

## News From The Parliament Buildings

### WOULD REMOVE BAR TO RECIPROCITY

Ontario Motorists Ask Privileges for Americans Wishing to Cross Border.

### CONCESSIONS LIKELY

But Hanna Will Consult With Highways Board Before Giving Answer.

The substance of Hon. W. J. Hanna's speech at that time, that contrary to precedent there would be no apology this year. He was very glad to show a surplus exceeding \$300,000. The revenues of the province were substantially greater than those estimated last year by him in the budget speech, and it was a matter of congratulation to the house and to the province that notwithstanding the business and trade depression of the year and the shrinkage of timber resources, that the show-up was so good. Although the market was tight, they had closed the year with two millions in the bank.

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Dr. Jessop of Lincoln suggested that if a substantial increase in the revenue of the province, the loss of revenue to the province through the granting of reciprocity privileges would be met, and that motorists in general would be benefited and operated in such a manner.

President Doucett, who raised the question of the "speed-bugs," who race thru the province and created the dust nuisance. If they were given the right to pass thru where they passed, their entry would be checked.

Other matters suggested for revision included the defining of municipal limits by signboards, the enforcement of front lights on double-motocycles, and the setting of time limits for the issuing of summons for speed. The question of speed, they also urged, should be placed at twenty-five miles per hour, instead of twenty.

It is sometimes said of a man that he outlives his usefulness when in reality he never had any.

Second thoughts may be best, but you can't always make the man who has been married twice believe it.

### Dyspeptics Envy All Good Eaters

But If They Would Stop Feeding Food and Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets They Could Eat Heartily.

It is not only said that amusing as a great big hearty meal? The easy way the pleasant way, is to use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets that quickly restore appetite and build up the worn-out body by the perfect assimilation of food.

These little digestors are powerful, pleasant, and produce almost immediate digestion of any meal. If you will use them occasionally you will quickly learn what a joy food really is. You can't hope to get nature by eating food from which the digestive system cannot take the ingredients it needs. The only way is to put these ingredients in a pure form into the body. Then when they are absorbed the system at once starts rebuilding and is enabled to soon perform its proper and perfect functions.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the very essence most demanded and desired by the body to do its work of taking nutrition from food.

As soon as the stomach is enabled to stop food decay and hence the gastric juices, then raw stomach gas, foul breath, catarrh, heartburn, bowel trouble, etc., disappear. The result is always the same. This fact alone is what has made Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the greatest dyspepsia remedy ever sold. They are on sale at every drug store and you may obtain a box anywhere. Price 50 cents.

"Which one do you think is describing a great big hearty meal?" The easy way the pleasant way, is to use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets that quickly restore appetite and build up the worn-out body by the perfect assimilation of food.

These little digestors are powerful, pleasant, and produce almost immediate digestion of any meal. If you will use them occasionally you will quickly learn what a joy food really is. You can't hope to get nature by eating food from which the digestive system cannot take the ingredients it needs. The only way is to put these ingredients in a pure form into the body. Then when they are absorbed the system at once starts rebuilding and is enabled to soon perform its proper and perfect functions.

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## ONTARIO'S SURPLUS THIS YEAR IS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Hon. I. B. Lucas in His Budget Speech Showed That the Provincial Finances Are in Good Condition and There is Two Million Dollars in the Bank.

(Continued From Page 1.)

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By way of explanation he described the necessity of federal subsidies following the provincial loss of customs and excise duties. The latter had increased ten times in value, but the former had not advanced appreciably. At the inter-provincial conference had taken the position which he had outlined in the house a year ago. Their resolution asks for a percentage of these duties, and was just and reasonable.

Only Serious Decrease. The only serious decrease of the year was that of the T. & N. O. Railway, the estimated receipts of which had been \$10,000, but which had realized only \$250,000. In a running comment he showed that all the other departments had held their own very creditably, and that the return from mining gave \$30,000 to the good. Although there was a slight silver decrease, the return from gold and silver easily overbalanced it.

The item of tavern licenses gave the speaker an opening, and he made some very pertinent remarks concerning the "liquor alliance" with the government. The licenses had increased in amount by \$151,000 and the same applied to the five per cent. tax on bar receipts.

