See Our New Wall Papers. **Woods' Fair** See Our New Shades, Paints and Brushes.

On Sale Saturday a.m. Until 11:30.

5 dozen Ladies' Extra Quality Undervests, light fleece inside, open front, full size, lace trimmed, ribbed wristbands, sold all winter, by everyone at 25c each, until 11:30 Saturday each 15c

Until 11:30 a.m. Saturday.

6 only, Jap Silk Waists, front made of lace insertion, tucked back, leg o' mutton sleeve, sizes 34, 36, 38, our regular price $2 50, until 11:30 Saturday morning $1 98

Until 11:30 a.m. Saturday.

2 dozen Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in blue only, fancy tucks and stitching yoke, embroidery frill on sleeves and neck, regular price $1 00 and $1 25, until 11:30 Saturday morning 50c

Until 10:30 a.m. Saturday, 1 package Borax and 6 bars of Comfort Soap, all for 25c

All Day Saturday's Big Corset Drive.

10 dozen only Corsets, in double steel, sides unbreakable four-clasp, steel filled, fronts trimmed with drab lace, made of fine jean, with a pair of suspenders attached to front of each pair of corsets; sizes 19 to 26, regular 85c, Saturday, per pair 50c

$1.25 Handbags, Saturday 75c

3 dozen only, finest Leather Handbags, braided leather handle, nickel oxidized frames, ball clasp, every bag has welted ends and best lining, bag is 9 inches long, purse inside, colors black and brown, regular price is $1 25 each, Saturday, each 75c

$2 25 Handbags, Sat. $1.65.

2 dozen only, finest Leather Handbags, with leather covers, inverted frames, braided leather handle, gold ends, 9½ inches long, welted seams, moire lined, with mirror, smelling salts, change purse inside, best lining, ball clasp, regular $2 25, Saturday $1 65

100 Boxes Robertson's Choice Bon-Bons, worth 20c, Saturday, each 10c

Immense Sale Jap Silks, Saturday a.m.

1,000 yards of first quality Jap Silks all 20 inches in width, in colors, blue, pink, yellow, red, lavender, green and many others, always sold at 25c yard, until Saturday morning, yard 15c

1905 Mangel Seed, Saturday's price 10c lb, 3 lbs for 25c.

"BILLY," the Latest Song Success, Saturday 19c each

Basement Specials for Saturday Selling.

Graniteware,

FOR THE EARLY SHOPPERS.

From 9 to 11:30 Saturday morning we will offer the following lines of graniteware at special prices:

1-quart Granite Dipper for .. 19c
No. 28 Granite Wash Basin for 19c
No. 16 Granite Kettles for 19c
17x12 Granite Roast Pans for 43c
11-inch Granite Pie Plates, regular 15c, for 10c
12-quart Granite Dish Pans, regular $1 00, for 73c
No. 9 Granite Frying pans, regular 50c, for 35c
Eggcups, good size, 3 for 5c
China Nesteggs, 3 for 5c

Toilet Sets and Toilet Sets.

10 only, Special Toilet Sets, for Saturday's selling.

All of these elegant sets are gilt-traced and very superior goods, which sold regular from $6 00 to $7 00. Saturday's price $4 68

Ask to see the Bowl we sell at 5c each. It's big value.

Feather Dusters, regular 15c. Saturday price, each 10c

We have another large shipment of Ash Sifters just in, and if you wish to cut your coal bill down, come in and get one. Price 15c

3 only, Dinner Sets with a few pieces short in each set, half-price for Saturday, to clear.

1 only, olive-green, regular $15 00, with 83 pieces, for $7 50
1 only, dark blue and gold, regular price $17 50. Price on Saturday $8 75
1 only, peacock-blue, gold-traced, 95 pieces, regular price $16 00. Saturday, to clear, at $7 98

Call and see our new Curtain Stretcher, the best article of its kind on the market, 2 sizes. Price, $1 50 and $2 25

PARENT INQUIRY OPENS AT QUEBEC

Legris and Choquette Present, But Refuse to Make Any Specific Charges.

