

WHITNEY GOV'T BLUNDERS

Continued From Page One.

cluded to adjourn until January before choosing a candidate. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. McCormick stated the object of the meeting. It had been called very hurriedly, and as a result the attendance, while very large, was not as representative as it might be. It had been suggested that the naming of a candidate be left until some later date, when every portion of the riding would be represented. He was perfectly willing that that should be done. The convention could adjourn, and then listen to Hon. Mr. MacKay. He was certain that the Liberals of East Lambton would be delighted with the new leader. He was a man who had endeared himself to the party in Ontario, and was bound to be a most successful leader. He was a capable politician, one of whom all might well feel proud. It was indeed a great pleasure to have him present. He had great pleasure in introducing him to the convention.

Mr. F. F. Pardee.

Mr. F. F. Pardee, M. P., of Sarnia, was given a warm reception on rising. He was always glad to address the elections of East Lambton. The Liberals in this riding had always been valiantly and well. They had followed the destiny of Liberalism with unwavering loyalty.

He paid a glowing tribute to Hon. A. G. MacKay, the new leader of Ontario Liberalism. He was a worthy successor to the line of stalwart leaders in the Provincial House. Ontario lost a strong man in Hon. George P. Graham, but Mr. MacKay in his brief experience as leader had shown that he was worthy of the mantle of leadership. He was a man of strong opinions, and a magnetic speaker. He was waging a valiant campaign, and although the Liberals at the last general election went down to an overwhelming defeat, nevertheless the tide was turning in their favor. There was no doubt but that Hon. A. G. MacKay would be the leader of the Liberal Government of Ontario.

There were no great questions before the people in Dominion politics, said Mr. Pardee. True, Mr. Borden had returned from a trip through the west, and judging from reports from Conservative sources, there was nothing for the Liberals to do but throw up their hands and say: "We are undone." All this comes about because Mr. Borden has a platform. This was a great step in advance by the Conservatives, because at its worst, it is a platform, something new for the Conservative party. They would welcome anything as a God-given thing. If this so-called Halifax platform was such as Mr. Borden claimed for it, why does he not come out and stand on it firmly? When he does, it will work out something like this: "If this takes place, and if that is agreed to, then this other thing is good." It is the most apologetic platform ever perpetrated on the Canadian people. There is a string attached to every plank, and whenever it suits Mr. Borden's whims, the strings are pulled, and out comes that plank. He does not need to stand upon it. Mr. Borden was afraid to stand upon a platform based on the people's rights, and stand upon it, without apology.

The Liberal party, on the other hand, had outlined a platform, and on that platform Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers stood firm and steadfast. It was all right for the Conservatives to roll the word "graft" under their tongues as a sweet morsel, but all their charges had failed to weaken Sir Wilfrid or his party in the affections of the people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a platform that had given the country prosperity. This platform had made Canada a nation, and given this country a place among the nations of men. He was a great leader, and the people of Canada were proud of him.

A Clean Administration.

Speaking of the administration, he was convinced that the Government had administered the affairs of the country wisely and honestly. There may have been some slight errors or mistakes, but on the whole the administration was clean and honest. The people were confident that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Government had done well by them. There was nothing in the graft charges that were nearer was.

Mr. Pardee declared that East Lambton would not desert the Liberal cause. This was a historic battle-ground, and after the next general election, he was firmly convinced, that the Hon. A. G. MacKay would have a follower to assist him in his fight for good government.

Mr. H. J. Pettypiece.

Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, Forest, ex-M. P., was the next speaker. He was glad that there was such a large representation at the convention. He gave a resume of his work in the Provincial House. He had made a close study of railway taxation. This was a very live question, and was one that should be brought more clearly before the people. He had been charged with drafting his bill in the House, but he denied it absolutely. In fact, it had been said that his defeat was due to this desertion. If this were true, he denied, he was proud of it, for he would rather stand with his leader and be defeated, than desert him and be a member of Parliament. He had been loyal to his leader. Whatever might be his position in the future, he was bound to insist upon the Government taking up the question of more equitable taxation. He thanked the electors for their generous support during the last general election.

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Mr. Duncan White, of Bonaventure, gave a scathing criticism of the Whitney Government's policy with regard to education. The members of that

DANGER IN WHOOPING COUGH.

