

## HARCOURT ON THE CRAFTS.

Speech on Industrial Education in the Legislature.

Mr. C. N. Smith on the Problems in Northern Ontario.

The Horse the Minister of Agriculture Bought.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—In an hour's speech, full of lucid and practical suggestions along the lines of industrial or vocational education, Hon. Richard Harcourt held the closest attention of the Legislature yesterday afternoon. The former Minister of Education was the Liberal speaker to lead in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt said he purposed to make a suggestive and not a critical speech, limiting his observations to educational matters referred to in the speech from the throne. There were many ways, he continued, in which the Legislature might vote money for educational purposes, and no one had ever heard him carp at educational expenditure. The time had come for imparting technical education, since there was not much in Ontario. He pleaded for industrial or vocational education which brought the schools into closer touch with the masses of the wage-earners. His plea, he continued, was for the mono-technic schools, helping all wage-earners engaged in a particular trade.

The speaker then turned attention to what had been done for professional education, saying that it had been generously dealt with. He way to the professions was a primrose pathway, he said, while there was no educational byway to the trades. He had nothing to say of manual training schools excepting that which was good yet the manual training schools had not been equipped with better intelligence recruits for the hundred and one trades upon which industrial life depended. The trade colleges would give sympathy and even direction and guidance towards schools which he was suggesting. Continuing, he said the establishment of trade schools in many centres of Ontario would be productive of great good. In Massachusetts he pointed out that the school term was 74 to 78 weeks compared with the remainder of the States. It was no coincidence, he added, that the industrial progress of that State was so marked. The people of Massachusetts had an earning power of \$88.75 per capita more than the average of the other States. Many States were also giving serious consideration to these problems of trade schools. Even the Union could not meet the competition of Switzerland in certain lines of industry and the success of the latter country was due to a large measure to the industrial schools. The school life of Switzerland was related to every trade in that country.

In the report of the Minister of Education in 1906 it was stated that in the rural schools in the first reader there were 96,000 scholars, in the second reader half that number, and in the fifth reader only one-tenth that number. This, he argued, was a fact for serious consideration. It meant that the boys and girls left school at ten and eleven years of age, and drifted from one position to another. The Industrial School took the child just at that age and kept him under the care of the State, learning a trade. He asked the Province to do the same thing, instead of leaving these children "rudderless on life's ocean" to bring indifferent cargoes home. If the professional men were unskilled, they could turn to nothing else at present, and, therefore, he asked that every boy be given a chance with an Industrial School.

A German delegation which had visited the United States at the time of the St. Louis Exposition had reported that Germany had nothing to fear from the United States in industrial competition. The reason given was that there was in the United States an entire absence of systematic instruction in craftsmanship. Even the Federal authorities should concern themselves with technical education, added Mr. Harcourt, but that there might be no useless overlapping a Government grant might be made to the different provinces for the purpose. He hoped the Federal Government would see its way clear to carry out such a plan, and he ventured to say that the domestic exports would increase five fold in a single year. While he was Minister of Education he had tried to begin along these lines, and he hoped the present Minister would follow on.

**About Provincial Rights.**  
Mr. T. W. McGarry (South Renfrew) first drew attention to the change in the attitude of the preceding speaker, who had in the course of the hour not attacked the Government but had offered suggestions. He reminded the hon. gentleman that it was but three years since the Government had been in power, and the Premier had promised that every child should have a good education from a good teacher. This was an agricultural country, Mr. McGarry said, and not a manufacturing country. At the present time a lecturer was going throughout the province endeavoring to get the schools to adopt domestic science and manual training. Mr. McGarry then launched into the question of provincial rights. The Federal authorities were even trying to exact legislation which might practically take from the Province the right to incorporate certain kinds of companies, which might cost Ontario two or three hundred thousand dollars per year. He wanted to ask if the Opposition were prepared to stand by their friends at Ottawa or fight the question out to the bitter end. Mr. McGarry made a brief reference to law reform.

**Stealing Policies.**  
Mr. C. N. Smith (South St. Marie) stated that the Government might steal policies, such as the measure regarding the settlement of minerals upon settlers, but still there would be plenty material left for the Opposition. After asking when the Conservative party had claimed to be the leaders for provincial rights, he mentioned that a preceding Liberal Administration had saved to this Province many thousands of square miles of territory in the fight for provincial rights. Stealing policies was bad enough, he said, but stealing territory was worse. The people of the north were dissatisfied.

he added, as the Minister of Lands and Mines well knew. There had been received \$1,085,000 for Cobalt Lake, and \$480,000 subscribed from the Dominion Government, and with the mention of half a million surplus he thought, the Government had fallen far short.