"Since 1905 there has been an increase of between \$700,000 and \$800,000 in the revenue of this quarter," he declared. "Whatever our individual opinions may be, it is recognized that the trade should contribute to the revenue of the province, and as to the alliance, surely it is strange to say that we have made our so-called allies contribute this sum to the government."

That is not the way the way, my friends, as a rule. It was not so in the good old days.

The provincial secretary's department had a splendid record, an increase of \$91,000 over the estimates, and the same good showing came from the supplementary revenue department.

Here the minister foreshadowed some important legislation to be brought down during the session. The return of the year with one exception was the largest since 1892, and now took second place as a revenue producer. The rates in Ontario were the lowest on record, but even so they were required to see that the present law was not evaded. The act would be amended so that the revenue would be increased.

Mr. Lucas quoted the circumstances of the Quebec case during the year wherein the province lost before the supreme court, on the wording of their act and not on the principle. In Ontario v. Quebec the province had not lost the taxes on the immense outside property holdings because of the B.N.A. clauses, but because they had not taken proper care in drafting their act.

Coming to the Hydro-Electric Commission he showed that the total advance during the year was \$6,022,640, and the interest on that at 4 per cent. had been paid in full. The commission had expended on capital account \$5,913,238 and charged it to the municipalities. Of this five million had gone into the Niagara extension, the revenue of which was \$751,000 and a total surplus of \$133,000.

"This shows," said the minister, "the operation of a gigantic and successful experiment in public ownership, the benefits of which all realize, both those who are served by it and those who are served by private companies. The province today gets nine times as much light for a dollar as they got six years ago." (Applause.)

T. & N. O. Railway. In reference to the T. & N. O. Railway he would give no apology. A grant of \$850,000 had been advanced for capital expenditure, and of this \$849,000 had been used. This was largely on the branch line, but when the cable came into full operation they would bear half the costs. Articles and suggestions were going under maintenance were unfair. A clear line was marked and was being followed. He hoped and believed that before the end of the year the joint service would be in operation, and for the arrangement the G. T. P. would pay \$300,000.

In the meantime there was a serious falling off in the net earnings. This was due to the difference in up-keep and expenditures. To arrange for the work of next year there would be a statement submitted during the session to authorize a loan. In the meantime the federal subsidy helped wonderfully. The government had

wakened up one fine June morning to find out that the senate by mistake and a majority of one had passed the subsidy of two millions. He aroused much laughter in the house by noting the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The tenor of his remarks had been that because it was a government undertaking and not that of an individual, hence it should not be granted. "Our ambition has always been to treat a province quite as well as an individual," said the minister amid laughter. His further point had been that the subsidy was not a grant to the province, but a grant to the railway. He was late, having subsidized Quebec and the maritime provinces long before. Surely this was no inconsistency.

Read in Progress. Another Ontario senator, Jaffray, had called the argument for it weak and feeble. The road was already prospering and making a good return to the government. So Jaffray's error was not a provincial government, but the Liberal Government had left a legacy of five millions' indebtedness to the province.

He turned to the Ontario opposition and showed how they were forced to crawl thru a small hole on the same ground. Their resolution stated that the average sale price of the land of the province under the old provincial government, that too, with Sir applied. That the very man who had come it should go on a James Bay expedition. But here, too, they had failed.

The turning of \$45,629 into the receipt account was to serve as interest on the sum which had been owed in this way for several years, and it was appropriated as a reward at last.

The loaning year of the province had been good. The subsidy-bills of over two millions had been passed, and placed, and as an illustration of the that of Ontario, Mr. Lucas showed the federal issue of 20 millions in 1913, had brought only \$4,500.

The commission was very satisfactory. The last of the treasury bills had been disposed of at 81-8 per cent. Now he would welcome opposition as to the disposal of the permanent loan, but he would not be put on the market now or later.

In regard to the expenditure, Mr. Lucas pointed out that the civil service was enjoying a successful year. He did not think that the government had done anything to raise salaries to par salaries in this department. He pointed out the extra \$52,000 for maintenance of public buildings. He quoted a memo showing that since the government had come into power there had been an average yearly increase of 1173 per cent. In 1904, the net maintenance per capita was \$143.23. From 1905 to 1913, despite the increase in population and the immense increase of patients, the per capita cost was reduced.

