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187 Brock St., residence of late E. Chown.
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Price and particulars, see Geo. Cliff, Real Estate Agent.

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Book your sale of Furniture at once and get choice of date.
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First Class Confectionery Store and Ice Cream Parlor. Pure Cream, with crushed fruits used. A constant supply of fine fresh Candies.
H. JERVAS, 220 Princess Street
Next to Opera House.

Try Myers' Cooked Meats for Picnic Lunches.

THE LORD'S DAY ACT

THE BEST CANADA HAS EVER YET HAD.

Rev. J. G. Shearer Points Out the Features of the New Bill —Not All That Was Wanted—Praising Laurier.

In response to many requests J. G. Shearer, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, gladly furnished to the press a statement indicating in popular terms the scope and value, from the viewpoint of the Lord's Day Alliance, of the first Canadian Lord's Day act. Already very different estimates have appeared in the public press. Some have said the act is dead, others that it is useless, on the one hand; and on the other, there are those who consider it the best Lord's Day act on the statute books of any country; others that it is in many particulars over stringent. The truth lies between the two extremes. We have not secured all we sought. The act has been weakened in certain particulars, but on the whole it is a good act. It is an immense gain over what we had before. It covers the points that were left uncovered in our old provincial acts which still remain in force. It is much more sweeping than perhaps many people recognize.

In the first place, it is an immense advantage that we have a Lord's Day act for the whole dominion which recognizes the Lord's day as a national institution, the toiler's day of rest and liberty, the church's day of glorious opportunity. This in itself is a gain worth all the effort. In the second place, the new act makes all Sunday trading unlawful, and all work for remuneration exceptine works that are declared to be works of necessity and mercy. It prohibits all Sunday theatres and public games, sports and amusements for gain, or prize or reward. It banishes the Sunday newspaper, home produced or foreign, making unlawful its publication or importation, its sale or distribution. These are among the worst forms of desecration of the Lord's day in other countries, and to some extent they have been finding a foothold in Canada. The new act will prevent their continuance or development. This again is worth all the effort. But in the third place, the act applies to companies and corporations, putting them under heavy penalties for "authorizing, directing and permitting" any work, other than works of necessity or mercy, to be done in connection with their business or industry. The old provincial acts made the poor workman liable to their penalties, but did not apply to the corporations or employers. In the new act there is a graduated penalty, from one to forty dollars for a workman who is guilty of violation, from twenty to one hundred dollars for a person who is an employer, and from fifty to five hundred dollars for a corporate employer. This graduated penalty will be recognized as just, and contributes much to make the act effective.

In the fourth place the new act applies to all classes of persons impartially. Many of the old provincial acts did not apply to farmers or barbers, or to professional men. The new act applies to all, permitting in any walk of life only things that are specifically accepted as being deemed works of necessity or mercy. A very persistent effort was made before the select committee of the house of commons, before the house itself, and before the senate, to have the Jews and others who observe some other day of the week as a rest day exempted from the provisions of the act, but in both houses this proposed exemption was voted down by very large majorities. It was felt that no special privileges should be given to any class, and that such an exemption would make evasion of the law easy, would give an unfair advantage to the exempted class in certain trades such as baking and newspaper publication, and while giving some financial relief to Jewish employees, would, on the other hand, put upon a much larger number of Christian employees in Jewish-owned factories which under the exemption would be closed on Saturday, an equally serious financial disability and our legislators felt that in a Christian land this would be unjustifiable.

In the fifth place, the new law applies to the great transportation companies. No former act did apply; they were free to work. Under the new law they are not free to carry excursions. They are not free to make up and start out freight trains. They are not free to load and unload except in certain circumstances. They are not free to do construction work of any kind, nor general repairs, but only such work as cannot be done on other days, and is essential to the safety of the public. They are not free to work their office staffs, which has on some roads been comparatively common. All this is gain over present conditions.

Another new feature of the law is Clause 4, which makes it unlawful for anyone to "require any employee in telegraph, telephone, or transportation lines, or in connection with industrial processes, to do the usual work of his ordinary calling on the Lord's day unless he is allowed during the next six days twenty-four consecutive hours without labor." This will make it possible for employees to get deliverance from seven-days-in-the-week work, and all will admit that to have men working ten or even twelve hours in the day, seven days in the week, is a disgrace to a Christian country, and yet these are the hours of labor in several industrial institutions in Eastern Canada.