Quebec, March 9.—The special committee named by the terms of the Girard amendment adopted in the Legislature yesterday, to hold an investigation into the charges alleged against Premier Parent by Senators Legris and Choquette, commenced its labors this afternoon in the Parliament buildings. The investigation was held behind closed doors, consequently the members of the press were refused admittance.

Mr. Girard, member for Rouville, was elected chairman of the committee, which sat at 11:30 and lasted until 1:10 o'clock. Both Senators Legris and Choquette were on hand when they were called upon to enter the room and make specified charges against the Premier, which would warrant a thorough investigation. They entered together and placed a written declaration in the hands of the chairman, which was read to the member of the committee. They declared that they had made certain charges against Premier Parent during the last general elections, and as the Premier had seen fit to bring them before a court of justice, where they now were placed to defend themselves, they declined to make specific charges before the committee which might prejudice their case in the courts; and while they pointed out that the committee had no right or power to summon them, they appeared as a matter of courtesy.

Premier Parent and Mr. Tellier started in to cross-examine the two senators, who refused to answer the questions put to them, and finally Mr. Carter raised the point of order that the senators could not be cross-examined against their will.

This brought on a long discussion, Mr. Parent fighting hard to make Senators Legris and Choquette commit themselves in some way that would continue the investigation. Finally he declared that he would bring the officials of the department of crown lands to testify, and asked for an adjournment of the committee until tomorrow to do so, which was done.

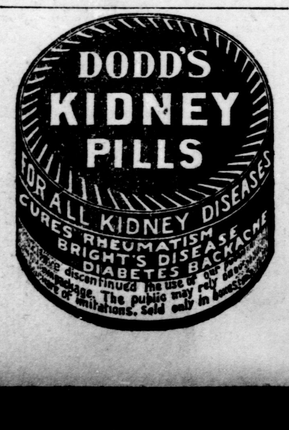
The chairman in announcing the adjournment said the committee would convene again tomorrow morning at 10:30 sharp.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. zxv

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 9.—At New York—Koenigin Luise, from Genoa; Oceanic, from Liverpool.
At Glasgow—Pomeranian, from Boston.
At Boston—Saxonia, from Liverpool.
At Queenstown—Baltic, from New York; Cymric, from Boston.
At Gibraltar—Prince Adelbert, from New York.



LEADER BORDEN WANTED TO KNOW

Very Inquisitive as to Cabinet Deliberations Over the Autonomy Bill.

Ottawa, March 9. — The autonomy bill was the subject of greatest interest in the House today. The Opposition leader commented on the differences between the late Minister of the Interior and the Premier. He said that the Premier had, when introducing the measure, stated that his colleagues were all in sympathy with him, but this had proven to be incorrect. Mr. Borden declared that in a measure of such importance as this it was imperative that the cabinet should be united. He quoted Todd to back up his contention. The Minister of the Interior, representing more than any other member of the cabinet that portion of the country which is being created into new provinces, and being in a position to understand the needs and requirements of that country, had not been consulted in the preparation of the measure, he said. Why had Mr. Sifton not been consulted? It was not treating the House with proper respect to bring down a measure of this kind as one supposed to be concurred in by every member of the administration, and afterwards to acquaint the House with the fact that certain members at least were not consulted. The House had a right to respectfully inquire whether any other members of the cabinet, outside the member for Brandon and the Minister of Finance, were not consulted with regard to the terms of the measure. Mr. Borden also wanted to know if any conclusion had been reached with regard to filling the position vacated by Mr. Sifton, and whether any changes in the bills creating the new provinces were under the consideration of the Government. If such changes were contemplated they should be announced at once to the House.