It's one of the most fatal diseases to children. Most successful treatment is Nervine rubbed on throat and chest and taken internally. This relieves the coughing and spasms at once. Swift relief and unfailing cure is guaranteed. Never be without Polson's Nervine! It keeps the doctor bill small by preventing colds, coughs, croup, and chest pains. Nearly half a century in use—and better liked every day.

Government had shown themselves to be utterly opposed to the interests of the people in this matter. He especially found fault with the abolition of the model school. This school was the poor man's friend, as it gave his children an opportunity of fitting themselves for the teaching profession, a profession that was now closed to them, owing to the fact that the new school regulations made a term in the normal imperative. Many a man could send his children through the model and after that they could work themselves through the normal school, or into other of the learned professions. Now that door of opportunity was closed to them. This was not fair, and such legislation was not wise. He also appealed for a more equitable revision of the tariff, as it discriminated too much in favor of the manufacturer, and not enough in favor of the farmer, who produced a great part of the wealth of the country.

Ovation for Mr. MacKay.

Hon. A. G. MacKay was given a tremendous ovation. He thanked them in the most generous manner in which his name had been received. In coming to East Lambton he felt that he had come to a constituency that had been and was still a stronghold of Liberalism. He was convinced that after the general election East Lambton would again have a representative to assist him in his work in the House.

Liberalism had always stood by the people. It was the spirit of Liberalism that the people should rule. He congratulated the Liberals of East Lambton in that it had been independent. Liberalism had stood for liberty, truth and right dealing, and the party would ever keep that in view. The party should select good men, men of independent mind and strength of character. Liberalism always took man as a thinking animal, and gave him a chance.

A Poor Educational Policy.

Mr. MacKay subjected the educational policy of the Whitney Government to a severe criticism. He found no fault with the appointment of a minister of education such as Hon. Dr. Pyne, as it was unfortunate that in all Mr. Whitney's following there was not one man of the required ability to grapple with the educational problems of this Province. But he did find fault with the appointment of a deputy minister of education who did not understand the educational problems to be dealt with, and who had no claim on the position other than that he was a friend of Mr. Whitney's. There were many men, teachers and inspectors and educationalists in Ontario who had climbed up every rung of the educational ladder, and who knew what the Province required. These men were not given a chance to show their ability in matters of education.

The public school was the poor man's friend. Instead of that the Government had shown itself blind to the interests of the people, and had enacted legislation that was inimical to the success of education in the Province. Dr. Pyne had been warned and advised, but he continued in his course, and not until a storm of protest had broken over his ears did he heed the warning, and then, in a half-hearted manner, he adopted the suggestions of the Opposition. These suggestions had not been carried over in their entirety, or there would not have been the present difficulty with this important branch of the country's work. The aim had been to give permanency to the teaching profession, but in that they had utterly failed. The act as promulgated by Dr. Pyne had discriminated against the farmer, in that it pointed out that he was not capable of handling his own affairs, and therefore the Government must step in and show him how. It outraged every ideal of a responsible government. If it was good for the farmer it was also good for the cities and towns and villages. There should be no class legislation. First Dr. Pyne had ordered that the school laws be enforced rigidly; next, that there should be laws should be as elastic as it was possible. The Government had shown itself incapable of grappling with its difficulties.

Government Blunders.

Thus had the Government drifted from the ideal of responsible government. In other words the Government had blundered. When Mr. Whitney was in the land of promise he declared that he would do away with the succession duties act. Now that he was in the land of fulfillment he pursues another tack, and refuses to touch that law. As a result the Government derived over one million dollars in revenue from that source alone, and now were testifying to the efficiency of an act passed by the Liberal Government. The same was true of the supplementary revenue act, which now yielded a revenue of half a million. Liberal rule had enforced this act, and it was proving a great source of revenue to the Government. When the Conservatives achieved power they refused to touch this act. Thus was the Whitney Government adding its testimony to the wise and efficient legislation enacted by former Liberal Legislatures.

The Family Compact.

The method of financing the University of Toronto also was dealt with at some length. It was another example of the family compact rule of the Whitney Government. The Province of Ontario had dealt fairly with the university, and the people should know where the money went to. There should be some check on the expenditure of the university.

