LORD'S DAY BILL IN AMENDED FORM.

The Provisions as Reported to the House---Eighteen Clauses Provide for Exceptions to the General Application of Act.

Ottawa, June 15.—The bill respecting the Lord's Day, as amended by the special committee of the House of Commons, and reported to that house, provides as follows:—

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the senate and house of commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this act unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "The Lord's Day" means the period of time which begins at twelve o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at twelve o'clock on the following afternoon:

(b) "Person" has the meaning which it has in the Criminal Code, 1802;

(c) "Vessel" includes any kind of vessel or boat used for conveying passengers or freight by water;

(d) "Railway" includes steam railway, electric railway, street railway and tramway;

(e) "Performance" includes any game, match, sport, contest, exhibition, or entertainment;

(f) "Employer" includes every person to whose orders or directions any other person is by his employment bound to conform.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein, or in any provincial act, heretofore passed, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain, or to do or employ any other person to do on that day any work, business or labor.

MANY EXCEPTIONS.

3. Notwithstanding anything therein contained, any person may on the Lord's Day do any work of necessity or mercy, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy," it is hereby declared that it shall be deemed to include the following classes of work:

(a) Any necessary or customary work in connection with divine worship;

(b) Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines and surgical appliances by retail;

(c) Receiving, transmitting or delivering telegraph or telephone messages;

(d) Starting or maintaining fires, making repairs to furnaces and repairs in cases of emergency, and doing any other work, when such fires, repairs or work are essential to any industrial process of such a continuous nature that it cannot be stopped without serious injury to its product or to the plant or property used in such process, or if without the doing of such work on the Lord's Day such process cannot be carried on continuously and safely during the other six days of the week.

(e) Any work without the doing of which on the Lord's Day; electric current, light, heat, water or gas cannot be continuously supplied for lawful purposes;

(f) The conveying of travellers and work incidental thereto;

(g) The continuance to their destination of trains and vessels in transit when the Lord's Day begins;

(h) Loading and unloading merchandise, at intermediate points, on or from passenger boats or passenger trains;

(i) Keeping railway tracks clear of snow or ice, making repairs in cases of emergency, or doing any other work of a like incidental character, without the doing of which on the Lord's Day the traffic on any transportation line cannot be safely carried on;

(j) Work before six o'clock in the forenoon and after eight o'clock in the afternoon of yard crews in handling cars in railway yards;

(k) Loading, unloading and operating any ocean-going vessel which otherwise would be unduly delayed after her scheduled date of sailing, or any vessel which otherwise would be in imminent danger of being stopped by the closing of navigation.

(l) The caring for live stock and perishable products arriving at any point during the Lord's Day;

(m) The operation of any ferry or boat, authorized by competent authority to carry passengers on the Lord's Day;

(n) The hiring of horses and carriages for the personal use of the hirer or his family for any purpose not prohibited by this act;

(o) Any unavoidable work after four o'clock in the afternoon of the Lord's Day, for or in connection with the setting of baker's sponge.

(q) The delivering of milk and ice for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants;

(r) The operation by any Canadian electric street railway company, whose line is interprovincial or international, of its cars, for passenger traffic, on the Lord's Day on any line or branch now regularly so operated.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to permit any employe, other than employes on boats which do not complete their regular trip within twenty-four hours, to do on the Lord's Day, any work within subsections (c) to (n) inclusive, and subsections (q) and (r) of section 8 of this act or incidental thereto, unless such employe is giving during the next six days of such week twenty-four consecutive hours without labor.

AMUSEMENTS FORBIDDEN

5. It shall not be lawful for any person on that day to engage in any game or contest for gain or for any prize or reward, or to be present thereat, or to provide, engage in, or be present at any performance at which an admission fee or any other fee is so charged is provided in any building or place, to which persons are conveyed for hire by the proprietors or managers of such performance or by any one acting as their agents or under their control, the charge for such conveyance shall be deemed an indirect payment of such fee within the meaning of this section.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day to run, conduct, or convey by any mode of conveyance any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire, and having for its principal or only object the carriage on that day of such passengers for amusement or pleasure, and passengers so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travellers within the meaning of this act.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day to open to the public any park or pleasure ground or other place maintained for gain, to which an admission fee is charged directly or indirectly, or within which a fee is charged for any service or privilege.