The Premier, in reply, said he was sorry he had so little to tell Mr. Borden, who, as an old parliamentarian, must know that the deliberations of the cabinet are secret, that solidarity exists among ministers until one of them disagrees with his colleagues and resigns, whereupon it becomes the duty of the Government to inform Parliament of the cause of the difference. It was not to be expected, he continued, that differences would not occasionally arise in a cabinet composed of thirteen or fourteen members. When Mr. Sifton resigned the cause of the difference had been given to the House, but surely the leader of the Opposition did not think that it was the Government's duty to give the House all the different conversations or deliberations which might have taken place in council — everything which had passed either verbally or in writing. As to whether it was the intention to fill the vacant portfolio of the interior, no action has been taken, and it is not my intention now to take any action in the way of filling that portfolio, said Sir Wilfrid. As to the question whether any changes were contemplated he thought Mr. Borden very inquisitive. He could tell the honorable gentleman he was not aware of any great measure in which there had not been changes, and it would be surprising if a bill of such importance would run the gauntlet of the House without fault being found with it perhaps by Mr. Borden, by Mr. Foster, by Mr. Monk, or Dr. Sproule. Therefore it was not possible for him to say anything about changes being contemplated. But Mr. Borden's desire for this information was doubtless due to the fact that he was preparing some batteries to attack this bill, and it was important for him to know at this time whether he should place his batteries on a certain hill or on another hill. But Sir Wilfrid was sorry, he said, not to be able to give the required information.

One hundred and eleven petitions against a separate school system for the new provinces in the Northwest were presented in the House today—45 of them by Liberals, namely, by Schell, of South Oxford; Scott, of West Assiniboia; Turiff, of East Assiniboia; MacPherson, of Vancouver; Hall, of West Peterboro, and Finlay, of East Peterboro. The balance of the 111 were presented by the following Conservatives: Boyce, of West Algoma; Barr, of Dufferin; Foster, of North Toronto; Crocket, of York, N. B., Kemp, of East Toronto; Reid, of Grenville; Maclean, of South York; Lennox, of South Simcoe; Lake, of Qu'Appelle; Osler, of West Toronto, and MacLaren, of North Perth.

ASYLUMS ARE USED TO SHELTER AGED AND DESTITUTE PERSONS

Thus They Are Overcrowded — Dr. McCallum's Suggestion —Interesting Lecture.

Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, of Toronto, delivered a lecture in the upper assembly room of the Collegiate Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Local Council of Women. Dr. McCallum, superintendent of the Asylum, was in the chair, and quite a large audience, chiefly of ladies, was present. Dr. Gullen's subject was "Mental States and Their Effect on the Physical Organism." Afterwards an interesting talk upon the subject of insanity was given by the chairman. The question of reform in the conditions governing the treatment of insane persons was then discussed.

In opening, Dr. Gullen traced the theory of evolution very instructively, showing that difficulties and troubles have always been and always will be necessary for the development of man, the outer world reacting upon the inner. "It behooves us to guard each thought and emotion," said the speaker, "for they are the sculptors of our outer form." Dr. Gullen went on to show how mental impressions act upon the physical organism. It had actually been found that emotions such as grief, fear, or worry, produce poisonous compounds in the blood. They also wear away nerve tissue. The speaker pointed to the common instance of when a person loses his appetite through grief. Dr. Gullen treated of the effects of fear and worry, characterizing them as "insidious destroyers of happiness and life." Dr. Jacobi, the noted neurologist, had declared that more people had been killed during the past century by worry than by war. Worry wears away certain cells of the brain, and since this organ is the nutritive center of the body, the other organs also become unhealthy. "It is the part of wisdom," declared the speaker, "to cultivate happy, buoyant, helpful ideals; for the health, happiness and mental life of the race are the goal." A mind with such ideals was an "almost omnipotent tonic for the physical organism." Our endeavor should always be to eliminate injurious mental conditions, and this could only be done by an intelligent recognition and understanding of mental laws. In this way was the kingdom of heaven to be inaugurated on earth."

Dr. McCallum then spake. He said that it was a very alarming fact that from 10 to 40 per cent of the patients in Ontario's lunatic asylums were suffering the results of alcoholism. New York State, he said, had gone a great step in advance of this country by taking active steps to prevent the marriage of persons tainted with insanity or alcoholism. The state had passed laws forbidding marriage licenses to be issued to such persons. There was no more effective way in the speaker's opinion of checking the spread of these mental taints, for it was a well-known medical fact that they were transferred from parents to progeny by heredity.

