

NEW SUNDAY LAW.

Full Text of the Bill Which Passed Parliament and Becomes Operative March 1, 1907.

No measure of the recent session of parliament created more interest in the country than the Lord's Day Act. The amendments have been so numerous that the statute signed by His Excellency differs widely in text from the bill as introduced by Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. Here is a new Sunday law.

LORD'S DAY ACT.

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) "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, 1902;

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

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

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

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

(g) "Provincial Act" means any charter by any municipality or public Act of any province whether passed before or since confederation.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday, except as provided hereinafter in any Provincial Act, or law, now or hereafter in force, 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 at his ordinary calling, or in any connection with such calling, or for gain to do, or employ, any person to do, on that day any work, business or labor.

3. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any person may on Sunday do any necessary or merciful work 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 the same, and doing any other work when such fires, repairs or work are essential to any industry or industrial process of such a continuous nature that it cannot be stopped without serious injury to such industry or its product, or to the plant or property used in such process;

(e) Starting or maintaining fires, and ventilating, pumping out and inspecting mines, when any such work is essential to the protection of property, life or health;

(f) Any work without the doing of which on Sunday, electric current, light, heat, cold air, water or gas cannot be continuously supplied for lawful purpose;

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

(h) The conveying of their destination of trains and vessels in transit when Sunday begins, and work incidental thereto;

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

(j) Keeping railway tracks clear of snow and ice, making repairs in cases of emergency, or doing any other work of a like incidental character necessary to keep the lines and the tracks open;

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

(l) Loading, unloading and operating any ocean going vessel which otherwise would be unduly delayed after her scheduled time of sailing, or any vessel which otherwise would be in imminent danger of being stopped by the closing of navigation, or loading or unloading before seven o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the afternoon any grain, coal or ore carrying vessel after the fifteenth of September;

(m) The caring for milk, cheese and live animals, and the unloading of and caring for perishable products and live animals, arriving at any point on Sunday;

(n) The operation of any toll, or drawbridge, or of any ferry or boat, authorized by any competent authority to carry passengers on Sunday;

(o) The hiring of horses and carriages or small boats for the personal use of the hirer or his family for any purpose not prohibited by this Act;

(p) Any unavoidable work after six o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, in the preparation of the regular Monday morning edition of a daily newspaper;

(q) The conveying of His Majesty's mails and the work incidental thereto;

(r) The delivery of milk for domestic use and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen;

(s) The operation of any Canadian electric street railway company, whose line is interprovincial or international, of its cars, for passenger traffic on Sunday, on any line or any

branch now regularly so operated;

(t) Work done by any person in the public service of His Majesty while acting therein under any regulation or direction of any department of the government;

(u) Any unavoidable work by fishermen after six o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday in the taking of fish;

(v) All operations connected with the making of maple sugar and maple syrup in the maple grove;

(w) Any unavoidable work on Sunday to save property in cases of emergency, or where such property is in imminent danger of destruction or serious injury;

(x) Any work which the board of railway commissioners of Canada, having regard to the object of this act and with the object of preventing any undue delays, deem necessary to permit in connection with the freight traffic of any railway. The costs of all appliances to the board under this paragraph shall be borne by the applicant, and, if more than one, in such proportions as the board determines. Notice of application, in which the reasons to be relied on shall be given to the department of railways and canals. In all other respects the procedure under the railway act, 1903, shall, so far as applicable, apply.

4. Except in cases of emergency, it shall not be lawful for any person in any work described in paragraph c of section 3 of this act or in the work of any industrial process or in connection with transportation, to Sunday the usual work of his ordinary calling, unless such employee is allowed during the next six days of the week, twenty-four consecutive hours without labor.

5. This section shall not apply to any employee engaged in the work of any industrial process in which the regular day's labor of such employee is not of more than eight hours' duration.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday except as provided hereafter in force, to engage in any public game or contest for gain, or for any prize or reward, or to be present thereat, or to provide, engage in, or to be present at any performance or public meeting elsewhere than in a church at which a fee charged, directly or indirectly, either for admission to such performance or meeting, or to any place within which the same is provided, or for any service or privilege thereat.