On the other hand, parliament introduced into the law in the closing days of the session certain features of which we cannot speak so highly. One of these is the insertion in clauses 2, 5 and 6 these words "except as provided in any provincial act now or hereafter in force." The avowed object of the insertion of this section was to protect the provinces in whatever powers they possessed to legislate upon this question, a not unworthy end in itself, but the result may be a great deal of expensive litigation, and many legal authorities hold that if the provinces have the power these words were needless, and if they have not the power no action on the part of the dominion can bestow it. It is probable that in the not distant future if any of the provinces seek to legislate upon the subject appeal will have to be taken to the imperial privy council to settle more clearly and definitely the question of the respective powers of the dominion and the provinces.

The most objectionable amendment of all was put in by the senate, making prosecution dependent upon the permission of the attorney-general of the province. This was probably intended to make vexatious prosecution with malicious intent impossible. But whatever the object, it is impossible for anyone to justify making it necessary to obtain the consent of the attorney-general before it is possible to take action to close a corner shop that is doing Sunday trading, or to put a stop to a company of Italian navvies doing construction work in the building of a new railway. It is simply ridiculous and unreasonable in the last degree. However, we do not share with some the opinion that the attorney-generals will be unwilling to give their consent. Some critics in parliament said this meant that the act would be a dead letter. We have a higher opinion of the attorney-generals in the various provinces and anticipate that since this duty is put upon them they will accept the responsibility and provide the most convenient machinery for the carrying out of the object of the law. There are other more trifling weaknesses, such as the permission given to manufacture maple sugar in the grove on the Lord's day, but these are ridiculous rather than seriously harmful. Such permission could only apply to one or two Sundays in the year, and would only be taken advantage of in limited districts.

An impression has been given that the effect of the new act is to legalize games of ball, etc., and fishing and hunting, inasmuch as it only prohibits games for gain, prize, or reward, and shooting at a target. This, however, is a great mistake. The old provincial laws remain in force, and in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces at least all noisy games and fishing, hunting and shooting, etc., are absolutely prohibited in terms of these laws, and in the prairie provinces and on the mainland of British Columbia hunting and shooting at game is prohibited in terms of the game or other laws. It is, therefore, only in Quebec and certain parts of the west, where the prohibition of shooting is limited to target practice, and of games, to those for gain, prize or reward. All considered, therefore, the new act is an immense gain, and will accomplish much good. Its very existence will have a powerful deterrent effect, and it can be improved as the need is demonstrated. This is doubtless not the last time we shall be applying for legislation at Ottawa. We shall not ask needlessly, nor for anything unreasonable, and the success attending the recent effort shows that anything in reason can be obtained where public opinion demands.

I desire for myself and for my colleague, R. B. McPherson, LL.B., and for all the members of the Lord's Day Alliance, to express our grateful appreciation of the personal kindness shown and the practical aid given us by our public men in general at Ottawa. This applies, with few exceptions, to the members of parliament, and to many members of the senate on both sides of politics, and it applies especially to the members of the government, with whom naturally and necessarily we had much more to do than with leaders of the opposition. It is highly probable that such a law could not have been passed had it been other than a government measure, and it is doubtful if the government would or could have successfully carried it through parliament under any but a French-Canadian premier, and that, therefore, those who appreciate the Lord's Day act, and the country in general are put under a lasting debt of gratitude to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

BLOODHOUNDS IN PURSUIT.

Negroes Are Accused of a Heinous Crime.

Winston-Salem, N.C., July 16.—Isaac Lyerly, his wife and three young children were murdered in their home, one mile east of Barber's Junction, by unknown parties, who afterwards robbed the house, and then set fire to the bed on which Mr. and Mrs. Lyerly were killed.

Two older daughters, who were sleeping upstairs, were awakened and rushed down just in time to extinguish the flames and save the home from destruction. It is thought that the robbers killed their victims with clubs.