Dr. Burdon then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer. He praised especially her remarks concerning the effect of worry upon the physical constitution. The motion was seconded by Rev. Hector Mackay, who remarked that the only fault he had to find with the lecture was its brevity.

In replying to a question by Prof. Dearness, Dr. Gullen made some further interesting remarks. People often failed to succeed in certain endeavors on account of entertaining too great desire for success. Teachers should remember, too, in dealing with young children in school that the various temperaments exhibited by the latter had been largely determined by their ancestors.

Mrs. Gahan pointed out that, although Dr. Gullen had spoken purely from the scientific standpoint, her views were in accord with the ethics taught in the Bible.

Canon Dann said he was glad that the preceding speaker had pointed out the connection of the Christian religion with the welfare of mind and body. He would not say, in accord with the lecturer, that the kingdom of heaven would exist upon earth when people rightly understood and practiced the laws of nature. Canon Dann said that the kingdom of heaven had always existed upon earth, in the shape of Christianity. What was needed was for each person to grasp it. The principles of which the lecturer had treated were, therefore, not new, although their scientific import had not been understood.

Mrs. Boomer read a very interesting circular letter from the National Council to the local Councils of Women, asking that the question of accommodation for the insane be given the careful consideration of all local councils. It pointed out that the only occasion on which an insane person could be placed directly in the asylum without passing through the hands of the law was when he had plenty of money and certificates from two doctors.

Dr. McCallum then explained how the law treats those suffering from insanity. Unless a patient were very bad and placed at once under the care of the asylum authorities, he generally passed at least two or three weeks in prison before reaching the asylum. He went on to say that the main reason why the asylums were so overcrowded was because they were used to shelter aged and destitute persons, who, although not perfectly sane, were not in need of special treatment, and would be just as well and better off if placed in homes or shelters. The speaker suggested by way of remedy that homes should be built upon asylum properties for the accommodation of "poor persons inclined to be insane," and maintained by municipal taxes. Also, a special ward should be built in conjunction with every asylum for the purpose of sheltering patients not yet examined or adjudicated upon. This would be much better than having them wait in the jail.

Mrs. Boomer and Canon Dann tendered a vote of thanks to Dr. McCallum for presiding so ably and throwing so much light upon the subject of the treatment of the insane.

Committee Will Endeavor To Retain the Dennis Firm

Immediate Assistance Is What Is Wanted—Advertising London by Pamphlet.

The manufacturers' committee of the council met yesterday afternoon, and took up in an energetic manner the threatened removal of the Dennis wire and iron works from this city to Berlin. Those present were Chairman Gerry, Mayor Campbell, Alds. Stevely, Carson, Greenlees, Forristall, Wyatt, Garratt, Matthews, Messrs. John Pocock, John Stevely, C. B. Hunt and Col. Gartshore, Assessment Commissioner Grant and Secretary Jolly.

Messrs. E. R. and J. H. Dennis were also on hand, and after hearing what they had to say the committee appointed a sub-committee to deal with the matter. This latter body met later, but no action was taken, and Chairman Gerry stated last night that nothing was likely to be done until Monday. The meeting proved a very interesting one, several excellent suggestions being made by prominent members to secure industries for London.

After Chairman Gerry had explained the object of the meeting, Mr. E. R. Dennis, addressing the committee, stated that his firm's business has grown so large of late that it has now become an absolute necessity to secure larger premises. The firm has a lot on Dundas street west, and it was at one time the intention to erect a factory on it. But while looking around for a site they heard of a vacant factory in Preston, and of one later in Berlin. In the latter place, the mayor and councilors had offered the Dennis people great inducements. First, the mayor pointed out that he knew a man who would put $25,000 in the Dennis business if it were removed to Berlin. This proposal, Mr. Dennis would not entertain. Then they sent a deputation to London, and they were well pleased with the firm's prospects, and informal negotiations are now in progress. Berlin's offer appeared to be a favorable one, Mr. Dennis said. The firm did not approach the city of London on the subject, because Mr. Dennis was aware that the city is not giving special inducements to any one now. And in conclusion, he said, he was not prepared to make any proposal on the subject now.