The Power Problem.

"I have endeavored to sound a note of warning on the power question," said Mr. MacKay. "I was talking with one of the representatives of a certain municipality who attended that secret meeting in Toronto the other day, and I questioned him about that meeting. I asked him who was going to build the transmission lines, and he said that the Government was going to do that. I also believe that the Government lines and own them. He said the lines were going to pay for the lines, and he said that the municipalities would pay part and the Government would pay the rest. My position is this: The line should be built by the Govern-

ment, but whatever it costs ought to be paid by the municipalities it benefits. The municipalities which use the power should pay for it. Why should the whole Province pay for what benefits only a small portion? Three parts of Ontario are outside the power zone, and should not be taxed to pay the cost of Niagara power, which would compete with their industries by reason of cheaper power.

It was also stated at that meeting that if the figures were wrong, or that a mistake had been made, the Government would have to make good the discrepancy. If the hydro-electric commission or its engineers made a mistake in the estimates, the Province would have to pay the piper. That is not so, and it is not in the act. That act distinctly states that the commission is not responsible for any mistakes in the figures. Why should this sort of thing be promised these municipalities? If the transmission lines cost \$6,000,000 instead of \$3,500,000, the Government would have to pay the difference; that is, every municipality would be taxed to pay for what would benefit only a small portion of the Province. That is not reasonable. Why should this be promised to the municipalities? It should be distinctly understood that the Government is not responsible for any mistakes in the figures. Do not misunderstand me. I am thoroughly in favor of cheap power, but they that use it must pay for it themselves. The rest of the Province should not be taxed for it."

Reforestation.

Mr. MacKay was heartily in favor of reforestation. It had been said that the value of the forest lands of Ontario increased in value to the extent of \$1 an acre. There were 7,000,000 acres of forest in this Province. If this was correct, it would be a revenue of \$7,000,000 should be derived from that alone. That was more than the total revenue of the Province at this time. In Zurich, Switzerland, there is a forest that has yielded a profit for a thousand years, and has yielded a large revenue to the Government every year, and today, after 1,000 years, it is a most valuable forest. The same could be done in this country. He was in favor of the better terms for the settlers in the New Ontario. The plots of the country were worthy of the very best treatment. He would give them timber and mineral rights, and make it worth while to settle the newer parts of this Province.

Licenses and Spoils.

The license administration and the spoils system were also dealt with at some length. The Whitney Government had not lived up to its promises in either regard, and the Starr report of conditions existing in Toronto was not encouraging to the future of the province. He believed that the administration of the license laws would be impartial and fair.

The speaker was in favor of law reform. Conditions were not very satisfactory at present. A merchant or a farmer knew what he could buy goods for, and a contract should be made with a law firm on terms equally as equitable. The long legal struggles were costly, and were productive of no good results. He would make an appeal to the highest court of Ontario, binding on all parties. He was also opposed to appeals to the privy council, as such appeals always were heard by the poor man who was seeking justice.

A Tribute to Sir Wilfrid.

In his closing remarks he paid a splendid tribute to the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his colleagues. A most economical management of the nation's affairs had been given. He criticized the petty, peevish, Pecksniffian criticism of the Conservative party. "I am expecting East Lambton to do its duty," he said in conclusion. "You will send me a representative to help on the cause of good legislation. East Lambton belongs to us, and it will yet come to its own."

Mr. F. G. Inwood, the general secretary for Ontario, made a brief speech, in which he urged the necessity of a good organization. He had great confidence in Hon. A. G. MacKay. Ontario had great confidence in him, and he would be premier of Ontario in a very short time.

The meeting broke up with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. A. G. MacKay and the King.

VESSEL PASSAGES

Detroit, Nov. 8.—Up: Roumania, Crete, 1; Thursday afternoon: John Mitchell, 2; Seneca, 3; J. Boyce, 4; J. George, 5; Peavey, 6; H. Hawgood, 7; Goble and Goble, 8; Lake City, 9; LaSalle, 10; Mollay, 11; Mollay, 12; Green and Barnes, 13; Alf. Mitchell, 14; James Rhodes, 15; Lumberman and Barnes, 16; Stewart, 17; Bellwood, 18; Mollay, 19; Freague, 20; Island, 21; Midland, 22; Bixby, 23; Friday morning: Wilcox, 24; Brower, 25; Wilcox, 26; Owsie, 27; Crescent City, 28; small Mather, 29; Sullivan, 30; Buge, 31; Mollay, 32; Mollay, 33; Fryer, 34; Albright, 35; Midland, 36; Corneli, 37; James, 38; 39; 40.

