POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELECRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT. Sins of Neglect Spoken of by Rev. B. N. Nobles -- Practical Matters of Life and Questions Affecting Church and State in This Relation.

Mat. 25:45-"Inasmuch as ye did it not."

Eight of the words given on Sinia are prohibitions-their purpose being to restrain from evil courses. "Thou shalt not," is their keynoter The other two are positive commands—their purpose being to incite to righteous courses. The key note of these latter, though unexpressed is, "Thou shalt." Within the field of conduct bounded by these ten commandments lie all the possible duties of men. In view of the positive mands and the negative form of oth ms. the ns of men are either positive sins of doing evil or negative sins of not doing good. So far as the sins of men receive considthose of the positive character are those which occupy their attention most. These are they that conscience cries out again that condemn men to perdition these are they for which pardon sought. But if judgment were more enlightened conscience would be found crying out against negative sins sins of omission-as surely as These would be felt sufficient to condemn and so their remission regarded as especially needfal. This morning I wish to direct your attention to one form of negative sin; wz., that of neglect

That sins of neglect are exceedingly common among us will not be gainsaid. Sins in which "Thou shalt not," is trangressed by doing, are possibly of more frequent occurrence than those in which "Thou shalt" ressed by not doing; still sins of omission-sins of neglect to do geable in great numbers to the sons of men. The ungospelized ens in the homeland and foreign lands are unmistakes of the church's neglect to fulfil the great commission, "preach the gospel to every creature." The lamentable state to which civic and na have been reduced, is evidence undeniable of neglect on the part of the electorate to fulfil their duty at the poles and maintain their honor and integrity, and the largely unalleviated conditions of our crim-inal and pauper populations is plainly due to neglect in the institution of reforms, preventive, educative, sympathetic and mitigating in their

Working men crashed under loads which ought to be removed, but are not; stock companies granted privileges and tax exemptions while the people pay the bills; capitalists forming combines and holding mona people pay the bills; capitalists forming combines and holding mon-tepolies; criminals in prisons untouched by gospel influence; churches upon whom the angels can see written "Ichabod"—the glory of the Lord "is departed; aged and sick unvisited by neighbors and friends who could bring much light and peace into the Icheliness and suffering of these "shut ins;" children disr garding all parental authority and restraint; Christians backsliden and hearers of the word unsaved—all these speak, in language too plain to be misunderstood, of deliquency, failure to do

what should be done and neglect.

These sins of neglect arise variously-Sometimes from positive ughtfulness. As the story goes, a gentleman one evening called upon

thously every day and how Lezarus lay at his gate sick and desiring to be fed with the scraps which were left from the rich man's table. In death Lazarus was taken to Abraham's boson but the rich man went to hell. Now did it ever occur to you to sak the out the rich man went to was condemned to hell? For aught we know, he was a man of good morals, a good husband and father, a regular attendant at the syagogue, yet he was condemned to torment. Why? So far as the parable gives the cause it was his neglect to do his duty toward his neighbor Lazarus who lay at his gateway. True this is only a parable, but its lessons are apparent. In the parable of the virgins, also the foolish were shut out. from the marriage feast because of their neglect to make needful preparation. And in the parable of the talents, the man given one who neg ed to use it, had it taken from him and himself was cast into outer dark Again in the discriptive story of the final judgment, from which the text is taken, do you not recollect that when our Lord sentences those on his left hand, He gives as his reasons, not their positive sins but their

negative ones. They were condemned for not doing-for sins of neglect: "Inasmuch as ye did it not, etc." Brothers, depend upon it, sins of neglect are not insignificant matters. Do Lazaruses lie at our gates? Do Magdalens cry for pity? Do Judases from them. Do ask for mercy? Let us not shut up our compass the oppressed ask for relief? Do the poor ask for fair play? Do the sick ask for remembrance? Withhold not thy good nor fail of response. In the name of the Lord rush to duty. Open thing eyes to behold these oportunities of helpfulness and devise means of embracing them. other day there came into my hands a little three inch eard, on one were printed the words: "Two steps to the lost world, neglecting and refusing." On the other side were the words: "Oldfashioned but God said so," and then the scripture: "The wicked shall be turned into hell with all the nations that forget God."Then I recalled to mind the admonition: "If the word spoken by angels was steadfast and every trans gression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward, how shall e escape if we neglect so great salvation. See that ye refuse not Him who speaketh; for if they escaped not who refused him that spake on earth, quick more shall not we if we turn away from Him that speaketh from eaven."