During the last few weeks his judgment of the Minister of Agriculture had been shaken. The latter, he continued, had purchased a horse for the Guelph Agricultural College, and had bid as high as \$1,500 for it. After the horse had been taken to Guelph it was found to be blind in both eyes. If the Minister was not a better judge of immigrants than horses, Mr. Smith did not care to prophesy much for the success of the old country mission. (Laughter.) "Then why was there still a caution against the title of Cobalt Lake in the registry office at North Bay?" he asked. What was there in the story of \$135,000 having been offered to Mr. Drummy for a share in that company?

Mr. Whitney interrupted to ask if Mr. Smith would make a charge, but the latter replied that Mr. Whitney would have trouble enough without looking for it.

Then Mr. Smith proceeded to tell the story of John Tansey, an ex-soldier, and who served the Province for many years in New Ontario as a constable. He had taken care, and efforts to obtain a gratuity had resulted in a Provincial grant of \$100. This money had been sent to John Muncaster, jun., President of the Conservative Association at Blind River. When John Tansey was dying, and poor Muncaster, said Mr. Smith, wrote a letter informing him (Tansey) of the grant, but also reminding him of a debt of \$89.74, and asking if he would send the balance to retain it. Mr. Smith read Muncaster's letter in the House. The Government was responsible, declared the speaker.

Being concluding for the day Mr. Smith stated that the only way to build the credit of the Province in constructing colonization railroads. He also added a few words relative to keeping the pulpwood in the Province and having it manufactured in Canada.

**Hon. Mr. Cochrane's Bill.**

Five Government measures were introduced by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. One of these bills will amend the act respecting free grants. It provides that the Minister of Lands may open for settlement territory not valuable for its minerals or pine timber. It cites that in the pine trees, timbers, or minerals, on such lands shall be included in any lease or sale under the act, and the patent for such lands when issued shall include the pine trees and minerals. The settler will not, however, be entitled to dispose of pine, except for building, etc., until it has been six months on the land. The grant of the timber will not be applicable to property under timber license, but the act can be made operative as regards grants already made. Another of Mr. Cochrane's measures brings a similar provision in force in the district of Rainy River. An amendment to the forest reserve act withdraws a portion of the Temagami forest reserve in the township of James, 223 acres in extent, and situated south of Elk Lake, on the Montreal River. Timber on the forest reserves which has been damaged by fire or has reached a mature growth may be sold under the amendment by the Minister. Provision is also made for the exemption from taxation of natural gas consumed for domestic purposes by owners of wells. The act to preserve forests from destruction by fire is to be amended to permit the appointment of fire-rangers to do duty where in the past the act applied to roads in course of construction.

The House adjourned till this afternoon, when Mr. C. N. Smith will resume his speech on the debate. He will probably be followed by Mr. R. K. Gamay and T. H. Preston (Brant).

## ACHING KIDNEYS.

Made Sound and Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There is probably no one in the town of Paris, Ont., who does not know the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Samuel G. Robinson, and who will not readily accept his word when he says that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him after other treatment had failed to give him more than temporary relief. To a reporter of the Star-Transcript Mr. Robinson freely gave permission to publish a statement of his case in the hope that his experience might benefit some other sufferer. He said: "I have suffered from kidney trouble for about three years. Sometimes my back ached so severely that I was unable to work, and at times I was almost impossible for me to straighten up. I had to urinate very frequently and often had to get up several times during the night. At different times I was under the care of doctors, but I only got relief for a time. I bought a number of medicines and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me. I had a conversation with a friend he asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that he had used them and they had done him much good. I decided to try the pills and it was not long before I felt greatly benefited. I continued using the pills for some time longer and I am glad to say that every vestige of my trouble has disappeared, and I am now as well as ever. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a blessing to me and I gladly recommend them to anyone similarly afflicted."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the great rest cure in the world for all the common ailments of men and women, such as weakness and weariness, and backache and headaches of anaemia; all the heaviness and distress of indigestion; all the pains of rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia, and all the ill health that follows any disturbance of regularity in the blood supply. All these ailments are caused by bad blood and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood. They are straight at the common root of disease. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. Sold at all druggists or a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Car Ferry Missing.**

Ashtabula, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Apprehension is felt here for the safety of the big ferry Ashtabula, which left Cleveland for this port yesterday after undergoing repairs. She is now many hours overdue, and it is thought she has possibly been caught in the heavy ice. There are eight men on the vessel.

