

THE  
**Canadian Union Messenger**

"As the cold of snow in the time of harvest, so is a faithful messenger."

VOLUME 6.

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO, MAY 17, 1906.

NUMBER 20

**Hearing Before the Special Committee**  
(continued)

MR. FOLINSBEE.—Yes. Well, now, as to the financial loss. In the aggregate it is pretty large. There are about 50,000 persons affected, and at \$1 a day that means a loss of \$2,500,000 annually.

HON. MR. FITZPATRICK.—50,000 abstain on Saturday?

MR. FOLINSBEE.—They may not abstain, but they believe. Some on account of the Sunday law may have their conscientious scruples overcome.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Your strongest argument is that it would take two days from you, and therefore you could not earn a livelihood. We must let you live in the country.

MR. FOLINSBEE.—Live and let live. I say it would drive us out of the country, and with all due respect to the Lord's Day Alliance and the clergymen who support it—

HON. MR. FITZPATRICK.—The Lord's Day Alliance have nothing to do with this. The government is responsible for this Bill.

MR. FOLINSBEE.—Our people would go to prison rather than break the law of God.

MR. SMITH.—Do the Adventists refrain from working on Saturday now?

MR. FOLINSBEE.—Yes, sir, altogether.

MR. SMITH.—Do they work in factories on Sunday?

MR. FOLINSBEE.—No, sir, they are not permitted by law.

MR. SMITH.—As a matter of practice they lose two days even now?

MR. FOLINSBEE.—They lose two days even now.

MR. FITZPATRICK.—The Adventists do not work in factories, they are agriculturists.

MR. SMITH.—What he says is that under the present law they lose two days.

MR. FITZPATRICK.—Do you lose two days a week at the present time?

MR. FOLINSBEE.—Two days a week, I have had a contract myself on the railway—forty miles. I am not an Adventist myself, but believing it to be the correct thing, I have abstained from work, and I have suffered loss, but I have felt that it is right.

MR. SMITH.—If the facts are as you state, how does this Bill affect you?

MR. FOLINSBEE.—For instance, there was a case which came up. I was to defend it, but was unable to act, and Mr. Duverent, of Toronto, took it for me. It was a case of picking berries on Sunday. Justice Meredith granted a rule nisi, and it went to the Privy Council. It was a case of picking berries on Sunday, and of course it was perishable fruit. But the moment they picked the fruit they were brought up before the police magistrate.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Where did that occur?

MR. FOLINSBEE.—In Ontario, in Protestant Ontario. Now, I want to call your attention to the religious question. Our Catholic brethren in Quebec are just as much interested in this as we are for this reason: If you once pass a law which has a religious effect you destroy that balance of power which causes so much trouble in Quebec and Ontario. I say that every denominational christian, Catholic and Protestant, Seventh-day Adventist, and Jews should all have the same religious freedom. But the very moment you make a law favoring one party or the other you are in effect strengthening that party and injuring the other. I ask you to be very careful because by and by a good many of the foreign element may come in here and carry our local legislature with a sweep over and above our native horn. Then they could turn around and enact any particular religious legislation and force it upon the people and destroy any particular church they wanted to. What I say is this, if we abstain from religious legislation and allow religious liberty to all, Canada will be a better country for us all. It will be run on broader lines, immigration will go on freely and people will come from all over the world. I am merely asking you to consider this indirectly as interfering with the worship of a particular class. Of all kinds of strikes the religious strike is the worst. We certainly have confidence that you will do the right thing. We did not force ourselves upon you but we have come here at your invitation.

HON. MR. FITZPATRICK.—We are glad to hear you too.

MR. FOLINSBEE.—We were very glad to come

and we have confidence that you will protect our interests.

HON. MR. FITZPATRICK.—I am I know enlightened by what you have said.