Go., Oct. 5.— p. m. After McLeod, from McLeod, from at 2 p. m. After te Puddington in the The committies on temperature, reported in the third distinct, licentitate Puddington in the approximation took the same incommandable in the exponent distinct. The need took is two even the individual and took the temperature incommendable ind.
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of \$500 per year, and that the inging this to pass.

Manzer, Bell, Perty, Kirkpatrick, Wilson, Bolster, Kienstead and Milbury be given licenses from this conference to preach.

sionary were Miss Augusta Slipp, o. Hampstead, president; Mrs. D. McLeod Vince, of Woodstock, treasurer: Mrs. C. W. Weyman and Mrs. M. Fenwick, a request, Rev. Mr. Lawis and Jas

cer be paid \$500 for Resolved, on mo

the whole and adopted. est, Rev. M. C. Gregg

the executive was proceede ws: Revs. Dr. McLeod, C. 7

Rev. Dr. McLeod read a co

Reve. Dr. McLeod, A. Perty, F. C. Hart-ley, B. H. Nobles and Rev. D. Long were

One report on temperance was adopt on motion of Rev. R. W. Ferguson, so onded by Rev. John Perry, and support by Revs. G. Swim, C. T. Phillips, D. Lou and J. Proseer. Conference adjourned sine die:

MISSIONARIES TO FRENCH AND INDIANS ON THE ST. JOHN

Conference adjourned. The officens elected in the Women's Mis- Rev W. O. Raymond Tells of Father Germain, Father Lonerga, ane Others Who Labored in the Early Life of Civilization in New Brunswick.

. W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

CHAPTER XI (Continued 5.)

RIVAL CLAIMS TO THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

It is only fair to the Abbe Le Loutre to mention that the office who nde fashion was the Chevalier Johnston, an Englishma by birth religion and as such prejudiced against the French missionary. wever, served at Louisbourg on the side of France with grat fidelity the capacity of lieutenant, interpreter and engineer

missionary to the Indians and French on the man of courage and of patriotic impulses. He deemed himself jutified in sible effort to keep the English from gaining a foothold north of the Bay of Fundy, but it does not appear that he even so freely laid to the charge of the Abbe Le Loutre. It is in charge of his mission on the St. John, and during most of that time handed. Recently Father Loverja had come eighteen leagues from Aukpaque, where Father Germ issionary named Audren (or Andrein) had just arrived to replace ated superior of the house of Jésuits at Quebec. The Abb was valued and beloved by his people-French and Indians alike ild not well be spared. There was no chaplain at the fort, lately re-est. the garrison of Fort Menagoueche. In conseque

The Abbe de L'Isle-Dieu wrote the French minister, early here was neither priest nor chapel at Fort Menagoueche, at the mouth He had asked the provincial of the Jesuits to pr of that order were available. Father Germain missionary to the Maliseets at Aukpaque (l'isle d'Ecouba) and have than eighty families under his care found the fort too far removed t

The situation on the St. John at this time was not viewed with con ities of Nova Scotia and New England. On the 18th October, 1753 Hopson, of Nova Scotia, wrote the Lords of Trade and Plantations that he had been informed by Governor Shinley, of Massachusetts, that since the arrival of a French missionary at the River St. John the conduct of the inhabitad altered for the worse; the French had now 100 families sett

a great astronomer who had been all day studying a spot which had recently appeared on the sun. "What a fine day we have had, I have rare-ly seen the sun shine so brightly as today," began the visitor. The astronomer looked puzzled for a moment and then remarked, "Do you know I have been looking at the sun all day but I have been so interested in that spot on its surface that I have never noticed its brightness." Even that spot on its surface that I have never noticed its brightness." Even so individuals are sometimes so engaged with those concerns of life which are ab personal interest to themselves that they never think of conditions shand needs of others and sometimes familiarity with political, social, indus-trial or religious conditions positively abnormal and objectionable, con-duces to failure to recognize the abnormity and objectionableness. The mus of the guide to caravans crossing the desert becomes accustomed to the The size of the guide to caravans crossing the desert becomes accustomed to the dreasy stretches of using waste; the olfactory nerves of employes in slaughter bouces, taimerics, soap factories, etc., become so accustomed to the edors that they size not noticed by them; persons residing in hill and mountain districts rarely appreciate the grand scenery as those do who come from the plains. Even so familiarity with an environment of con-ditions calling for reform, may conduce to thoughtlessness and hence to negligence in the institution of the reform needful in ourselves or others.