(2) When any performance at which an admission fee or any other fee is so charged is provided in any public game or contest for gain, or for any prize or reward, or to be present thereat, or to provide, engage in, or to be present at any performance or public meeting elsewhere than in a church at which a fee charged, directly or indirectly, either for admission to such performance or meeting, or to any place within which the same is provided, or for any service or privilege thereat.

(3) It shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday, except as provided hereafter in force, 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 so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travellers within the meaning of this act.

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

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

8. It shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday to shoot with or use any gun, rifle or other similar engine, either for gain or in such a manner or in such places as to disturb other persons in attendance at public worship or in the observance of that day.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to bring into Canada for sale or distribution, or to sell or distribute within Canada, on Sunday, any foreign newspapers or publication classified as a newspaper.

20. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine, not less than one dollar and not exceeding forty dollars, together with the cost of prosecution.

11. Every employer who authorizes or directs anything to be done in violation of any provision of this act, shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction to a fine not less than one dollar and not exceeding twenty dollars, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offence.

12. Every corporation which authorizes, directs or permits its employees to carry on any part of the business of such corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, before two justices of the peace, for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offence.

13. Nothing herein shall prevent the operation on Sunday for passenger traffic of any railway subject to the legislative authority of any province unless such railway is prohibited by provincial authority from so operating.

(2) Nothing herein shall prevent the operation on Sunday for passenger traffic by any railway company incorporated by or subject to the legislative authority of the parliament of Canada of its railway where such operation is not otherwise prohibited.

14. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or in any way affect any provisions of any act relating in any way to the observance of Sunday in force in any province of Canada when this act comes into force, one where any person violates any of the provisions of this act, and such offence is also a violation of any other act, the offender may be proceeded against either under the provisions of this act or under the provisions of any other act applicable to the offence charged.

15. No action or prosecution for a violation of this act shall be commenced without the leave of the attorney general for the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed after the expiration of sixty days from the time of the commission of the alleged offence.

16. This act shall come into force on the first day of March, one thousand one hundred and seven.

HALF-SICK PEOPLE.

The world is full of them. Just sick enough to be lazy and listless; to sleep poorly. Quite often you're half sick yourself. Chances are the trouble is in the stomach and bowels. Best prescription is Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone up the entire system, strengthen the stomach, elevate your spirits, and make you well in one night. Dr. Hamilton's Pills work wonders with people in your condition. Mild in action, effective and easy to take. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, 25c. per box at all dealers in medicine.

THRILLING ROMANCE RACES.

Revival of the Sensational Ancient Contest of the Days of Nero.

A revival of the old Roman Hippodrome races on a day which is promised as one of the most interesting incidents of the season. The races will be held on the 27th, in connection with the Roman chariot and standing races, there will, it is announced, be some of the most exciting and long leaping contests. Kentucky and Arabian thoroughbreds and many other events of interest to genuine lovers of the excitement of the racing track.

One enthusiastic writer recently describing that most thrilling of all races, the Roman chariot race, with the Barnum & Bailey circus, said:

"There are three of these races. First, a contest for two-horse chariots; then a run between chariots with four horses; and, finally, a battle royal between the winners of the two previous contests. It is all thrilling—exciting—exhilarating! The first races have set your nerves vibrating; you are ready for the thrill that goes with this last mad race for victory. The horses, magnificent thoroughbreds, wrought to a tremendous pitch of excitement, fairly leap to the starting point. They line up with a rush; the starter cries 'Go,' and away they speed like the wind."

"It is a magnificent sight—a picture never to be forgotten—the straining, foam-flecked horses; the charioteers, with set faces and ribbons flying; the wheels of the chariots cutting deep into the earth; or bounding whirlingly into the air; the great crowd, leaning forward—cheering—urging—expectant!"

"It is the third time around—the home stretch! The horses, spurred by rein and cry, strain every nerve, the set look deepens upon the faces of the charioteers; the cries of the audience have swelled into one great roar! For a moment the horses are almost together, neck and neck. Then in that final effort, when victory and defeat tremble in the balance, the leaders make one last, desperate dash—cross the line—'and win.'"