Mr. Lyerly was a wealthy merchant and farmer, and the family was recognized as one of the best in that section.

As soon as the news reached here, Deputy Sheriff Hutchins was requested to go to the scene with his bloodhounds. He left on a special train.

Later, a report was received that two negroes had been arrested. One of these is quoted as having said a few days ago, after Lyerly had refused to allow him to cut his wheat, "That old man may cut his grain, but he will never live to eat it."

The governor has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $350 for the arrest of the murderers.

FASHION'S FORM.

Rich Tailored Mohair For Summer Days.

The most practical and serviceable tailored costumes favored by womankind this season are the lightweight mohairs. These are quite the popular thing for outing and sporting wear, as they retain their fresh, clean appearance where the flimsy, thin materials look mussed and soiled after a day's sport. This cool looking cream mohair is built on the regulation tailored lines, tucked walking length skirt and shirtwaist. The first two clusters of tucks either side of the centre pleat of the waist are stitched to the waistline to give the bosom effect, and the tucks running from the shoulder seams are stitched to yoke depth where they are released to give the desired fullness through the bustline. The back is box-plaited down the centre and the elbow length sleeves are finished with a stitched turndown cuff. Where long sleeves are preferred the regular shirt sleeves with stitched cuffs fastened with links are worn.

ST. PETER'S BONES.

Doubt That They Are Resting in His Tomb.

Rome, July 16.—There is talk in vatican circles that an investigation should be made to set at rest the report, long ago circulated and now revived, that St. Peter's bones are not in his tomb in the vatican.

Prof. Marucchi and Father Grisar have made reply to a pseudonymous pamphlet on the subject, both admitting there is doubt, and hoping that Pope Pius will authorize an investigation.

The doubt originates from a passage in a letter written in 1527, when the troops of the Constable de Bourbon sacked Rome, stating that the tomb was then desecrated.

It is pointed out that unless the truth is soon ascertained the question is bound to result in many controversies harmful to the church.

SERIOUS CHARGES

Made Against British Troops in South Africa.

Johannesburg, July 16.—The Sunday Times makes serious charges against the conductors of the operations to suppress the native rebels. It says that after a fight in the Mome Valley the native levies in the British services killed 3,000 natives, including the wounded.

Major Nocolay, of the Transvaal Light Infantry, has written to a friend saying no quarter has been given. Troops searching the country are shooting natives on sight, burning kraals and driving off cattle. Other private letters assert that the troops are sickened with the slaughter and the shooting of prisoners when the camps are moved.

The head of Bambaata, the rebel chief, was secured by Dr. Platt and exhibited for two days before it was buried.

At the big schooner races in the annual regatta at Kiel Emperor William personally sailed his magnificent schooner yacht Meteor to victory against the schooner Hamburg and the British-built schooner Clara. This is the fourth season that these same boats have competed against each other and in the majority of the contests the Meteor has been victorious.

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

To appreciate the simplicity and ease of washing with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way you should follow directions.

After rubbing on the soap, roll up each piece, immerse in the water, and go away.

Sunlight Soap

will do its work in thirty to sixty minutes.

Your clothes will be cleaner and whiter than if washed in the old-fashioned way with boiler and hard rubbing.

5c. Buy it and follow directions. 5c. Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

GANANOQUE TIDINGS

FOURTEEN LEATHER WORKERS ON STRIKE.

Sunday Excursion Well Patronized—Services Held at Thousand Island Points—Bishop Mills on a Steam Yacht.

Gananoque, July 16.—The schooner Collier, laden with coal, arrived here Saturday afternoon. The gasoline barge Jessie, laden with 800 tons of coal, is also here. The schooner Tradewind arrived Saturday night.

Charles Macdonald's private yacht, the Kate, took a party of friends around for a ramble among the islands on Saturday.

On Sunday afternoon, the Kate, the private yacht of Charles Macdonald, took Bishop Mills to Rockport, whence he proceeded to Lansdowne to consecrate a church this morning.

The steamyacht Rex with a private party on board spent some time at the inn, Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday afternoon, the Bachelors and Crescents met in the baseball league. The first half was all Crescent but the last half brought in a strong win for the Bachelors. Score twelve to eight. Umpire Phillips.