In our city-in our own community there may be many things which ought not to be, but they have never received our serious consideration. Sick and aged who should be visited by many who never think of such neighborliness; backsliders and unconverted who might be won to ways of righteousness; unfortunate and illoircumstanced persons whose condi-tion could be ameliorated by sympathy and kindness these afford opportunty for Christian deeds but accustomed to such environment we in our thoughtlessness continue to neglect to do what we could and should. Sometimes personal considerations lead to neglect of known duty. The politician sees such and such reforms would conduce to the temporal interests and moral elevation of the people but because the reform is not sufficiently popular he neglects to advocate it. The business man knows this and that reform in the principles upon which business is conducted would assuredly contribute to the betterment of the poor man in regard to morals and circumstance, but because the change would involve on his part some labor and selfishness-indeed a possible loss-he continues business by the old methods. The preacher knows that if estrangements were healed—if adultery, fornication, avarice, falsehood, selfishness, were heated—11 adultery, fornication, avarice, faisehood, settistiness, pride, jealousy, covetousness, etc., were put away from men's hearts, peace and joy would prevail in the community and righteousness reign, but, lacking the courage of his convictions he neglects speaking of these sins. And there are yet others who see opportunities of helpfulness and sym-pathy but because of natural indolence and the interference with indolent and selfish habits which the embracing of these opportunities would entail, they neglect to improve them. I am constrained to believe, however, that sins of neglect are due in

no small measure to lack of knowledge of means and methods of doing what should be dene. Many persons see where a change in conduct or conditions or environment is desirable but how to effect the change is an conditions or environment is desirable out now to effect the change is an unsolved problem with them. Political corruption exists but what can I do to purify the electorate? Licensed and illicit sale of intoxicants pre-vails but how can I prevent it? The condition of the poor ought to be. alleviated but how can I get that man to be industrious and temperate, or how can I get his wife to be prident and cleanly? The non-working classes in distinction from the working classes should be made to see the immorality of amassing wealth or living in ease and luxury upon the profits of the working classes' toil, but how can I make them see the imorality of their course and induce them to fulfil the golden rule of the kingdom? Many church members need reviving and sinners need salvation, but what can I do toward this? The non-churchgoing need to be got under gospel influences and children instructed in the word of God, but how can I aid in accomplishing these ends? Thus do many question; and because they do not find an answer at hand they continue to neglect applying themse ves to these tasks at hand. But men should not forget that sins of neglect assuredly lead to most

serious consequences. Let a church neglect discipline and soon she be-comes unfit to exercise discipline. Let a community neglect effort to control the liquor traffic and suppress intemperance and soon these interests will control the community. Let the more favore I neglect to ex-tend sympathy and show practical interest in the morals and general wellbeing of the less favored and soon disharmony, which will increase into envy, jealousy and hatred, will manifest itself. Let our criminal population and our outcasts be neglected in their daily life, whether in prisons or outside, and what hope can be entertained that they will not waxiworse and worse and this the more speedily because of their conviction that no one cares for their soul. Let parents neglect to instruct their children and shield them from evil influences and if they do not go to ruin it can not be put to the credit of the parents. Let talent be neglected and it is withdrawn, duty neglected, and conscience becomes seared, Jesus neglected, and the soul is lost. Verily sins of neglect lead to most

serious cour " Nor shall such sins go unpunished. In proof of this, if proof be needed. let me refer you to two or three scripture incidents. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus relates how the rich man fared sump-

by executive on the second Friday in September. Fifth district meeting at Bellisle Bay on the first Friday in July, Rev. D. Patterson to preach the annual seruion. Sixth district meeting at Norton on the second Friday in July, Rev. W. H. Perry to preach the annual seruion. Seventh district meeting at a place hamed by executive on the fourth Friday in ugusts annual segmon to be preached by Rev. H. W. Perguson. How, Dr. McLeoi, John Perry and John Henderson were appointed to attend all the district meeting. Revs. Messar, McIntyre and Fields, Bap-tist ministers, being present, were invited to spate with the conference. They spoke briefly, expressing pleasure in being pres-tent.

red on the Tobique. The pasto

bis morning, during which time there was lac a public meeting of the Women's Missionary Society. The discussion in committee was as to the desirability of Baptist union and the formation of a basis of union. On motion, Rev. F. G. Francis was dis-

misted from this conference to join the Nova Scotia F. B. conference. J. E. Good, from board of managers, re-ported regrétting the death of its valued chairman during the year, Rev. G. A.