Mr. Pocock said the Dennis firm is one of importance to London. It employs quite a number of hands, and pays out annually $14,000 in wages. The manufacturers' committee should use every effort to keep the industry in London.

A Serious Matter.

Ald. Matthews said the loss of an industry to London is a very serious matter. "We are getting no new factories, but we are losing some," he said. If it is a good thing for Berlin to secure this industry, it is equally good for London to retain it. London ought to be able to do more for the firm than Berlin. He suggested that the Messrs. Dennis withdraw, and allow the committee to discuss the matter.

Col. Gartshore said a meeting of the committee should have been called long ago. One-sixth of the year is now lost. In no city of Canada is so little attention given to the keeping and securing of industries as in London. Other places are wide awake, but London neglects its own interests. He told of how other places are constantly sending out circulars to big firms with a view to having branch factories established. Cities are constantly competing for factories, too, and as a consequence London is losing ground. A tin plate decorating works left here a few months ago and went to Hamilton. That city also secured a line shaft works, because the men at the head of it did not know that there was a rolling mills in London. If London had a live manufacturing committee, these industries would not have been lost. He thought the Dennis people should be given every inducement to remain here.

Ald. Matthews said the Dennis Company had also an offer from Montreal to remove there.

Mr. E. R. Dennis acknowledged that he had secured such an offer. The offer includes a bonus, he said.

Ald. Gerry asked Mr. Dennis if it would be to his advantage to leave London. Mr. Dennis would not say it would be any better or any worse.

Ald. Stevely asked if Berlin had made the firm any direct offer. Mr. Dennis replied that Berlin had not. Mr. Dennis also said that a fixed assessment in London would not meet with his firm's approval. It is an immediate assistance the firm is looking for.

"In other words, you want to increase your business?" asked Ald. Matthews.

"Yes," replied Mr. Dennis.

Mayor Campbell then moved that a committee consisting of Chairman Gerry, Ald. Matthews, Ald. Stevely, and Col. Gartshore, take the matter into consideration, and bring in a report as to what can be done to keep the firm here. The committee met later, but, as stated, a report will not likely be brought in for a couple of days.

Advertising London.

The committee then took up the matter of advertising London in the business world.

At the request of the mayor, Col. Gartshore passed around a pamphlet issued by the city of Joliet, Ill., which is sent broadcast to manufacturers in the United States and Canada, for the purpose of advertising the city, and securing industries. The committee thought the scheme a very good one.

Ald. Matthews, seconded by Col. Gartshore, moved that the city council be asked to issue a pamphlet similar to that issued by Joliet, with the object of advertising London and setting forth its many advantages to manufacturers. The motion carried unanimously.

Mayor Campbell asked the members of the committee to at once notify the chairman or secretary when they hear of firms wanting to come to London or of contemplated changes in local industries.

Col. Gartshore supplemented this suggestion by proposing that the assessment commissioner be empowered to write any and all manufacturers on his own responsibility with a view to keeping factories in London as well as bringing them to this city. The suggestion was adopted.

Ald. Forristal said that before the committee went too far, it had better find out what it can offer manufacturers in the way of inducements. He said he was under the impression that the council can offer no inducements to any firm. And if the matter of bonuses is submitted to the people, he saw a finish for the bonuses.

Ald. Matthews said if the council tried to bring industries to London and the people voted the proposals down the people alone would be to blame. The council will have done its duty.

Assessment Commissioner Grant explained that in dealing with persons seeking sites he has always been at a disadvantage in not being able to offer them anything. He thought the committee should find out where it stands in the matter.

Mr. Pocock said that when the advertising pamphlet is being issued, it might be stated in it that there is an opening in London for a first-class hotel. At present, hotel rates are higher here in some cases at a first-class house than at the King Edward in Toronto. If the temperance people of London will come forward and build a first-class temperance house, they would make money out of it, and they would also confer a great favor on the traveling community of the west.