Down: Wilson, 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 8.—Down: Lyman Smith, 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN ENGLAND CHILDREN WHILE TETHERING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS, IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

Saved from Himself

Masson, Que., Nov. 8.—Two years ago the residents of this pretty village viewed, with alarm, the change that crept over Florence, the daughter of Mr. Jamison. From a bright, carefree child, she emerged into young womanhood, worn and wasted. It became a "nine-days wonder." There was no radical trouble and yet her health perceptibly failed. Finally, physicians were consulted. They prescribed—failed to do any good—and were dismissed. All at once, Florence began to improve. Her eyes brightened, the color returned, and today there is not a brighter, happier, healthier girl in Canada.

"I was a martyr to constipation," writes Miss Jamison. "I had every symptom of kidney irritation and had been told by physicians that my kidneys were affected. I consulted a number of physicians and took various remedies, but received very little benefit. Then I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-Lives' and I had taken half a box, the constipation was relieved, headaches left me—pain in the back was better—and I could sleep."

"Fruit-a-Lives" always cure kidney trouble, because they cure the cause. They stimulate the liver and kidneys to increased action. Get 'Fruit-a-Lives' properly—and cure yourself to stay cured. Made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c a box; 6 for \$2.50. At druggists or sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

THEIR CRYSTAL WEDDING

Enjoyable Gathering at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Weir, Lobo.

A very enjoyable time was spent recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Weir, Lobo, on the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage (or "crystal wedding"), when about sixty of their friends and relatives gathered to offer their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Weir, and spend a social evening with the much-esteemed couple.

After sitting down to a choice repast and doing ample justice to the good things so plentifully provided, the party assembled in the parlor and drawing-room, a good word and a programme was enjoyed by everyone. The chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Argo, who opened the interesting proceedings with a neat speech, in which he voiced the best wishes of the assembled friends for the future happiness and prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Weir. The chairman then introduced the various numbers on the programme, which included musical selections by Miss Rowat, of London, and Miss Steinfeld, of Lobo; recitations by Miss Coral, of Lobo, and Miss Scott, of London; and timely speeches by the gentlemen.

Mr. Weir replied in a few well-chosen words, after which followed the closing exercises, everybody taking part in singing "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten." Heart congratulations were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Weir, and then the well-pleased gathering dispersed.

WESTON GOING FINE

Has Reached Utica on Walk From Portland to Chicago.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, who at the age of 60 years, is walking from Portland, Me., to Chicago, over the same route which he covered in 1867, arrived here at 8:25 o'clock this evening. He had come from St. John's, 21 miles east of here, and this morning, this comparatively short journey having been necessitated by the condition of the roads. He fell from his knees, but he had time to reach Utica the pain had time to reach him.

At Herkimer Weston discarded a pair of shoes which he bought 28 years ago and bought a new pair. Walking in these caused his feet to blister. He had come from St. John's, 21 miles east of here, and this morning, this comparatively short journey having been necessitated by the condition of the roads. He fell from his knees, but he had time to reach Utica the pain had time to reach him.

CLOSE OF ST. LAWRENCE

SEASON OF 1907

Last Sailing of the Turbine Steamer Virginian.

The sailing of the turbine steamship "Virginian" from Montreal for Liverpool on Nov. 21, marks the close of the Allan Line St. Lawrence season for 1907. The "Virginian" is the largest and fastest steamer sailing from Montreal and has accommodation for over two thousand passengers. All aboard sailing at 10 a.m. on Thursday, passengers arriving in Montreal on Wednesday, may embark the same evening, thereby avoiding hotel expenses. Special arrangements for the transfer of passengers and baggage from station to steamer, the short rail journey, and the day-trip between Montreal and Quebec, are a few of the many attractive features of the Canadian route. As "Virginian" will not sail from Quebec until 1:30 p.m., on Friday, passengers will have an opportunity of spending some hours in the ancient city. Full particulars as to rates, etc., may be had on application to the Allan Line, 77 Yonge street, Toronto, or any agent of the company.