A great deal of money, it is said, has been expended upon the Barnum & Bailey hippodrome this season to make it as historically correct as possible, and only expert riders and drivers of long experience are employed. This is intended to accentuate the thrilling nature of the contests and at the same time to minimize the danger of accidents. The races, it is announced, are run on the longest and best-prepared racing track ever utilized by a travelling exhibition.

The circus performance that precedes the hippodrome race is also, according to preliminary reports, of such an unusually high character as to create a new record in arena achievements. There is a big aerial automobile sensation; mid-air somersaults by two daring bicycle riders; up-to-date riding, acrobatic and aerial numbers by a company of three hundred European and American artists, including Josie Demott, the only somersault equestrienne; three herds of elephants in a novel battle scene; several new trained horse acts; a new spectacle allegorically depicting the last days of the Russo-Japanese war, and entitled "Peace"; a complete collection of rare wild animals; and many other displays of a novel and infrequently seen character.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

It's a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the hundred and one ailments that constantly arise. It may be a cold, perhaps toothache, neuralgia, pain in the back, or Pains' Nervine. It is penetrating, pain subduing and powerful. Nervine is at least five times stronger than ordinary remedies and its worth in any household can't be over estimated. For man or beast Nervine is a panacea for all pain and costs only 25c. per bottle. Buy Nervine today from your druggist.

"Sweetheart, where is that soda syphon I put in the ice box last night?" asked Youngusband.

"Oh, dear," cried the June bride, "Did you want that? I used it this morning sprinkling the plants."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.



THE WORK DAY APRON.

What would we do without the big apron to save our gowns from the dust and soil of household duties? One does not always want to change her frock to get dinner nor to do a little dusting, and the apron which covers one from top to toe is a friend in need. Every housekeeper who values it as her best friend and is not content to possess one, but several must be counted among her belongings. The best of these aprons cover one completely and here is one filling just this requirement. The neck is low enough to be easy and not interfere with the collar; the sleeves are generous enough to take in any kind of a dress sleeve and a large pocket offers its environs for handkerchiefs, keys and the odds picked up about the house. The garment reaches nearly to the bottom of the dress and is full enough to allow for the ripple of the skirt. The design is one especially liked by artists and craftsmen. It is very easy to make and any of the gingham or percales are appropriate.

6222—Size, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

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Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name..... Street.....

No..... Town..... Province.....

Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....

Age (if child's or miss' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful you send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Thursday, August 16, 1906, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specifications and forms of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for.

The cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 5, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. July 12—d31.

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NOTE HEADS.

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Greeley a Lifelong Farmer.

"I would have been a farmer had any science of farming been known to those among whom my early boyhood was passed," Horace Greeley wrote in 1868. "Farming as understood and practiced by those among whom I grew up was a work for oxen, and for me the life of an ox had no charms." And in temperament Horace Greeley was a farmer all his life. He was born on a poor little farm in New Hampshire, and his childhood experiences of the vocation were those of terribly hard work and a meager living as its reward. It is so wonderful that printing seemed more promising to him.—Oliver Bronson Capen in Country Life in America.

A Great Greek Scholar.

When Professor Jacob Cooper of Rutgers was examined for admission to Yale in 1832 Tutor Talcott said to Mr. Cooper, "How much Greek have you read?" "Over 3,000 pages," was the reply. "You don't mean that, do you?" said Mr. Talcott. "Isn't it 3,000 lines?" "No, sir," was the reply. "When I say pages, I mean pages." In later life he declared that if all the Hebrew Bibles in the world were destroyed he could reproduce the text from memory.

A Desperate Remedy.

Agent—I came to deliver your book on "How to Play the Piano." Lady—But I didn't order any such book. Agent (consulting his notebook)—Have you a next door neighbor named Jones? Lady—Yes. Is it for her? Agent—No, she ordered it for you.

When They Could Not Agree.

Judge—It is your duty, gentlemen, to reason with one another. The Foreman—Some people can't reason, judge; they can only argue.

Contrasted With Men.

One advantage about a pet dog is that he never smiles sardonically when a girl hits her thumb instead of the tack when she's hanging a picture.—Baltimore American.

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Hoods in Muslin and Hamburg, from 25c. to 95c. to be cleared at 15c. and 25c.

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The Balance of our TRIMMED MILLINERY at

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