The treasurer pointed out that if they followed the policy of starving institutions, as the old government and they, too, might boast a large surplus. He pointed out that the money in public institutions had increased from six millions in nine years. If these were disregarded the revenue of the province would show 11 millions.

Mr. Bowman, who made his first appearance as financial critic of the opposition, congratulated Hon. Mr. Lucas on his first statement as a provincial treasurer. The matter of surplus and deficit had been discussed for many years. In 1903 the late Hon. Mr. Lucas had predicted that the province would be on the verge of dire taxation because receipts were not equal to current expenditures, and for including certain items under current expenditure, not properly chargeable to that account; for instance, all the revenue from the sale of land, and the bonuses should not be treated as current receipts, because the province thereby disposed of assets. If Mr. Lucas' statement was correct, the province in light, he felt sure it would disclose a deficit of between three and four millions.

In the matter of receipts alone there was not much difference between him and the provincial treasurer, with the exception of the certain items which should not have been included, which would reduce them to \$10,734.

STOP THE TORMENT OF SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

No one can hope to keep any remnants of health, may their very sanity itself, if the proper amount of sound, dreamless sleep is not forthcoming regularly. What terrible agony it is to toss about night after night, with nerves and brain literally on fire, and how weak and miserable you feel, the next day. Due entirely to a run-down condition of the system. There is just one really safe, satisfactory remedy and that is Sanguinol, the famous tonic-food for the blood, the nerves and the tissues.

You really want relief, if you really want your body, your mind and your nerves brought back to vigorous health and strength, you should start taking Sanguinol at once. Sanguinol revitalizes the whole system; you feel benefited right from the first dose. Sanguinol is a safe, sane tonic; it never upsets the stomach; it contains nothing in the least harmful; its mission is to feed the blood, to tone up the nerves and strengthen the whole system. Start taking Sanguinol today. Sells at Owl Drug Stores, Toronto selling agents: 292 College street, corner Bloor and Brook, 990 Bathurst street, corner Bloor and Spadina, 1001 Dundas street, corner Parliament and Carlton, 170 Queen east, corner Balm and Queen, or Geo. A. Lingham, druggists, 100 Yonge street, Toronto.

## A APPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

Tortured Four Years Until He Took "Fruit-a-tives."

Ridgetown, Ont., May 21, 1913. "Your 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of Rheumatism. It was the only medicine that made any impression on me. I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. I was in bed for four months with Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism and was a cripple completely, not being able to do anything. I doctored with four different physicians but they did not help me. Other advertised remedies were equally unsatisfactory, and I was taken several.

"Some neighbors of mine told me that 'Fruit-a-tives' helped him, and I took them faithfully every day and the result was marvelous. For over two years now I have been free from any of the terrible pains whatever and my Rheumatism pains have never returned. 'Fruit-a-tives' the full credit for making a remarkable cure."

W. T. RACHER. If you are subject to Rheumatic Attacks, Sciatica, Lumbago or Neuralgia, take "Fruit-a-tives" right now and start the permanent cure which "Fruit-a-tives" will complete if taken faithfully. See a box for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

In regard to expenditure, he pointed out that there had never been a figure as capital expenditure except under the last years of the administration. Items paid out as current receipts were not given in the full, frank manner which they should be enabled to receive them. He declared that the government had declared the expenditure of 1912-1913 the interest of 1909, 1910 and 1911 having no place in it. He contended that the expenditure of Ontario in proportion to the revenue, had been growing at too rapid a pace and that the government was not diligent in raising the necessary revenue to meet its obligations. A direct deficit of \$1,818,291.63 between legitimate and proper current expenditures.

He found fault with the expenditure on capital account for public buildings constructed in the last nine years and said that the money expended had spent millions for buildings which they had paid for out of current receipts.

If I found the same method of reasoning to working out a deficit as the government did when in opposition," said Mr. Bowman, "I would be able to figure a deficit of nearly four million dollars. Where was the government to end if we keep on spending money, treating it as capital account and not making revenue to meet it?"

