

TERMS NOTICES.

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Payment of subscriptions may be made to any Free Baptist minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to any of the authorized agents as named in another column, as well as to the proprietor at Fredericton.

Items of religious news from every quarter are always welcome. Denominational News, as all other matter for publication should be sent promptly.

Communications for publication should be written on only one side of the paper, and business matters and those for insertion should be written separately. Observance of this rule will prevent much copying and sometimes confusion and mistakes.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, etc., should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Box 375, Fredericton N. B.

Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD, D. D., EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21st, 1894.

Rev. Dr. Graves, a missionary in China for many years, expresses the belief that the present contest between China and Japan will eventually help the cause of christian missions in both countries.

What Dr. Parkhurst has done in New York, and the magnificent results of his war on saloons and bawdy houses and corrupt officials, show that a minister may be a very important factor in politics and not be out of the line of his duty either.

Sunday, Dec. 16th, is to be observed as "Peace Sunday." The Peace Society suggests that pastors devote at least one service on that day to the subject of peace, praying for the time to speedily come when "the nations shall learn war no more."

The Jesuits may be expelled from Mexico. A bill has been presented in the Chamber of Deputies providing that all churches in charge of Jesuits be sold at public auction. It is believed that the measure will receive strong support. The Jesuits are a troublesome element wherever they are—and not less in Canada than elsewhere.

The Pope wants the Anglican church, which he evidently regards with great solicitude, to come into the fold. He seems to think the time is ripe for its coming. He is probably mistaken, though it is not strange that he has that impression, for many Anglican ministers and congregations have for a good while been teaching and doing things more Roman Catholic than Protestant.

A new denomination has been started in San Francisco, the chief article in its creed being that the Anglo-Saxon race is one of the lost ten tribes of Israel. There does not seem any necessity for the multiplication of denominations, but we are bound to say that this has quite as much reason for separate existence and some others which might be named.

Our Lord believed in advertising. He requires every one who has been brought out of darkness into light to make Him known. He says, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven." But, the Christian Register suggests there is a difference between that sort of advertising and that of the Pharisee who stood on the street corner, and said his prayers aloud.

The following questions are suggested for the consideration of pastors.—What percentage of the families in your congregations take the INTELLIGENCER? Could more be induced to become subscribers? Of those who read it and those who do not, which class contains the largest proportion of faithful supporters of the churches, of earnest christian workers, of liberal contributors to missions and other branches of denominational work? If amongst those who read the denominational paper is found the large proportion of most useful members, would it not be well to extend its circulation?

Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, who has recently returned from a lengthened tour through Manitoba, the Northwest territory and British Columbia, gives his impressions of the country which he has visited

thus:—"It is a magnificent country; it has no superior under the sun, and its resources are illimitable. It can supply the world with bread when its boundless prairies come under cultivation. The soil is exceedingly productive, and under such cultivation as it receives from our people there the yield of grain is something enormous. The climate is the finest in the world, and, taken altogether, the country is beyond anything that can be imagined by those who have never been there. The people are a hardy, intelligent race, thoroughly imbued with a spirit of loyalty to our British institutions. They are proud of the country and proud of being Canadians."

Thanksgiving.

Thursday of this week is Thanksgiving Day in Canada. There will in many churches, be services—songs of praise, and prayers and preaching. The preachers will recount the many things for which all ought to be thankful, and will exhort the people to devout acknowledgment of God, "the father of mercies."

That it is well to have a national Thanksgiving Day few, if any, will question. There is, of course, the danger that its observance may be a merely formal thing. Indeed, it seems, in a large degree, to have become that already. Not nearly all churches observe it by public services, while those which do observe it have a very slim attendance. In some places it is the day for family gatherings, though it is made less of in this respect in this country than in the United States. There Thanksgiving is the great day of the year, even Christmas being less generally and heartily observed. And yet it is not at all certain that the manner of the days observance shows very marked recognition of God.

It would be well if the national Thanksgiving day were made more truly a time of humble acknowledgment of God—the confession of sins as well as the giving of thanks. But people are not made thankful by proclamation. Whatever lack there is of true thanksgiving on the proclaimed day is due, probably, to the failure to fully recognize, from day to day, the great mercies of God. "The Lord's mercies are new every morning." The sacred word exhorts the "giving of thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Thought about our constant dependence on God for the commonest things in life, and about His infinite compassion as manifested in Jesus Christ, would surely cultivate in us a thankful spirit, which would seek expressions every day.