Hartley, D. D. Hartley, D. D. Trustees were appointed for the different properties owned by conference and prop-erties and investments were reported as in good order. On motion the report was

ent. The Woodstock church, the Tracey Sta-tion church and the Corn Hill church ex-mended invitations for conference to meet with them next year. On motion it was adopted. Lower Milstream, Kings county, Oct. 6 --Rev. F. Q. Hartley, from the education committee, reported gladness to see the deterministion of our young men to proper-ly educationally equip themselves for min-isterial work. The young people's socie-tion and the second tesolved that the next session of confer resolved mat the next sension of conten-ence convenes with the church at Tracey Station, Sumbury county. It was resolved that Rev. A. M. Mc-Mirch, of the N. S. conference, be received as a member of this conference. Ad-

ties were assisting students, and it, was suggested that all young men with a view to the ministry should be required to tak The evening session was a missionar

Rev. J. B. Daggett reported from board of home missions. They had done the best hey could Licentiate Bell and Manzer OF HIS HEART IN STREET OF CHARLOTTETOWN

Shocking Accident; Popular Young

Herbert J. Mabor, Just Home from Hunting Trip, Was Taking Gun from Wagon When Both Cartridges Exploded, Killing Him

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 6-Herbert J. Mabon was accidentally shot dead in Prince street here last night. He had been away on a shooting expedition, and refurned about 8.15 o'clock and drove to his

While drawing the double barreled breach loading gun from the back of the wagon, with the muzzle pointed towards him, i was disharged, the contents of both cart was disharged, the contents of both cart-ridges, after shattering his arm, entered his breast, leaving a gaping hole and carry-ing away the lower part of his heart. Death was instantaneous, and when, in a moment's time, O. W. Gordon, Leslie W. Cook and others were on the scene, ue was lying on his face on the street, dead. Coroners MoNeill and Johnson decided an inquest was not necessary. Deceased was a son of the late Ralph Mabom, captain of No. 4 company, incle York militia, and was a native of Little York, but during the greater part of his Senator Ferguson occupied a couple of hours this afternoon in the senate dis-cussing the debated question of telegraph communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland and moved for

the correspondence. Mr. Scott said he did not know of any correspondence. Railway Subsidies:

York militia, and was a native of Little York, but during the greater part of his life resided in Charlottetown. He was twenty-nine years of age, unmarried, and for fourteen years had been in the employ of Stanley Bros, dry goods store, as clerk, where he earned a popularity which made him hundreds of friends. He was a mem-ber of the First Methodist dhurch, and be-longed to the Oddiellows, Sons of England, No. 1 company, C. A., and the salvage dorps; and in all he was generally espeemed. He leaves three brothers, his father and mother having died some years ago. The brothers are Hamilton J., manager of H. A. Ellis' branch drug store, Murray River; Ernest J., manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, North Sydney, and Sydney W., ac-gountant in the Bank of Nova Scotia at Toronto.

ned the old fort at its n had built a new one, Fort Boishebert, some miles up the river armed with twentyfour guns and garrisoned by 200 regulars. He also says a French frigate of thirty behind .Partridge Island waiting for a cargo of furs, and that the French guns las seemed to be entirely masters of the river.

It is not unlikely this statement is exaggerated, for the following summer Lieut, Governor Lawrence says the French had at St. John only a small fort with three bad old gams, one officer and sixteen men; while of Indians there were 160 fighting men

MORE THAN THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Many Reads in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Participate in the Grants--More Petitions Presented to Senate Against G. T. Pacific Project.

Ottawa, Oct. 6--(Special)-Senator Me-Kay, of Truro (N. S.) presented a num-ber of petitions against the national brans-continental railway bill.

the International boundary, 26 miles, \$83,-

200. St. John Valley Railway, from C. P. R. ine near Welsford or Westfield to Gage-own, 30 miles, \$96,000.

Midland Railway, from Truro towards

Brule, 34 miles, \$103,800. For a line from St. Peters to Louis-bounds, 50 miles. The above and for the

The minimum, will be over \$13,000,000. The minimum, will be over \$13,000,000. miles, \$124,800. Shediac and Coast Railway, from Shedis 4,071, which at \$3,200 a mile would make \$13,028,200.

ac to Cape Tormentine, 38 miles, \$121, The Nova Scotia and P. E. I. votes for The Nova Scotia and P. E. I. votes for harbors and rivers were all passed, when the New Brunswick items were trached Dr. Reid, of South Greenville, and Mr. Ganong opposed the payment of \$259 tor compensation to Captain Antoine Arcs-nault, of the shooner Morning Star, for damages to his vessel resulting from the failure of a defective mooring post. They maintained it was a dangerous presedent. 600. Mahon and Gulf Railway, from Mahon to Glendyr and on to Orangedale, 34 miles, \$108,800. Stos.
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Nova Scotia Eastern Railway, from New Glasgow to Country Harbor and to Mulgrave, 116 miles, \$371,200.
For a line from Debert Station on I.
For a line from the Joggins Railway near River Hebert bridge to Minudie, 6
miles, \$19,200.
Middleton and Victoria Beach Railway, from Victoria Beach to Middleton, 61
miles, \$131,200.