8. It shall not be lawful for any whatsoever any performance or other person to advertise in any manner thing prohibited by this act.

It shall not be lawful for any person to advertise in Canada in any manner whatsoever any performance or other thing which if given or done in Canada would be a violation of this act.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person on that day to shoot at any target, mark or other object, or to use any gun, rifle or other engine for that purpose.

CRACKS OFF TO BISLEY.

Canada's Expert Marksmen on Way to England Got Rousing Send Off.

Montreal, June 14. Canada's Bisley team is now fairly en route for England on board the Allan liner Tunisian that left port this morning at seven o'clock.

The send off given the crack marksmen last evening was of the most rousing description. A parade of the Victoria Rifles was called for the occasion, and the regiment, headed by brass and bugle bands, escorted the team to the vessel.

Lt. Col. Wilson, commander of the team, walked down the ranks of the Vics, drawn up in double line in the shed, alongside the vessel, bidding good- bye, with a hearty handskahe to each and all the men of the regiment.

As in the drill hall of the armory where Col. Tilton referred in striking terms to the commander of the Bisley team and the proud records of Canadian teams in the past, the names of Col. Wilson, Captain Humble, adjutant of the Bisley team, and the Bisley team itself were cherred to the echo.

With the rendering of the "Maple Leaf" and "Auld Lang Syne," the Bisley men boarded the liner and the Vics marched to their headquarters, leaving the band behind, which later provided a concert on the hurricane deck of the Tunisian.

Scarcely had the Victoria Rifles gone when the pipe band of the Royal Scots appeared on the scene, heading a procession of kilted Highlanders pulling a cab containing Piper Leaske of the 48th Highlanders, who had been entertained by the sergeantsj mess of the Scots.

The concert provided by the bands of the Victoria Rifles and the Royal Scots proved a great attraction, not only for the passengers on the liner, but to the hundreds who thronged the wharves in the neighborhood of the vessel. Both bands were subsequently entertained to supper by the Messrs. Allan.

Although the Bisley team wore mufti, there was no lack of animated military coloring to the throng that moved about the deck of the Tunisian, while the musical programme was going on. There were many representatives in uniform from among the different city regiments, including a representative number of officers, among them being Col. Buchan, C. M. G., A. D. C., O. Q. C.; Major G. E. Stephens, Col. A. A. Stevenson, Major Yates, M. D., and Col. Tilton, president of the Dominion Rifle Association. The last named accompanied the officers of the Bisley team to Quebec.

THE NEXT ELDORADO.

Will be Found on the Panama Isthmus.

Will the next Eldorado be found not in South Africa or Alaska, nor yet in the northeastern Siberia, but in the Republic of Panama, to the west, asks Harper's Weekly, and particularly to the east, of our canal zone? The question is answered in the affirmative by Mr. John R. Spears, who brings together from Spanish-American records some remarkable evidence touching the deposits of gold that have been found at various periods, either in placers or in subsurface mines, scattered through the region stretching between Costa Rica and Columbia. Mr. Spears points out that the first discoverer of the American isthmus, Rodrigo de Bastides, who in 1500, struck the coast from the eastward, procured so much gold from the natives that he returned home rich and was rewarded by the King with a pension for his discovery. Bastides was followed by Columbus, who in his third voyage reached the isthmus from the west and wherever he touched found the Indians wearing gold ornaments. Columbus gave the region the name of Castilla del Oro—Golden Castille—and maintained a foothold on the Belen River until he lost many of his men and was threatened with starvation because of the increasing hostility of the natives.

Soon afterwards another attempt was made to establish a settlement on the Belen by Diego de Nicuesa at the head of 800 men. Nicuesa persisted until his force was reduced to seventy. In 1435 a third colony was established there, but this also came to naught through famine, and from that day to this the coast in the neighborhood of the Belen River has remained a wilderness. In the meantime another expedition, under Balboa, had crossed the isthmus and gazed on the Pacific, securing in their journey a considerable amount of gold. Other raids on the part of the Spaniards followed, and, at the end of 1511, the King's share of the gold obtained in that year amounted, we learn, to 15,000 castellanos, or say, $38,000.