Thanksgiving does not find its best expression in words, but in deeds. Songs of praise are fitting, but deeds of kindness are better. Works which relieve the burdened, supply the needy, brighten the sky of the distressed, cheer the heart of the sad, succour the tempted, give courage to the hard pressed in the battle of life—these and kindred things are the practical expression of a sense of obligation to God which are pleasing to Him who has said that not even a cup of cold water given in His name shall be unrecognized. Not in word alone, but in deed and in truth let our thanksgiving be shown.

"O praise the Lord, all ye people. For his merciful kindness is great toward us; and the truth of the Lord endureth for ever. Praise ye the Lord."

A Church of England Conference.

The Church Conference held in St. John last week was a notable meeting. It was a meeting of evangelical churchmen—clergy and laymen, and was marked by an earnest christian spirit. Several Provinces were represented, and letters were received from Bishop Bond, of Montreal, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land and others, expressing sympathy with the object of the conference.

The opening sermon by Rev. Mr. Hamlyn, of P. E. I., struck the keynote of the whole meeting. It was a vindication of evangelical churchmanship, both on scriptural and historical grounds. The preacher claimed that the views held by the evangelicals are "the views which have made the church of England what she is; that they are the views of the reformers of the 16th century, as well as of all those who from that day to this have honestly and conscientiously regarded the 39 articles as forming the doctrinal basis of the Church of England. Speaking of the teaching of the church concerning the true nature of the Holy Communion, the preacher referred to the prayer of consecration as containing within the space of six lines no less than ten safeguards against the erroneous

views of sacerdotalists regarding it. "Who made there by His one oblation of Himself, once offered, a full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world."

He went to show that while the apostles give ten different names to the Christian minister, the one name by which they are never called throughout the whole of the New Testament is that of priest, this one fact (as Archdeacon Farrar says) "cutting away the very taproot of the sacerdotal system."

And he concluded with an appeal to all present to exhibit in their daily lives such personal holiness and consecration to God as should form the most triumphant vindication of Evangelical principles, and showed how the various needs, both of clergy and laity, are amply met in that outpouring of the Holy Spirit which God has promised in answer to prayer.

Such subjects as the following were discussed.—"The attitude of evangelical churchmen towards Ritualism and Sacerdotalism," "Religious training in our schools," "The essential Protestantism of Church of England formularies," "The rights of the laity and their allegiance to Protestant principles," "The Catholic church and christian unity," "The relation of the church of England to other denominations."

The following quotations from the papers read and the speeches made give a good idea of the spirit and purpose of the meeting:

Rev. W. T. Noble, Quebec, said,—In the face of the needs of our mission work it was folly, he said, for men to quarrel about colored stoles, crosses, candlesticks and flowers. People were thus driven from the church. Ritualism was Christless sacerdotalism, substituting another sacrifice for Christ's, and presuming to bring the Creator down from heaven upon their altars. The duty of Churchmen was an uncompromising opposition to all forms of Ritualism.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd claimed that the Bible should be in all of the schools, and he urged that steps should be taken to secure this.

The Archbishop of Rupert's Land wrote that the Roman Catholic church, "in order to secure favorable terms for itself, opposed the acknowledgement of what little religion was left in public school instruction. He maintained that there was no desire to use the public schools in the interests of Protestantism, but simply to give moral instruction where there was now too little or perhaps none."

Sir Leonard Tilley referred to the sermon by Rev. Mr. Hamlyn, which, in his opinion, answered fully the various reasons advanced against the Evangelical church. When asked to take the chair he had thought of declining, but, under an explanation by Mr. de Soyres, he felt he should show which side he was on. He referred to certain writings of the pope, in which he claimed that England would soon again be Roman Catholic. At first he declined to accept the allegation, but later evidence tended to show the situation to be an interesting one. Only a few days ago he read a letter by Archdeacon Farrar, in which that eminent man spoke of the threatening inroads on the Church of England. He spoke of having communication with the late Dr. Gray and Rev. Wm. Armstrong. Through such he had been led to accept the one mediator, Christ Jesus. Speaking of the branch to which he belonged he said they had been spoken of as Low Churchmen, but he thought the proper name was True Churchmen.