The forenoon and afternoon were spent today in the house of commons on a dis-cussion of the supplementary estimates for arbons and rivers in the province of

Halifax and South Western Railway for the following line (a) from Halifax to Ma-hone Bay on Central Railway, 62 miles, Nova Scotia. Messrs. Cochrane, Blain, Rosamond, Clancy and other Conservatives, opposed

\$198.400. From the Central Railway near Bridge-water toward Barrington Passage, 83 miles,

From New Getmany on the Central Railway to Caledonia Railway, 22 miles, 20,600

Ottawa, Oct. 6-(Special)-The follow

From Caledonia to Liverpool, 29 miles,

niles, \$131,200.

\$92,600. The Inverness Railway & Coal Company, formerly the Inverness & Richmond Rail-way Company, for eight miles between Point Tupper and Broad Cove and for a line from Cheticamp to a point on the line of railway built between Broad Cove and Point Tupper, 27 miles, \$144,000. From Walfield on Dominion Atlantic Railway to government pier ,one mile, \$3,200.

53,200. Mahon and Gulf Railway from Mines Road on I. C. R. to wharf Caribou Cove,

six miles, \$12,800. Nova Scotia Eastern Railway, from Dartmouth to Melrose, 120 miles, \$384,000. York and Carleton Railway, from its terminus westerly, five miles, \$16,000. Boville Coal & Railway, from Adams-rille on I. C. R. to Brown's Landing, seven

miles, \$22,600. Intercolonial Railway extending the present line to St. John river between Grand Falls and Edmundston, 33-miles,

\$105,600. International Railway of New Bruns

Clancy and other Conservatives, opposed the character of these grants. R. L. Borden suggested that it would be better for the minister of public works to adopt some comprehensive system upon which to make these grants, and when each item was called, to give all the in-formation concerning the proposed work. So far as the fishing industry of Nova Sootia was concerned he doubted whether even all the members for the maritime provinces realized the very great import-ance of the fisheries to the people, not only of the maritime provinces, but to the peo-ple of Canada as a whole. The fishing in-dustry of Nova Sootia had not, perhaps, keep pace with modern methods in the de-velopment of the industry in other coun-tries. The methods of fifty or sixty years ago were still pursued, with improved ago were still pursued, with improved means of catching, curing and transporting the fish the people of Ontario and Quebec could be supplied daily with the magnifi-cent fish which swarm around the coasts of the machine provinces.

cent fish which swarm around the coasts of the maritime provinces. Members from Ontario and Quebec should realize the possibility that this might be accomplished within a few years. In seeking to develop this rich heritage, the public money would not be spent un-wisely. At today's government caucus it was decided to guarantee the bonds of to

decided to guarantee the bonds of the Ciebec bridge over the St. Lawrence three per cent on \$8,009,000. Legivet will be introduced to that effect. wick, formerly the Restigouche and Wes-tern from the end of ten miles constructed

HANDSOME FUR Money Saved is money made, \$15.00 or \$20.00 for Furs whith nothing. A woman should always lo and what can add more to beauty and VER Save your money. In order to quickly furs? lifetime. In order to quickly in Vegetable Pills (the most wo weak and impure condition pation, liver and stomach to have decided to give away orditions of the to sell only 10 boxes at Va Any Any Ord ust you. Order f. They are ca once, postpaid. buys a box of pills from you i silverware present from us. s the money, \$2.50 and we win Handsome Effectric Sea Scarl, very Measuring Sounches Lyn six large full to and inished of the bottom w and guaran f and dur furs are genuit will feel doubly repaid by everyone there is pathing looks so nice a valuable present. Writeto AA The Dr. Willerd Wedicine S., Dept. 9 Toronto, Ont.

certain educational courses and stand a equired examination. Rev. Mr. Parker, from the augmentation committee, reported recommending that there be an augmentation fund instituted our ministers a minimu