In reply to a question of Mr. C. B. Hunt, Mayor Campbell stated that the matter of interswitching between the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. is now in the city solicitor's hands. Mr. Meredith is preparing facts to present to the railway commission when the city's application for an amended order is made.

Very Important Matter.

Col. Gartshore then drew the committee's attention to a very important matter. He pointed out that the London Street Railway Company controls the streets of the city as far as railways are concerned. Any radial line desiring to enter London must do so over the lines of the present company, and the latter must be paid a city fare for each passenger carried for the radial company over the city lines. This is a very important matter, Col. Gartshore said, as it is virtually a mortgage on the radial lines. In a few years it will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to the radial companies.

To stimulate the construction of radial roads into London, he suggested that the city might build a depot of its own in the city, with a line running on its own property to the city limits. This depot could be used as a union station by all the roads entering London, and the toll to the London Street Railway Company would thus be avoided.

Mayor Campbell — That would mean the construction of the line to the city limits through private property?

Ald. Gartshore—Yes.

The matter will be taken into consideration by the committee.

NECESSARY INGREDIENTS.

The ingredients necessary for the successful treatment of consumption are combined in Angier's Emulsion. That is why it is particularly adapted for the cure of chronic coughs, weak lungs and wasting diseases. It makes breathing easy, relieves irritation and soreness of throat and lungs, improves weight and strength.

KIDNEY DUTY.—It is the particular function of the kidneys to filter out poisons which pass through them into the blood. When the kidneys are diseased they cannot do their whole duty, and should have the help and strength that South American Kidney Cure will afford in any and all forms of kidney disorder. It relieves in 6 hours.—14.

One of the largest gold nuggets ever found in Colorado was recently picked up at the Snowstorm placer in Park county between Alma and Fairplay. It weighs 12 ounces and has a market value of $2,000.

John Blues' step was slow and weary,
And his cheeks were pale and thin:
But he got the "SWISS FOOD" habit;
It has made a man of him.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Mostly fair and a little colder.

THE newest Dress Goods—the most stylish Dress Goods—the best value Dress Goods—that's what you want. We have it here—the largest and nicest stock ever shown in London. So many exclusive patterns. Select early.

A Record Season In Beautiful Silks.

All signs point to a record season in Silks. Knowing that it would be a Silk season we have prepared for it most lavishly. No matter what price you wish to pay, we show heavy quality in newest patterns and colors from **45c** yard upwards. You will be welcome to look through our vast range, even if you don't buy now—even if you merely desire to see the newest styles. Out-of-town customers urged to write for samples. It will pay you to buy your Silks by mail. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Below Are Some of Our New Black Silks

BEAUTIFUL RICH BLACK ALL-SILK YARD-WIDE TAFFETA—You must see these Silks to appreciate such splendid value at the prices quoted; 36 inches wide, two qualities. Yard.....**$1.00** and **$1.25**
SPECIAL—21½-inch Black Taffeta Silk, 65c value, for..... **50c**
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS—For Underskirts and Linings, splendid wearing qualities, at yard .....**65c** and **75c**
BLACK LOUISINE—20 inch, firm weave, rich lustrous black, yard..... **75c**
BLACK LOUISINE—Extra heavy weave, very smart Silk for Suits. Yard.....**$1.00** and **$1.35**
BLACK NATTEE SILK—Handsome heavy basket weave, rich finish, very fashionable. Price **$1.50**
SPECIAL—We wish to draw your attention to our pin dot Black Silks for Stylish Shirt-waist Suits, which are very neat and dainty, medium rustle finish. There are two patterns and are marked at a special price of only, yard..... **85c**

Last Chance at Bargain Furs.