In a paper on christian unity Rev. Canon Sheraton said,—"The obstacles to organic union are sectarian pride, denominational interests, partial and defective views of truth and misconceptions as to the very nature of Christian unity. In the Church of England the two opposing theories are the Sacerdotal and the Evangelical. He pointed out that under the sacerdotal basis unity was neither practical nor desirable, and then showed how it could be advanced and assisted by Evangelical churchmen by cultivating a wise discrimination between things essential and apply the wise maxim: "In things necessary unity, in things not necessary, liberty; in all things, charity." The proper course to take to secure ultimate reunion is first, recognition; second, co-operation; then federation."

Rev. Mr. Hamlyn, on the relation of the Church of England to other denominations, said,—"What is wanted more than anything else is inter-denominational co-operation, and he advanced many arguments in favor of his assertion. He said,—"Let us not wait until we grow strong before we co-operate, because we need each other's help to grow strong together. May God hasten the day when shoulder to shoulder the thrill of victory along the mighty ranks all Christians shall

march together under the banner of the captain of their salvation."

Ministers of other denominations were present by invitation, and Revs. Dr. Macrae, J. A. Gordon and C. H. Paisley spoke. Dr. Macrae said the Presbyterians stood on practically the same ground as the Evangelical churchmen. Rev. C. H. Paisley said he hoped to see the Methodists and Presbyterians united, and thought union with the church of England might come later.

Rev. J. A. Gordon stated the Baptist position, which regards the authority of Jesus Christ binding upon all believers.

Rev. Mr. De Soyres, replying to the ministers of the other denominations, said he could accept every one of John Wesley's works, and that he was prepared to do immersion in his church any time.

We have spoken of this conference as a notable meeting. The ministers of the church who represent extreme ritualism were conspicuous by their absence, or, if any were present, they were silent. Rev. Mr. De Soyres expressed regret that no one was there to lay stress on the other aspects of the case. Their remaining away was not that they had not been invited to be present. The bishop was not there.

The expression of their views, in so clear and forcible terms, by the evangelicals is a good sign. It shows that they are alive to the dangers of sacerdotalism, and are determined to make an earnest effort to deliver the church from its deadly influence. In which good work all christians, of every name, will wish them much blessing and the measure of success their hearts desire.

The Power of the Rum Traffic

A RECENT INSTANCE.

A case of dismissal from the service of the C. P. R. occurred a few weeks ago, which has attracted considerable attention. We have refrained from special reference to it till all the facts in the case were known. The whole of the correspondence having been made public it can now be referred to without danger of doing injustice to either the management of the C. P. R. or to the gentleman dismissed.

The facts, as we gather them from the correspondence in the case, are these,—

Mr. W. W. Smith was the C. P. R. agent at Sutton Junction. He was fifteen years in the employ of the Company, and no charge of neglect of duty was ever made against him. Sutton Junction is in Brome County, Province of Quebec. The Canada Temperance Act is in operation in the County. Mr. Smith is a temperance man, and President of the Brome Co. Prohibitory Alliance. The Alliance, in cooperation with citizens who desire to see the law observed, has been active in prosecuting illicit rum-sellers. A number have been convicted, and all who sought to violate the law were made quite uncomfortable, being in constant danger of fines and imprisonments.

In June last Mr. Smith received a communication from Mr. F. P. Brady, assistant Superintendent of the C. P. R., enclosing two letters of complaint from rum-sellers. One was from a firm at Sherbrooke, and was as follows:—

Sherbrooke, June 6, 1894.

F. P. Brady, Esq., West Farnham:—Dear Sir,—We are having goods shipped by us to Sutton returned to us, with the information that your agent at Sutton Junction watches all liquor shipments that go there, and then gives the information to temperance parties who make complaints and get the hotel men fined. We are in receipt of two letters to that effect this morning. We think you should take some action in the matter, as it will effectually stop all shipments to that county if it continues.