License Inspector F. H. Taber, of Morton, was in town Saturday attending on duties connected with his office.

The Bishop of Ontario conducted the services in Christ church, Sunday morning. There was an exceptionally large congregation.

Alexander Latimer, of New York City, son of R. F. Latimer, is visiting with relatives here. Mrs. H. J. Rhodes of Lockport, N.Y., spent several days this week, with Mrs. (Dr.) J. A. Bean, King street. Miss Roden, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) R. W. Irving, corner Stone and Pine streets.

Ernest Carnegie, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carnegie, Sydenham street. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Green, after spending a week visiting in Rochester, have returned, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. William De Graff, who will spend a few weeks at "Cedar Knoll."

Mrs. Verity of Brantford, is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Emery, Pine street. W. W. Davis of Waco, Texas, is spending a week in town, being registered at the Inn.

Rev. Joseph Cornell, of Gananoque East circuit, to whose pastorate was added the Thousand Islands, conducted service Sunday at No. 3 Government Pavilion, at 2.30 o'clock and at Turkington, near Rockport, at 6.30 o'clock. This has been a neglected corner for years, with the exception of the union services at Half Moon Bay, which for several years have been extremely popular and deservedly so.

George Shipman, Toronto, fourth international vice-president of the leather workers on horse goods, was notified of a strike in Gananoque, and has arrived at the scene of the trouble. Fourteen men are out for an increase in their pay. They have been receiving $1 to $1.50 a day. The union was organized a few months ago.

Jokes In The Commons.

George McCrae, M.P., amused members of the Heriot club, in Edinburgh the other night at their annual dinner with a few political stories. He told how on one occasion John Redmond was wasting the time of the house of commons by wandering greatly from his subject, till at last the speaker had to call him to order. "All right," said the Irish orator, "I shall not repate what I was going to say." Another story concerned Mr. McCrea himself. He was holding forth in the Canongate on the merits of free trade, when an elector stood up and shouted, "How did we stand fifty years ago?" The answer came from another elector, "On twa legs."

Look At The Hat.

Some one has said that "the hat makes the man." This may be true to a degree in the sense that it is intended, but it is equally true that the hat unmakes the man in the sense that close observation has forced conclusions that men with abnormal or ultra-divergent ideas invariably wear hats which are a full size too large for them, and they are quickly noticed in a crowd by any person who devotes occasional thought through a span of years to a study of idiosyncrasies of human kind. Every unusual genius has its earmarks and a weakness of the pervert, or anarchically inclined is nearly always manifested in an unconscious proclivity for oversized hats.

Clayton, Kingston And Ottawa.

Steamers Rideau King and Queen, for Ottawa, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a.m. For Clayton every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6.15 p.m. James Swift, J. P. Hanley, agents.

The oldest European joint stock bank was founded at Barcelona in 1401, and still exists.

Some Good Snaps
IN SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

Just now we are making some attractive prices on a New summer lines of shoes.

All our Ladies' Tan and Chocolate Oxfords, Blucher, Cut & Gibson Ties—the $3.00 kind—Midsummer Price $2.25

All our Tan Calf and Chocolate Vici Oxfords, in this season's style, stamped price goods $2.50, for $1.98

All our Tan and Grey Canvas Gibson Tie Oxfords, the $2 grade—Midsummer Sale Price $1.50

All Children's Barefoot Sandals, sizes 8 to 2 —prices range $1 to $1.25. All at the one price of .... 75c.

Men's White Canvas Oxfords and Bals., the $2 kind. Midsummer Price $1.49

J. H. Sutherland & Bro.
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOEMAKING.

PARASOLS!

Did you ever stop to think of the economy of a Parasol? It prevents the fading of both waist and hat, and this season when pale dainty colors are so fashionable it is an absolute necessity. Before purchasing take a look over our stock and we are sure you will be delighted with their appearance and their prices.

PREMIUMS

Be sure to save your Coupons for they entitle you to a great choice of useful articles—Furniture, Glass and China, Silverware, Watches, Trays, Cutlery, etc.

A Coupon given with every cash purchase, no matter how small.

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LABATT'S
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