All Furs must make way for spring and summer goods. The Fur trade for this season must soon be ended. We have a few odd pieces to clear. They will go at very low prices. To pack and put them away would be an expense that we don't want to undertake. Don't miss these values. All of our Fur stock is reduced in prices, the following being sample reductions:

4 only Natural Fox Muffs, with head and tail. Our regular $10.50 Muff. For.....**$5.50**
4 only Black Tibet Muffs, best quality Tibet. Regular $6.00. For.....**$4.00**
1 only Astrachan Stole, fine, glossy curl, edged with electric seal. Regular $16.00. For...**$12.00**

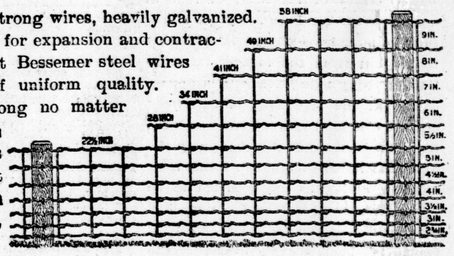
SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.

AGENCY FOR THE

AMERICAN ALL STEEL WOVEN WIRE FIELD FENCE

Made of large strong wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. Only Best Bessemer steel wires used, always of uniform quality. Never goes wrong no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mulilate, but does efficiently turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.



EVERY ROD OF AMERICAN FENCE GUARANTEED by the manufacturers.

Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will stay fenced.

London Agent **A. WESTMAN**

121 Dundas Street, Market Square.

Advertiser Correspondence

THE SEVENTH DAY.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Having read your report of Mr. Gamble's views on the Sabbath question, and incidentally on Seventh Day Adventists, it would be but fair play for you to allow the public to have the other side of the story.

The sect "which is everywhere spoken against" has not lost numerically or financially within the last ten years; on the contrary, it has made great gains in these directions. It is true that the bulk of the body are recruited from the ranks of the common people (the common people heard Him gladly), but there are a few Nicodemuses and Josephs of Arimathea among them.

If it is a fact that they are an ignorant people, as Mr. Gamble's remarks would imply, what about the clergy of this country, of whom Mr. Gamble says "that only one per cent of their number have sufficient Scriptural knowledge relative to the Sabbath to successfully combat the Adventists' views"?

In regard to Mr. Gamble's wonderful discovery, i. e., "that the seventh day of the week fell upon different days of the week," the position is so absurd that a few words will dispose of the same. Leviticus, xxiii., mentions a number of Sabbaths, which were ceremonial and shadows of Christ's work; they were in some sense similar to Christmas Day, Thanksgiving Day, inasmuch as they fell on certain days of the month, and were therefore movable as regards the day of the week. They were besides the Sabbath of the Lord, which always fell upon the seventh day—Leviticus, xxiii., 38; Genesis, ii., 3.

The varied and wonderful discoveries made by the advocates of Sunday-keeping should make one think. Near me are tracts written by leading men in the different denominations. One is as follows: "Christians do not have to keep any Sabbath." Another states "that every day is a Sabbath to the Christian." Another, "the day was changed at the resurrection." One more, "The first day is the seventh day," and finally Dr. Gamble's remarkable discovery, "that the seventh day, Sabbath, fell upon different days of the week and has now settled down upon the first day, Sunday." Our Saviour said "that a kingdom divided against itself could not stand."

Then, what about the structure that Sunday advocates are trying to raise?

Yours truly, FRANK LANE,
Seventh Day Adventist.

London, March 6, 1905.

The Antioch (Mo.) Presbyterian Church has just called its third minister in 80 years.

GILLETT'S GOODS ARE STANDARD ARTICLES

IT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN CANADA TO USE THEM . . . . . .

Magic Baking Powder.
Gillett's Perfumed Lye.
Imperial Baking Powder.
Gillett's Cream Tartar.
Royal Yeast Cakes.
Gillett's Mammoth Blue.
Magic Baking Soda.
Gillett's Washing Crystal.

MADE FOR OVER 50 YEARS.
(ESTABLISHED 1852)

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

HAPPY MOTHERS

and rosy, sturdy children are living examples of the true worth of

Menthol Worm Remover

It is the safest and surest means of killing worms—correcting stomach and bowel troubles—and keeping the little ones free from sickness. Your druggist has it—25c. a box.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.