Yours Truly,

NUTTER & FRENCH.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

The other was from B. L. Wilson, an illicit rum-seller at Glen Sutton, addressed to Nutter & French, from whom he received his supplies. It said:—

Glen Sutton, June 7, 1894.

Nutter & French:—

Dear Gentlemen:—I can't buy no more goods from you at Sherbrooke for the agent at Sutton Junction, name W. W. Smith, is pawing over all goods and reporting and he has been having men to inform of all the hotels in the county. Unless he is out of that job you won't do more business in Brome County.

Yours,

B. L. WILSON.

We do not quite understand how Nutter & French could on the 6th of June enclose to Mr. Brady a letter written by Wilson on the 7th, but they seem to have done so, according to Mr. Brady's letter of June 11th to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Brady's letter, enclosing the two foregoing, asked Mr. Smith if the charge was true that he was taking advantage of his position as Agent of the Railway Company to secure testimony to convict the law breaking rum-sellers. Mr. Smith's reply was

prompt and explicit. He was able to deny the charge made against him, saying, "I have never used my position in any way as an agent of this Company to convict liquor sellers, and no man can substantiate such a statement." He said that as a private citizen and a member of the Alliance he had been interested with other citizens in the matter of law enforcement, but that all the complaints and evidence against the liquor sellers had come from leading men in the County. And he added, "I shall use no evidence which I may become in possession of as an agent of this company for the purpose of convicting liquor sellers."

Mr. Smith's reply should have been satisfactory, and it appeared to be, for nothing further was heard of the matter for some weeks. Mr. Smith desired to attend the National Prohibition Convention held in Montreal July 3-4. He applied for leave of absence, but his request was not granted.

On the night of July 8th, Mr. Smith was assaulted by a then unknown party, who came upon him in his office and dealt him a blow on the head with a lead pipe. The assailant evidently intended to kill him. As it was, he was badly injured.

Immediately after, a letter from Assistant Superintendent Brady, dated July 9th was received by Mr. Smith, stating that more complaints of his interference with the rum men had been made. The Assist. Superintendent admitted that so far as he had been able to ascertain Mr. Smith had not used his position to procure evidence to prosecute liquor sellers; but went on to inform him

"that the same rule with reference to temperance agitation that governs employees of this company with reference to politics must be lived up to. i. e. you must devote your whole and entire time to the railroad company, if you desire to hold your position. You must do nothing whatever to antagonize the interests of the company, or to create feelings between the company and its patrons. You will understand by this that you must cease temperance lecturing or taking an active part in temperance gatherings or agitation."

This letter Mr. Smith did not answer at once, his suffering from the assault hindering him.

There was a general belief that the assault was at the instigation of the rum-selling fraternity, and this belief was fully substantiated by an investigation later, and the assailant was located in Vermont. In August Detective Carpenter applied to the Asst. Superintendent for leave of absence for Mr. Smith whom he wished to go with him to identify a man named Kelly who was believed to be the fellow who nearly murdered Smith. Permission was granted. Kelly was found to be the man. He acknowledged the crime, and told that he was hired by certain rum-sellers of Brome Co., "to do up Smith." There was no longer any doubt that the whole murderous business was the work of the rum men.

During the search for Kelly and the investigation Mr. Smith remained off duty, there having been nothing said about the length of time he might be absent. During his absence from duty he was not in the pay of the Company. On the evening of Sept. 3rd, being in Richford, Vt., he spoke at a temperance meeting. The next day he received a letter from the Assist. Superintendent asking for his resignation. The letter said,—

"I am aware that last night you delivered a temperance lecture at Richford; this leads me to think that you propose to ignore entirely the wishes of this company and do as you see fit. If such is the case you will oblige me by sending me your resignation by the first train and vacating the company's premises at Sutton Junction at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Smith replied, saying that he supposed he had a right when off duty to lecture at any time or place, and reminding Mr. Brady that he was not in the pay of the railway when he made the temperance speech. He added,—

"In a former letter to you I denied any just cause for complaint. I have now been fifteen years or more in the service of the Company and during that time I have endeavored to render, I trust, a faithful service. * * * You perhaps cannot realize how much I value my honor and reputation, as it is about the only thing that I have in the world to protect, and I must ask you to supply me with the names of those making complaints against me and the nature of their complaints, and as you also state the public generally have made complaints. I trust there should be no hesitancy on the part of the Company to supply me with the information asked for as you can readily see it is beyond the realm of privacy."