Mr. Spears goes on to say that for testimony to the existence of gold on the isthmus we are not restricted to the records of the early conquistadores. An account of the gold possessed by the natives of the western end of the isthmus in the days before the Spanish occupation is given in a paper read to the American Ethnological Society by Mr. J. K. Merritt on "The Ancient Graveyards of Chiriqui." It seems that in the autumn of 1858 two farmers, gathering a crop of corn from a farm about twenty-five miles from the capital of Chiriqui, found a golden image in an unearthed Indian grave. They at once began prospecting in neighboring graves, and secured a number of images weighing 130 pounds in the aggregate. A subsequent and more thorough exploration of the graves yielded gold to the amount of $50,000. There seems to be no doubt that if a railroad were built westward from Panama for a hundred miles, a region extraordinarily rich in gold-bearing reefs would be opened. It is, however, toward the eastern end of the Republic of Panama that the real "Eldorado" may be looked for. Foi nearly 150 years mines that are believed by American engineers who have been permitted to traverse the region to be among the richest in the world have been lying unworked because of the implacable hostility of the Indians.

THE CHURCH AND LIFE'S PROBLEMS.

General Assembly Hears Words of Cheer Concerning Sabbath Schools and Sunday Observance, but Laments Some Tendencies of the Times.

The report of the committee on Sabbath Schools submitted at the recent meeting of the Presbyterian general Assembly meeting at Kingston, Ont., showed a gain of 1,000 scholars over last year. While in efficiency there had been a general gain in every department of the work.

During the course of his remarks Dr. Neil, the convener, in presenting the report, said in nearly every line the report was the best ever presented to the Church. There had been an advance in nearly every department. The system of issuing diplomas for the memorizing of Scripture had been a source of good. The teacher training course was acknowledged by experts to be the best in use in any part of the world. As secretary, Rev. J. C. Robertson had amply justified his appointment a year ago.

The series of helps and illustrated papers was all that could be desired, and, with an excellent equipment, the problem now was to relate it practically to all the schools. It was of prime importance that the children should be found at the church srtvices, and that the ministers should make the services attractive to the young. They needed to seek to reach those who were outside and bring them into the school. Many of the children were lost to the church and to Christ by pastoral neglect. The teacher had only one short half hour In the week to influence the child, and must be equiped so as to make the best use of the time.

THE SECRETARY'S IMPRESSIONS.

Rev. J. C. Robertson, who made his first appearance before the Assembly, said that he had been impressed with what had been done to increase the efficiency of the schools and with what yet remained to be done. The fact that the Public Schools did not give religious instruction made the responsiblility of the Sabbath School all the greater. To what extent could the Sabbath School meet the need? They had reason to expect that all the children should be found in the schools. In the Maritime Provinces the school population had been stationary. The same was true of Quebec. In Ontario there had been a loss of 4,000. In the west there had been a gain of 4,000. Over against this he might say that the enrollment of the Methodist church was increasing annually about 5,000. The international lesson scheme provided the children should cover the Bible twice. But they must be taught to memorize the scriptures.

CHURCH LIFE AND WORK.

The report on church life and work was presented by the Rev. A. B.Winchester—a report that he, too, characterized as the most important that had come before the Assembly. Certainly it was more important that that on Sabbath Schools, because,before there was a Sunday school or a church, there was a home. Returns had only been received from 50 per cent. of the churches, which he did not think was either reassuring or encouraging. The problems presented were the same all over the country, and in this regard there was ominous unanimity. One of the chief denciencies was the absence of the family altar, an institution that was on the wane. Four ministers had gone the length of defending the abandonment of the family altar. They maintained that while the family alter had gone, its spirit was there—love and companionship that did not formerly exist. He did trust that the day was far distant when any considerable number of ministers would be found to countenance the abandonment of the family altar.

In conclusion Mr. Winchester drew the attention of the Assembly to a series of eleven recommendations, prominent among which were the following:

That the pulpit should, with all its consecrated strength, strive, if possible, more earnestly to array the church in uncompromising hostility to intemperance in every name; to the bar room ,the treating system, the lust of gold, the excessive indulgence in recreation and amusements and the spending of time and money upon useless and hurtful pleasures. That sessions be urged to pray and seek for a greater number of Christian workers, especially candidates for the ministry That parents be urged to train their children to feel responsibilty for the support of ordinances and for the schemes of the church.

