

CANADA'S BLUE LAW CHARLTON'S DREAM.

Parliament Labored Years for Such a Measure as Now Before House.

Ottawa, July 4.—For several years John Charlton, who was one of the British members of the international high joint commission which sat in 1899 at Quebec and Washington, and who represented North Norfolk in the Dominion Parliament from 1872 to 1904, when he retired because of ill health, struggled in vain to get the support of the House in favor of a Sunday Observance bill. Mr. Charlton was one of the founders of the Dominion Lord's Day Alliance.

The contention of the Dominion government was that the question of Sunday observance belonged to the provinces. The Province of Ontario passed legislation dealing with Sunday observance, and in 1903 the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council decided that it was ultra vires. Then the Dominion Alliance came to Ottawa. In 1904 the alliance prepared a bill and submitted it to the department of justice. The minister of justice, in turn, had it submitted to the provincial council to find if it was constitutional. The court practically decided that it would be.

In the early part of the present session Charles Fitzpatrick, then minister of justice, submitted a bill. A special committee of parliament was appointed to consider it. Witnesses were heard for and against it. The transportation companies made a strong attack on it. The leading industries of the country joined hands with the railways and for a time it seemed as if the bill were to be strangled in committee. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the father of the bill, stood by his offspring, but before it reached the committee stage of the commons Mr. Fitzpatrick was on the supreme court bench, and Mr. Aylesworth had to take charge. As the strongest opposition came from the province of Quebec, the retirement of Mr. Fitzpatrick was a great loss to the supporters of the measure.

REAL FIGHT ON BILL.

The real fight on the bill began when it reached the committee of the whole in the House of Commons. Henry Bourassa, M. P., and Armand Lavergne, M. P., made fierce attacks on the measure and asserted that the government was being actuated by "outside influence," in bringing in the legislation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it was "Sharet's" last year and "Sharet's" this year. Mr. Sharet is the papal ablegate and the Rev. Mr. Shearer is the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, a strongly Protestant institution. Besides the Dominion Alliance, the bill was supported by the great majority of the labor associations of the Dominion and some of the Roman Catholic clergy. The labor men took the view that in many cases seven days' work meant six days' pay.

The real opposition to the bill comes from Quebec and British Columbia. The French-Canadian refuses to give up his enjoyment on Sunday afternoon. The bill does not prevent this as long as no fee is charged. There can be no public meeting for gain. This applies to religious and non-religious. For instance, Grimsby Park in Ontario, a Methodist camp ground, was the habit of charging gate money on Sunday. This will have to be stopped. In Montreal there is Sohmer Park, where public entertainments are carried on every Sunday afternoon. This is done under a provincial act and can be continued. The bill has been amended so as to make valid all laws now in force or hereafter to be passed relating to the observance of the Lord's day, which come within the exclusive jurisdiction of the province.

STEALING OUR HALIBUT.

American Poachers Are Doing a Big Illicit Business

Vancouver, B. C., July 4.—That great Boston corporation, the New England Fish Company, with its Pacific centre in Vancouver, has lost the monopoly of the halibut fishery on this coast, which its Pacific centre in Vancouver, has lost the monopoly of the halibut fishery on the coast, which it enjoyed for many years. Seattle and Tacoma fishermen have taken it away, and, according to Canadian officers of the preventive service, the Americans have done the trick with Canadian fish. Captain Newcombe of the Dominion gunboat Kestrel, which patrols the fishery grounds, says it is conservatively estimated that 18,000 tons of halibut were caught on the coast of British Columbia, of which 4,000 tons went to the American company that is licensed to ship from this port in bond to the western States; the remainder was taken by Americans and he claims that only 5,000 tons were legitimately caught outside the three-mile limit, the rest being secured by poachers in Canadian waters.

Captain Newcombe says the poaching was done upon so wholesale a scale and with such method that it was impossible for the single gunboat at present in commission on this coast to effectually protect Canadian waters and to make seizure of the schooner North of Seattle was one of these accidents that being surprised within the three-mile limit and with her dories out in prohibited waters. The North is to be converted by the Marine De-

THE ARCH FIEND OF THE AGE.

No war, more deadly than ever this modern butchery—but Catarrh which leads to consumption and annually kills more than famine and war combined. The doctors now successfully fight Catarrh with a remedy that never fails—"Catarrhokine," it's death to every type of Catarrh. It destroys every root and branch of the disease so thoroughly that a relapse need never be feared. If troubled with cold, nasal or throat catarrh, or subject to bronchitis or asthma, use Catarrhokine and you'll be cured forever.

DOMINION DAY BANQUET.