The following day Mr. Smith received a reply which, instead of acceding to his reasonable request for information as to the complaints and the people complaining of him, told him that he "must either quit temperance work or quit the company." The letter added,—

"It makes no difference whether you are on duty or off duty so far as this Company is concerned. They demand the whole and entire time of

their men and they are going to have it. * * * I was in hopes you would relieve the strain by gracefully tendering your resignation. Unless you see fit to do that I shall have to take other steps."

Mr. Smith did not resign. He wrote and telegraphed the Asst. Superintendent his readiness to resume work on the 24th September. On the 6th Oct. he received notice of dismissal:

"I have your favor, and in reply am obliged to inform you that your services are no longer required by this company, same not having been satisfactory."

We have set the facts of the case at some length, because it involves much more than the position and prospects of the dismissed official. His case is, certainly, a hard one. It is not denied that for fifteen years he served the Railway Company faithfully. No charge of neglect of duty is made against him. Even the charge of the rum-sellers that he used information obtained as the Company's officer to aid in their prosecution is not proven; he denies it, and the Asst. Superintendent admits that he has failed to find proof of it.

But in spite of this, the Company, yielding to the clamorings of the rum gang, dismisses an officer against whom it has not been possible to make any charge of neglect, and not even to substantiate the complaints of those who were bent upon his dismissal.

Mr. Smith's offence was that he was too good a citizen to suit the views of the outlaws who are engaged in the illicit rum traffic. They sought to take his life, hiring one of their own brutal gang to commit the murder. The attempt was made, but failing to kill him, they renewed their efforts to have him dismissed. And in this they were more successful.

It is scarcely possible that the outlawed rum-sellers of Brome Co. had sufficient influence, alone, to accomplish Mr. Smith's discharge. They were probably backed by the traffic in Montreal and elsewhere. And this goes to show that the traffic is one—that distillers, brewers, wholesalers, and saloon and hotel barkeepers are united, that licensed and illicit sellers make common cause, and that they use their awful power not only to defy all laws and regulations which hamper them, but are ready to rob of their means of livelihood and their good name and to even murder such men as they think stand in their way. These are things which might be expected of the traffic. But it is quite amazing that a great corporation like the C. P. R. should become its ally.

Most employers would stand by an employee who had suffered at the hands of murderous ruffians because of his sympathy with law enforcement and the promotion of the moral welfare of his community. But the Assistant Superintendent of the C. P. R., under whom Mr. Smith worked, was not moved by such consideration—a mere sentimental consideration, he would probably call it. He preferred to cooperate with the rum traffic—to become its tool.

We find it difficult to believe that the General Manager or the Directors can approve the dismissal of an employee for the reasons stated in this case. If they do, then men interested in temperance reform can no longer have a place in the employ of the Company. And, further, the Company declares its willingness to be known not only as the ally of the legalized rum traffic, but as the friend and helper of the outlaws and would-be murderers of the traffic.

This case should not be allowed to fade out of the memory of the people. It asserts the right of an employer, not only to the time of the employee but to his conscience, his sense of the duties of good citizenship, and his self-respect. If permitted, unrebuked and uncorrected, it helps to establish the right of capital to do any unjust and tyrannical thing, either of its own will or at the dictation of the conscienceless rum traffic or other organized evil.

The Executive of the Dominion Alliance has taken notice of the matter.

The Secretary of the Alliance writing the Assistant General Manager of the C. P. R., of the action of the Alliance, said,—

"This Alliance as representing the temperance people of this province, protests in the most emphatic manner against this act of obvious injustice to one of our number, an act which we have every reason to believe to be the result of a concerted plan to use your company to injure and if possible render nugatory the temperance work of the people of Brome county, who for very many years have been endeavoring to uphold and enforce the law of the land, which declares that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold within the bounds of that county."

In this effort they did not expect to have the powerful influence of your company turned against them, and therefore feel keenly and with intense regret this action in regard to Mr

Smith, County. You cannot have the whole m

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