The Pied Bull Inn of Ilington is said to have been the first house in England at which tobacco was smoked.

William W. Sewall, of Island Falls, Me., President Roosevelt's old guide, sides with his patron in the "safari" controversy. The Pied Bull Inn of Ilington is said to have been the first house in England at which tobacco was smoked. William W. Sewall, of Island Falls, Me., President Roosevelt's old guide, sides with his patron in the "safari" controversy.

Mr. Newton Rowell, head of the missionary movement in Toronto, delivered a brief address, in which he

Big Drive in Couches Next Week



We have too many couches on hand and must unload them. To make them move quickly we will give

20% Off Regular Prices

\$5.50 Couch now.....\$4.40
\$6.50 Couch now..... 5.20
\$7.50 Couch now..... 6.00

\$11.50 Couch now.....\$ 9.20
\$20.00 Couch now..... 16.00
\$50.00 Couch now.....38.00

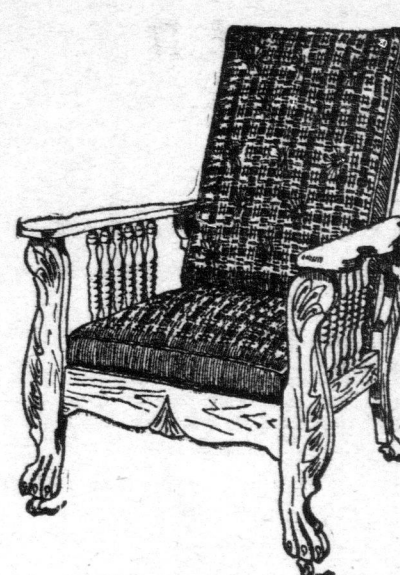
Rockers

One like cut, quarter-oak, polished.

Regular \$4.00 for.....\$3.00

Regular \$5.50 for..... 4.50

Regular \$8.50 for..... 7.00



Iron Beds

A large assortment to choose from.

\$4.50 Beds now.....\$3.50

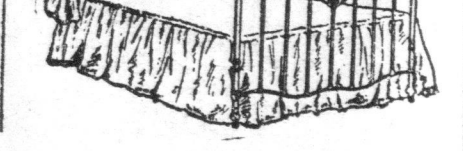
\$5.50 Beds now..... 4.50

\$11.50 Beds now..... 8.50

\$16.00 Beds now.....13.00

\$30.00 Brass Beds.....25.00

\$40.00 Brass Beds.....28.00



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LAYMEN'S PLANS TO CONVERT WORLD

General Secretary of Movement Speaks to Londoners of Progress Made.

A large gathering was present in St. Andrew's Church Lecture Hall to listen to a highly-interesting and instructive address on the progress and missionary movement by Mr. J. Campbell White, general secretary of the movement.

Mr. White said that during the summer a commission of six laymen from the United States and Canada had been sent to England and had been most cordially received by the representative Christian bodies. He had secured support for the movement from all sides.

Addresses had been made in London, Liverpool, Sheffield, Bristol and Edinburgh. In Liverpool the bishop of that city had presided over a meeting of over 1,800 people.

Pious to the commission's departure from Great Britain a national organization of the laymen's missionary movement had been inaugurated in England, and another in Scotland. Since then it has been learned that the movement is increasing steadily and strongly throughout Scotland and England.

In the United States, the movement is particularly strong, and the most striking developments have been along denominational lines.

For example, the Southern Presbyterian Church had organized its own laymen's missionary movement, and was attempting this year to increase the offerings of that denomination from \$275,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Southern Baptist and Methodist churches also supported the movement liberally, and were constantly increasing their strength.

Whole cities have taken the movement up, and missionaries were being sent out from all parts of both continents. In Topeka, Kansas, a short time ago 100 representatives from the various churches gathered, and it was found that last year they had contributed \$7,000 to the missionary work. A vote was taken and this amount was increased to \$25,000 this year. A canvass is now being taken for that amount.

St. Joseph, Mo., a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and 12,000 Protestant church members, last year gave \$12,000 to foreign missions, besides spending \$127,000 for religious purposes at home. An attempt will be made this year to secure \$50,000 for foreign missions.