THE LORD'S DAY LEGISLATION.

In speaking of the report on Sabbath observance, Rev. J. G. Shearer said that they had a Lord's Day Act of Canada, but there was one going through parliament for which they would not need to feel ashamed, provided that it went through parliament, as he had reason to believe it would, in the form in which it was drafted. Under it there would be no Sunday excursions, theatres, sports or hunting, fishing and bathing. The Act was broad because it presented all the provincial acts that ere already in force. There would, moreover, be no Sunday trading, other than the providing of meals in hotels and restaurants. It included corporations as well as individuals. In the past there was some discrimination in this respect. Corporations were more heavily liable than individuals. There would be no Sunday newspapers under this law—either home produced or imported. This was a subject for congratulation, as the Sunday newspaper was the king of Sabbath secularizers in the country in the south. The cause exempting certain classes from the operations of the act was likely to be eliminated within the next few days. It was a great thing for a young country such as this. It was impossible to estimate the value of the country such as this, at the same time so stringent and so reasonable. How was this—that the act had been presented, and, more than that, made a government measure. The educational work of the past ten years was being crystallized in this act. No better work had been done by the alliance this year than in any one of the past ten years. Only, the results were now becoming more apparent. In the early years of secretaryship, there were some pastors who doubted the necessity of an organization for preservation of the Sabbath. That stand was not taken now. If there had been no Lord's Day Alliance during the past ten years there would have been no Lord's Day Act this year. During the past few years he had come into contact with parliamentarians more largely than in his previous career, and he had a very much higher estimate of the public men of the country than had been the case prior to taking up his present ork. With the passage of the present act, the work of the Lord's Day alliance would only have begun. What they needed more than legislation now was an awakening of the public conscience with regard to the proper Christian observance of the Sabbath. Frequently it was said that pastors and church members used the cars and that poor men had been called upon to provide proper service for the running of these cars. He was not prepared to say that this was true, but when they were fighting for the observance of the Sabbath they should be particularly careful that they were consistent in their actions in this regard.

A PRETTY RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

The best style far boy's suits are the sailor and Russian models and here is one which combines the two in a very pleasing manner. With the help of this pattern and the directions which come with it any mother no matter how inexperienced a sewer, can easily fashion it. The suit consists of a blouse with removable chemisette and knickerbockers, Butcher's linen is excellent as well a crash, for a suit of this kind, and a pleasing color contrast may be offered by belt and embroidered stars of another color. The closing of the blouse slanting off to the side is very smart and effective. For the medium size 2¾ yards of 36 inch material are needed.

4782—Sizes, 2 to 6 years.

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"Since I began using the Tablets my little boy has not had an hour of sickness, and now at the age of eight months he weighs twenty-three pounds. I feel safe now with Baby's Own Tablets in the house, for I know that I have a medicine that will promptly cure all the minor ills from which babies suffer. I would advise all mothers and nurses to use Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones."

These are strong words, but thousands of other mothers speak just as strongly in favor of this medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

"Doctor," said the patient upon whom the hospital surgeon had just operated for appendicitis, "you're the same surgeon that amputated the first finger of my right hand when I had it crushed in a railroad accident a few months ago, ain't you?"

"Yes," answered the surgeon.

"Well, you got my index then, and now you've got my appendix. I hope you are satisfied."

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as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as damage they will do is ten fold to the good that you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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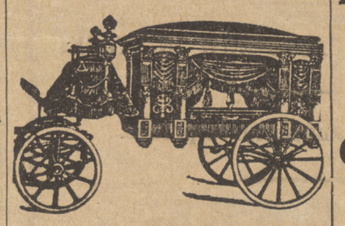

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On and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1905 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON

No 303 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, Chatham and Loggieville,.....	5.45
No. 301 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville.....	16.20
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville.....	6.15
" 321 Suburban for Marysville.....	11.15
" 327 Suburban for Marysville.....	18.25
" 329 Suburban for Marysville.....	21.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville.....	13.05
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville.....	13.35
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville,.....	8.15
" 326 Suburban from Marysville.....	18.20
328 Suburban from Marysville.....	19.15

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Moncton, N. B, Oct. 12th, 1950

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