agricultural institutions, costing \$591,565; we had spent \$417,618 on the public buildings in connection with the administration of justice, on the new parlia-ment buildings \$1,502,682, and on the old parliament buildings \$269,146; on national parks \$89,993, so that on these items alone there had been expended \$9,986,026. If there was one duty which lay nearer to government than another it was to care for suffering humanity.

A GREAT SHOWING. Since confederation the government had spent nearly half the revenue of the province on administration of jusmaintenance of asylums and hospitals, and education. On administration of justice there had been paid \$10,-796,784; on asylums, \$19,426,273; on hospitals, \$3,692,361, and on education, \$19,640,246, a total of \$53,555,666; of that the Sandfield Macdonald Government had spent \$2,781,845, and the Liberal Government \$50,773,821.

In order to maintain civil government in a high degree of efficiency \$6,515,968 had been expended; for legislation, \$4,332,722; for elections, \$725, 418; on the northern boundary dispute, [Continued on page 7.]

naturally would be through

Consumption

SHILOH cures Consump-

tion. Bronchitis, Asthma,

and all Lung Troubles.

Cures Coughs and Colds

in a day. 25 cents.

Guaranteed.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto

Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

Shiloh's

Cure

EDDY'S TOILET PAPER

In ROLLS or in SHEETS as desired, is SUPER-IOR in STRENGTH and FINISH to any other make on the market.

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

Use Eddy's Parlor Matches.



Two essentials of good baking

Those who are wise insist on these two qualities in all baking ingredients.

PURITY; for healthfulness depends

QUALITY; for its goodness depends

Ask your grocer for

EMPIRE SODA Best for Baking

and you are certain of absolute purity and unvarying excellent quality. 5c. a packet.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Kidneys. Dr. Albert Wesley Kahle, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 190 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., will furnish information free regarding his treatment of Bright's Disease, Cystitis and Diabetes, upon application either in person or writing to the above

Many Trains Carry Many People. The many trains running between Buffalo and New York by the New York Central are found necessary to handle comfortably the large number of people who daily use this perfect line. This line has more trains to New York than all the others put together. It must surely be the popular way. Fare same as others.

\$10 -- Washington Excursions -- \$10 Via Philadelphia and Baltimore. Four grand excursions to Washington, via LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL-ROAD. Tickets only TEN DOLLARS from Suspension Bridge to Washington and return. Dates of the excursions—

Feb. 6, March 6 and 28, and May 28. Tickets good ten days. Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia on the return trip. For tickets, Pullmans and further particulars, apply to station ticket officer, Suspension Bridge, or to Robert S.
Lewis, passenger agent, 33 Yonge street, Toronto. 88bu

Feather and down pillows and cushlons from 50 cents each; the cheapest place in London. We manufacture our own mattresses and feather pillows at our own factory. Iron and brass steads; children's cots, at Hunt & Sons, bed and mattress cleaning factory, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone, 997.

Chinamen are the merchant seamen of the future, says a consular report from Shanghai. Over 1,500 British vessels entered the port last year manned by Chinese crews.

by Chinese crews.

TESTED BY TIME.—In his justly-celebrated pills Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alterative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

Ostrich farming is to be tried on the Ostrich farming is to be tried on the Riviera if the birds can be acclimatised. An experimental farm will be

already arrived at Nice. WHY will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

started with 20 ostriches, which have

SEGURITY interest on investments since confederation of \$3,814,588. Yet now and again they were told that there was If You Could Look Cenuine no surplus. How could it be that they had nearly \$4,000,000 of interest to their into the future and see the credit from time to time and still have Carter's condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that nothing to which it applied, no corpus

for all time to come.

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOP-MENT.

In 1871 there were 6,919 persons in

GROWTH OF NORTHERN ON-TARIO.