Enthusiastic Function at Hotel Cecil—Sir Chas. Tupper, One of Two Surviving Fathers of Confederation, Present

London, July 4.—Over 350 were at the Dominion Day banquet at the hotel Cecil. Lord Strathcona was in the chair. Among those present were Archbishop Ripon, the Earl of

Derby, Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Parry, G. W. Cockburn and Sir Thomas Barlow. Lord Strathcona on rising proposed the toast to the King was received with great applause. Mr. Belcourt, M. P., proposed the toast to the Queen and other members of the Royal family. The Earl of Jersey proposed the toast to the "Imperial Forces," and said that Canada had set an example to the empire they should follow. Admiral Hopkins, responding to the same toast, said that when addressing Canadians he was not addressing strangers. He referred to the C. P. R. steamers having beaten the Cunard steamers.

Lord Strathcona, proposing the "Dominion of Canada," referred to Sir Charles Tupper as one of Canada's greatest men. He said that the Canadians at Bixley, Henley, the Chambers of Commerce gathering at the Imperial Association, and the Dominion would draw the Dominion closer to the empire.

Lord Elgin, responding claimed a right to share in the affection of Canadians, as he was Canadian-born. He congratulated Sir Charles Tupper, as today was his birthday. He said that the Dominion of Canada would draw the Dominion closer to the empire.

Hon. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, proposed "Fur Traders," to which the Bishop of Ripon and the Lord Mayor of London responded.

A very large number of those at the banquet afterwards journeyed westward to the Imperial Institute to Lord Strathcona's at-home. Lord Strathcona chose the Imperial Institute for the home as the society of water-color painters in Piccadilly had been found much too small. As usual with Lord Strathcona's receptions, everything was carried out in the best style. The Bixley team were present.

STRANGE PREMONITION.

Sentells All Made Wills Before Sailing—Depression That Fell Over Family on Day of Sailing.

New York, July 4.—On the day that the New York sailed a group of friends of the Sentell family, of whom were killed in the Salisbury disaster, gathered on the pier. It was the usual happy group that clusters about departing friends, but some time before the "all ashore" command was sounded on the ship a singular jolt came over the laughing friends, and the same thought seemed to be in the minds of all. That thought was, "What if something awful should happen?" Finally the silence was broken and the common thought found expression when Gertrude Sentell, with me good friends, if sent, said: "Well, good friends, if anything awful does happen, we will go together. It will be a family affair this time, surely."

Something akin to a shudder ran through the group of friends. One of the women, Gertrude Sentell, turning to Gertrude Sentell, said: "My dear I wish you had not said that, for I cannot help feeling that something is to happen; but let us hope that nothing will happen."

Another one of the party followed that remark with this: "That same feeling came over me more than once, and let's not talk about it. Of course nothing will happen." Then several of the young women drew nearer to the two sisters and kissed them tenderly. But the talk of the premonition still buzzed through the crowd. Some of the men spoke of it carelessly and then it was that the younger Sentell told a friend that, oddly enough, every member of the family had made a will only a few hours before.

"What was that done for?" asked a friend. "Oh, I suppose it was the same nonsense that prompts this scare talk," answered the young man, and the subject was passed.

One of the closest friends of the Sentell girls was Minnie Q. Ledwith, Principal of the school where the young women taught. She lives at No. 453 Marion street, and when told last night of the catastrophe which had killed all but one member of the Sentell family, she sank into horror. When she had recovered from the shock she said:

"Oh, I knew it was coming. It is awful. We seemed to know it that day at the pier. We all felt such a terrible premonition—something so much stronger and different from the common, half-defined apprehension for our departing friends. So many spoke of it that day that the talk to be suppressed. It was casting a cloud of gloom over the whole party. How cruel it is! They were the happiest family I ever knew."

Today.

Today is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know, it is a cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other source of life leads toward decay and waste.—David Starr Jordan.

His Diagnosis.

Mrs. Green—William, what objection have you to that young man who is calling on our daughter? Green—He is silly, Mary. Mrs. Green—Oh, that's because he is in love! I remember the time when you were a very silly young man. Green—Silly isn't the proper name for it, Mary. I was a measly idiot—that's what I was!

"Not Found."

A letter arrived at the New York postoffice the other day bearing the following address: "To Any Respectable Lawyer, New York City, N. Y." The carrier into whose hands it fell for delivery returned it marked in blue pencil, "Not Found."

Maintaining His Record.

Amateur Sportsman—I say, did I hit anything that time? Gamekeeper—I think not, sir. There wasn't nothing in sight but the birds, sir.

Soot on the Carpet.

One of the surest and best ways of removing soot or dirt of any kind from a moquette, velvet or axminster carpet is to rub cornmeal well into the spots and then spread sparingly over the whole carpet. Sweep off, and the spots will be gone. Leave the carpet as bright as new.