**Life Imprisonment for Mrs. Gould.**

Monte Carlo, Feb. 11.—The death sentence against Mrs. Violet Gould, who, with her husband, Vere St. Leger Gould, was convicted of the murder of Emma Levin here last summer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

## PAYMENT FOR SEED GRAIN.

Mr. Lake's Amendment to Extend it to Three Years.

Mr. Paterson Says it Would be Used to Magnify Situation.

Construction of New Ice-breaking Steamer.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Having granted the necessary authority for the distribution of seed grain in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the House today discussed the regulations framed by the Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Provincial Governments interested, for carrying out the scheme. Mr. Lake proposed an amendment to have the repayment of the loans spread over a period of three years instead of within one year, as proposed in the regulations. In support of the latter provision it was explained that it met the wishes of the Provincial Governments of the two Provinces affected. On a division the amendment was defeated by 98 to 58. The House afterwards went into supply and passed three items in the Marine and Fisheries estimates. In connection with the construction of a new ice-breaking steamer for Northumberland Straits, Mr. Leighton McCarthy and several other members advocated a national policy of encouraging shipbuilding in Canada by rebate on the duty on imported materials.

Replying to Dr. Sproule, Mr. Graham said that while a circular has been issued by the Intercolonial Railway to the effect that it was not considered desirable that they should seek election to municipal Councils, unless in exceptional circumstances, it was difficult to make a hard and fast rule in such matters. He did not think that men should be deprived of their rights of citizenship because they were employed on the Intercolonial or any other railway, and if serving on a Council was not likely to interfere with a man's work he did not see any harm in it.

**Private Bills.**

On resumption after recess several private bills, including that of Mr. Bickerton respecting minister's widows and orphans fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, were introduced. A stage in committee. Mr. Henderson said he had looked into the bill specifically mentioned, and as a result withdrew his objection of yesterday.

Mr. McCahey continued the debate on the grain seed vote, speaking against the proposal to extend the time for repayment. Hon. William Paterson thought that while the resolution, as the leader of the Opposition had said, was not to be taken as one of want of confidence in the Government, it did imply want of confidence in a large portion of the western country. All in the House were heartily agreed on this measure of relief, but deplored the causes that had made the arrangement essential. For himself he believed it was only temporary, but the House ought to bear in mind that railway and other big corporations in the United States, which had agricultural lands to sell, would undoubtedly make use of those causes to decry the Canadian west, in the hope of attracting more settlement to their own lands.

**House in Supply.**

The House then went into supply, and took up consideration of the marine and fisheries estimates. Some discussion took place with regard to the new ice-breaking steamer for the Northumberland Straits.

Mr. Brodeur said he had been assured by English experts that a vessel of 6,000 horsepower would cope with the conditions in Northumberland Straits. To Mr. Leighton McCarthy thought it was the duty of the Government to give an inducement to Canadian shipbuilders to undertake the construction of the new ice-breaker by relating the duties on steel and other material imported for shipbuilding. Shipbuilding was the only industry in the country not protected. To some cross-firing from the Opposition Mr. McCarthy said he had supported the Government in the new life station policy was a good one, directed toward the development of the country. It was a policy that appealed to any young man.

Mr. Hughes (Prince Edward Island) doubted if the new ice-breaker could be built at the present time in Canada. A vessel of that kind was so important that there should be no experiments. Mr. Brodeur favored a bonus to Canadian shipbuilders.

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, also favored giving a preference to the Canadian shipbuilder either by bonus or rebate on the necessary materials on which the duty is levied. It might be that at present no Canadian shipbuilder could build an ice-breaker, but if the proper course were taken they would soon be prepared to do so.

Mr. Hughes (Grenville) believed an ice-breaker could be built at the existing shipyards. The question was whether she could be taken through the canals to the scene of operation.