Mr. Bowman, along with some lines, criticized the expenditure for the new Government House. In 1912 the government had spent \$1,000,000 on the new house, and the cost of the land would be \$145,000, and the cost of the ground would be \$76,000, and the erection of the house would be \$1,000,000, and the total expenditure would be \$1,221,000. He pointed out that the cost of the land would be \$145,000, and the cost of the ground would be \$76,000, and the erection of the house would be \$1,000,000, and the total expenditure would be \$1,221,000.

Other speakers also spoke out plainly for better marking. Some wanted men to be employed, but as the means of the association is only for two weeks of the year, it was explained that it was possible to hire men for that short space of time at a period when employment was plentiful.

Col. W. C. Macdonald told the Ontario Rifle Association, at its annual meeting in the armories yesterday, that he was now in the process of providing for the rifle association, and that he was now in the process of providing for the rifle association, and that he was now in the process of providing for the rifle association.

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up by the Laurier administration from Oct. 31, 1909. The return from the public institutions for the year amounted to \$810,800, and that from the Hydro-Electric Commission to \$207,805. The supplementary revenue act brings in \$927,599.

The column of expenditures the cause of education is recorded with the sum of \$1,969,291.62, and, as usual, heads the list, the expenditure this year being slightly in advance of 1912. This is followed with \$1,366,038 for the maintenance of public institutions. The total statutory expenditure was \$2,415,332.

The passing of a year has shown an increased expenditure in nearly every branch of government service. Civil government has been increased by nearly \$40,000; a similar raise occurs in the cost of legislation; administration goes up by \$30,000; public institutions by \$55,000; the grand total nearly reaching \$16,000,000, an increase of over \$2,000,000 in expenditure.

Some Revenues. Some of the revenue producers of the year are classified as follows: Licenses, \$201,480.00; last stamps, \$184,483.35; education, \$80,600; provincial secretary, \$378,388; game and fisheries, \$138,264; agriculture, \$177,131; Supplementary Revenue Act, \$287,599; public institutions, \$310,300. The capital account, in turn, shows the following returns: Municipal drainage department, \$25,022; Ontario Government stock in London, \$100,000; Ontario loan, \$1,587,173; municipal securities and sinking funds, \$40,685; Central Prison and Ontario Asylum properties, \$18,000; sale of treasury bills, \$2,831,541; balance T. N. O. subsidy, \$1,724,450.

The leading expenditures in the capital account include an advance of \$250,000 to the T. N. O. Railway; \$1,063,555 to good roads; \$100,000 to the new Government House; \$112,000 to the veterinary college; \$1,120,000 to the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The federal subsidy to agriculture, which is under the administration of C. C. James, is now being thoroughly worked out. Of the total grant of \$101,709, \$94,544 remains unexpended at the end of the year.

Col. Macdonald Promises Improvements for Next Meet to O. R. A.

TO ENCOURAGE BOYS Will Strive to Have Them Secure Larger Share of Remuneration.

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We are not satisfied to give the best coal mined, but we deliver it to you in the most efficient and up-to-date manner.

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

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SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS - 1,305,054.22

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BADLY TREATED BY MAGISTRATE ELLIS

Proprietor of Haileybury Weekly Has Story of Thrd Degree Methods.

JAILED FOR VAGRANCY

While Hunting Local Color at Welcome League - His Sanity Doubted.

In despatches to two evening newspapers, C. C. Farr, proprietor and editor of The Haileyburyian, announces that he is taking steps to have Magistrate Ellis deposed from the bench in the Toronto police court, on the grounds of having him wrongfully imprisoned in Toronto Jail last week.

The despatch continues: "Mr. Farr was arrested on the street on Wednesday evening as he was proceeding to the British Welcome League to spend the night and get a story of his treatment there for his paper, and was lodged in the Agnes Street cells."

At the time of his arrest he endeavored to get in touch with the Albany Club, a local association of writers, and the police refused to allow him to communicate with anyone. On Thursday morning Mr. Farr stated to the police that he was a writer and that he was looking for local color. The police, however, refused to allow him to communicate with anyone.

Mr. Farr was taken to the police station and was held there for two