

The Daily Star

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1906.

The Star Printing & Pub. Co., Limited.
18-20 King St. West, Toronto.
J. E. ATKINSON, Managing Director.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

I, WILLIAM ARGUE, Circulation Manager of the Toronto Daily Star, do solemnly declare: That the following statement shows the actual net circulation of THE STAR for each day in the month of December 1905:

Dec. 1 ..	39,515	" 17 ...	Sunday
" 2 ..	42,257	" 18 ..	40,826
" 3 ...	Sunday	" 19 ..	40,741
" 4 ..	39,559	" 20 ..	39,964
" 5 ..	39,559	" 21 ..	41,093
" 6 ..	40,023	" 22 ..	42,618
" 7 ..	40,334	" 23 ..	41,133
" 8 ..	39,285	" 24 ...	Sunday
" 9 ..	43,780	" 25	Christmas
" 10 ...	Sunday		Day, no is-
" 11 ..	39,563	" 26 ..	40,533
" 12 ..	39,008	" 27 ..	41,907
" 13 ..	40,524	" 28 ..	41,373
" 14 ..	40,824	" 29 ..	40,846
" 15 ..	40,211	" 30 ..	43,359
" 16 ..	43,739	" 31 ...	Sunday

Total for 25 days, 1,027,285 copies.
NET CIRCULATION, 41,001 COPIES DAILY.

Further.—That THE STAR'S circulation figures are net; all damaged, uncollected, sample, and return copies have been omitted.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canadian Oath Act of 1893.

Declared before me at Toronto,
in County of York, this 4th day of
January, 1906. J. E. COOK, a } WM ARGUE
Commissioner, etc. in H.O.J.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Lord's Day Alliance will seek a general Dominion Act governing the observance of Sunday as a day of rest. In so far as the movement is civil and sociological in its objects there is scarcely a man in the country who, on serious consideration of the subject, will not feel called upon to give it his support. In so far as the work of the Alliance is in the direction of discouraging the doing of unnecessary labor on the day of rest, and of extending the benefits of the day to every man in the country who can possibly step out of his harness, nobody can question the value of that work. Nor can anybody very well dispute the necessity of having an organization of men bent upon making this matter their special care. Money making is a passion so absorbing that it cannot be trained to properly respect one day in every seven. Left to themselves some men would keep up the money-hunt every day in the year. Public opinion must interpose, and to do this effectively must draw up some rules, embody them in

law, so that public opinion itself will have an anchor and not drift with the wind.

In every man's interest the day of rest should be guarded. No man should be made to work on that day unless his doing so should be a demonstrable necessity. But when the question of how a man shall spend his day of rest—his choice of the manner of spending it—is approached that is a different question, and a debated one. He shall not be made to work on that day against his will, nor permitted to work on that day if he wants to—unless the necessity for his doing so can be shown. But when he rests, the law should hesitate to meddle with his manner of doing it, unless he prevents rest in others and defeats more than he assists the purpose of the day. The purpose of the day is rest. It is a human need. It absolutely must be met.

The petitions now being circulated by the Alliance, however, seem to ask for a Dominion Act that will go into details and particularize as to what is necessary and what is or is not permissible, in a way that cannot be advisable. It should be enough to have an enactment prohibiting the doing of any work on Sunday that is not absolutely necessary, and forbidding the putting of the day to such uses as cause a disturbance of its character as a day of general rest and quietude from the turbulence of the week.

Such a law could be passed, enforced, and maintained. Under that law those doing unnecessary labor could be prosecuted, also those perverting the day as one of rest for their community.

When the petitions enumerate, as suggested provisions of the proposed law, that certain works shall be regarded as necessary—as labors in connection with divine worship, selling drugs and medicines, the work of physicians and surgeons, receiving, transmitting, or delivering telephone and telegraph messages, the conveying of travelers and his Majesty's mails, the maintaining of fires where necessary, the making of urgent repairs, and the carrying of live stock to ocean ports—there may be many other labors quite as necessary, but overlooked for the time being. To disarm opposition to a law that aims to serve a good purpose, there should not be this entry into details. Works of necessity and mercy should be legalized, without being circumstantially defined by statute, nor should the proposed legislation court defeat by attempting to define too closely just what those who abstain from labor may or may not do with their day of rest.

The law can give us a Sunday. If we are to have a Sabbath Day it must be preserved in the minds and hearts of the people.