Dr. Sproule and Mr. McLean (Prince Edward Island), Dr. Del. Mr. Kemp and Mr. W. F. Maclean favored the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry.

Mr. Maclean thought the Government should take up the project boldly and try to get one of the large British shipbuilding concerns to transfer its yard to Canada.

In connection with a vote of \$31,000 for apparatus for saving life, including life-saving stations, Mr. Brodeur said it was proposed to erect new life stations and equipment on Vancouver Island, Prince Edward Island, and on the coast of New Brunswick.

Items amounting to about \$200,000 were passed, and the new ice-breaker was passed, and the House adjourned at 12:05.

**ARE HARD TIMES COMING?**

Yes, for the man who wears tight boots; but his corns are relieved quickly by Putnam's Corn Extractor. No pain, and certain cure—that's Putnam's. Use no other.

**Eton Boys Will Aid.**

London, Feb. 11.—Canon Lyleton, head master of Eton, states that arrangements are being made to take up a subscription among the boys of the school for the Quebec memorial.

## THE VALUE OF THE FLOUR

depends very largely upon the quality of the wheat from which it is made, for no miller can make a high-grade flour from a low-grade wheat. In the making of "FIVE ROSES" Flour we use only the highest-grade Manitoba hard wheat—the best wheat grown—and, as our mills are equipped with the most modern machinery and are in charge of expert scientific millers, nothing is overlooked which can make our brands the best on the market. Users of "FIVE ROSES" Flour secure the best flour made from the choicest wheat in the world.

Ask your grocer for a bag to-day.

For sale in Hamilton by all grocers and by

**THOMAS S. MORRIS**

45 Wellington St. North

## Fun for Times Readers

Merely An Inquiry.

What has become of the old fashioned man Who could edit a paper on this simple plan, Of NOT asking the question which always began: "What has become of the old fashioned man?"

**Altitude.**

Miss Muggins (at the opera)—What a high note that tenor takes! Huggins—Two thousand per, I am told.

**Their Racial Handicap.**

"Isn't it wonderful to note the progress the Japanese have made in acquiring our western civilization?" "Yes—until you hear what a wretched botch they make of it when they try to swear."

**Locating Him.**

"Where's the man that's at the bottom of this mess?" demanded the policeman, forcing his way into the centre of the excited crowd. "He's there, all right," said one of the eager spectators. "The other man's still on top!"

**The Crumpled Rose Leaf.**

A prosperous Scotch farmer, painfully exact in money matters, married a widow possessing in her own right the sum of a thousand pounds.

Shortly after the wedding a friend met the farmer, to whom he offered congratulations, at the same time offering: "It's a good thing for you, Sandy—a marriage that means a thousand pounds to you!" "Not quite that, McPherson," said the farmer, "but quite that."

"Why," exclaimed the friend, "I understood there was every penny of a thousand pounds to you." "I had to pay seventeen shillings and sixpence for a marriage license," said Sandy, with a sigh.

**A Valentine.**

Dear Marjorie, my dove for you Is such I can't define it; This message, like my heart, is true, But I ain't going to sign it.

My love is boundless as the sea, No limits can confine it; I send this valentine to thee, But I ain't going to sign it.

The depth of love I cannot say, Too deep it is to measure; You can't call this exhibit A, For I ain't going to sign it.

**Everything in Keeping.**

"To-morrow you may have something to eat," promised the doctor. "Here is your dinner," said the nurse.

**Like All Women.**

"Is your wife of the same opinion still?" "She is of the same opinion, but not still."—March Smart Set.

**Try Limburger.**

Onions are said to cure lots of diseases, but what will cure onions?—Baltimore Sun.

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## SALE STILL PULLING

Easily the best shoe values in Hamilton. The more you look about and compare values the better you will appreciate what we have done in the offers we have made to you in this clearing sale. It does little good to quote prices unless you see the quality of the high grade shoes from the best American makers.

Ladies' Broken Lots, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 Boots at ..... \$2 Ladies' broken lots, \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.50, at ..... \$1.25 Misses' broken lots, \$2.50, \$2.25, and \$2, at ..... \$1.25 Girls' broken lots, \$1.50 at 75c Girls' broken lots, \$1 at 50c Ladies', Misses' and Children's Canadian Overshoes at less than half price.

**JOHN F. SHEA**

25 KING STREET EAST

## TRUNKS AND BAGS

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