One of the peculiar features of the raising of that subscription, said Mr. White, was that that Methodists would ask Presbyterians and Baptists, and vice versa to increase their offerings to the movement. The movement was an interdenominational one, and the concerted action of all the great Protestant churches was bound to bring successful results.

In closing, Mr. White stated that he hoped to see London continue carrying on the great church work it had always carried on, and hoped to see the laymen's missionary movement better supported than it had been in the past.

Mr. Newton Rowell, head of the missionary movement in Toronto, delivered a brief address, in which he

said he hoped to some day see the movement second to none in the Christian church.

The outlook was most promising, and the progress of the movement was most flattering.

Advertiser Correspondence

The Sunday Car Question.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: It looks as though Revs. Laneley and Bous would like to cover up the real issue about Sunday cars in this city, by drawing attention to some paragraphs in a circular recently issued by the provincial organization of the Rational Sunday League at Toronto. If these gentlemen want to get the facts and discuss the matter, they can write to the provincial secretary, J. Enoch Thompson. Mr. Rollins tries to make the league appear in the ridiculous light of holding the Presbyterian Church responsible for one man's intolerance. What the circular implies is, that the persecuting campaign of the Lord's Day Alliance is being carried on in the spirit of the Rev. Mr. Patten's remarks, when he clamors for a public execution for the heretics.

The Rev. Mr. Moore glories in the fact that last year in Canada there were more cases of Sunday law violation in the courts against Canadian citizens, most of which were for violation of Sunday laws in person. This reverend gentleman himself practically declared a boycott against a Goderich restaurant because the keeper was not acting according to the "Alliance" wishes.

There are many people who think that this policy of persecution by the church, organized as the Lord's Day Alliance, is fraught with many dangers to liberty. The people support our church because they are interested in the Gospel of Christ and the high ideals of religion. But to organize such an institution for lobbying special legislation through Parliament for prosecuting citizens, for defeating or threatening the defeat of aldermen in the municipal elections, is a departure from the majority of reasonable men will not entertain. The church has already entered upon that policy that Rev. Georgeon so vigorously opposed. "Christ wants no help from Caesar," he said. "Give us a fair field and no favor and our faith has no cause to fear. As to getting the law of the land to touch our religion, we earnestly cry, 'Hands off, leave us alone.' Let true religion triumph by the power of God in men's hearts and not by the power of fines and punishments." Legislation has its legitimate place, but when the church in order to get special legislation for itself employs Revs. Shearer and Moore as lobbyists at Ottawa, it is entering dangerous ground. It will be exceedingly difficult for many to believe that the Lord's Day act was framed with any other idea than for the church to get a monopoly of Sunday. According to that bill anything almost can be done on Sunday if only it is done for the church. The secretaries

of the Lord's Day Alliance have been instructed to keep careful watch at Toronto and Ottawa. One has only to look at the big fees that the Alliance has paid to several legal firms in Toronto to be seized of the kind of campaign the people are up against. "The Toronto papers of June 3 contain an account of the appeal for a Christian lobbyist," that was made at Gananoque and sustained by resolution.

Regarding Mr. Laneley's review of the petitions for Sunday cars, every body knows what was meant. We asked the council to take steps, and the first step that was asked for was a vote of the people. Every alderman knew that we wanted a vote, the newsboys on the street knew it—every petition that was sent out was sent out with this instruction against Sunday cars, but Mr. Laneley would have a difficult task in getting fifty businessmen of this city on a public petition against letting the people vote. There is only one question in this issue, and that is, shall the people decide this question, or shall the Alliance, an organization composed of a few men who are not particularly interested in a day of rest? It is significant that many of the members of the city have not given their approval to the policy of denying the people their right to vote on the Sunday car question.

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Use Connell's large, clean, Pea Coal in your range. \$5.50 per ton.

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SHILOH'S the quickest cough & cold CURE

Get a bottle to-day from your druggist. If it doesn't cure you QUICKER than anything you ever tried he'll give you your money back.

Shiloh's is the best, safest, surest and quickest medicine for your children's coughs and colds. It has been curing coughs and colds for 34 years. All druggists—25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

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