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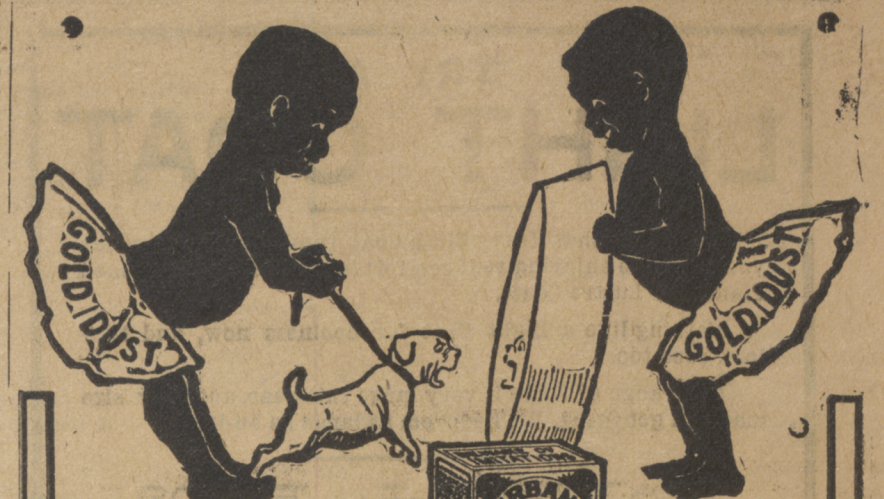
The Kitchen Sink.

Hot lye will cut the grease out of the pipes of the kitchen sink, but should be followed by plenty of hot water as a "chaser." If the lye cools in the pipes crystals are apt to form. Chloride of lime, copperas water and carbolic acid are disinfectants and will kill odors, but should be used after the pipes have been cleansed by the hot lye.

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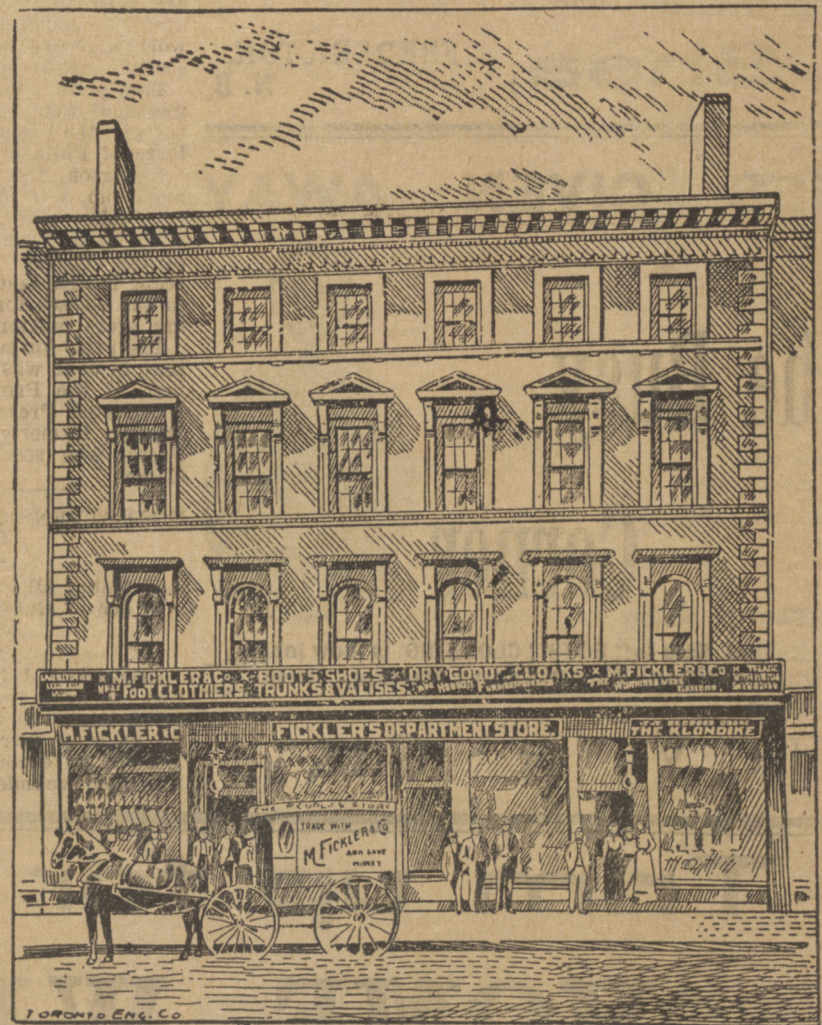
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