MR. FOLINSBEE.—There are others here of the class I represent who perhaps would like to be heard. I have a book covering the Sunday laws of the United States showing a number of amendments. I would file that with you if you would like to have it. The laws are more or less stringent, but about fourteen or fifteen of the states have granted these people what they have fought here for, religious liberty.

MR. MILLER.—One thing the witness has said has impressed me very considerably, and that is the danger that a very large number of foreign population will after a time so outnumber the native born as to impose upon us a law that would be distasteful and in opposition to our views. It would be better to enact a law that will keep out emigrants whose views are in opposition to ours.

MR. FOLINSBEE.—That is true, and yet the danger is they can sweep away all laws if they can get into power. I think we ought to follow the lines laid down by the late Queen and His Majesty the King with regard to religious liberty and seek to unite all conflicting interests and to hold out the hand of good-will to every denomination that bows down to Christ. And so let us work together and try to accommodate ourselves to each others views.

(The end.)

### Significant Figures

It is peculiar with what facility figures can be made to tell almost anything and to represent almost anything. One can theoretically figure himself into an immense fortune, but when he undertakes to carry his theory into actual practice, the fortune does not materialize.

When the Blair Sunday Bill was before the United States Congress a few years ago, the religious people in various parts of the United States sent in a petition asking that the Bill might become law. The authors of this petition represented that they had many hundred thousand signatures; but upon investigation it was found that many of these signatures were very much like a fortune that a person figures himself into theoretically. To illustrate, the leading Catholic prelate of the United States stated to the author of the Bill that he was in favor of Sunday legislation, and in consequence of this statement more than seven million signatures were claimed for the petition.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in commenting upon this

use of figures made the remark that "figures won't lie, but liars will figure." We do not wish to be personal nor to apply this remark where it does not belong, but the significance of some figures to which our attention has recently been called has brought this statement very forcibly to our mind.

To illustrate this point, Mr. Shearer appeared before the committee to whom the Sunday Bill was referred and made the statement that he had received a large number of communications from different organizations and individuals, and that eighty-nine per cent of those who had communicated with him were in favor of the Bill, and of the remainder about six per cent were opposed to it. On the face of it this would appear that a large percentage of those organizations and individuals were in favor of the Bill; but upon investigation it was found that of the two hundred and twenty-five organizations to whom he had written only twenty-nine had replied, and of those twenty-nine, twenty-four were somewhat favorable, while the others were opposed to it.

The facts then revealed are that of the two hundred and twenty-five organizations, one hundred and ninety-six, in addition to the five or six who were already opposed to it, making more than two hundred in all, were opposed to the Bill, inasmuch as they were not interested enough in his communication to reply to it. So that instead of eighty-nine per cent of these organizations being in favor of the Bill as he would like to have us believe, there were really only about ten per cent.

Again he says, Seventh-day Adventists claim a membership of fifteen hundred in the Dominion of Canada, and he has been "told" that the average of male membership to the total membership of a church is about twenty per cent, and on that basis there would be about three hundred men. From these three hundred "not less than fifty of them are preachers, evangelists, and book agents, sent over by the American Seventh-day Adventist church to the people of this country to evangelize them to their gospel; so that there are probably two hundred and fifty male members altogether."

From these two examples it is evident that Mr. Shearer is an adept at figures and can make them tell any story he wishes to tell. But we are thankful to know, as a representative of the Jewish people, who appeared before the committee remarked, "It is a happy thing indeed that we have not to appeal to the Alliance for relief, but to a tribunal composed, as this committee and Parliament are composed, to do justice to us in the same sense that it has been done in all other civilized and Christian countries.

## THE CANADIAN UNION MESSENGER.

### General Conference Council

I AM sure that the brethren throughout the field will be glad to learn the facts connected with my recent visit to Washington and the Council of the General Conference Committee.

Believing that all will hail with joy anything that makes for the good of the work in this field, I am greatly pleased to say that we have been so fortunate as to secure the labors of Brother Floyd E. Gibson of Ohio to take up the work in Prince Edward Island, in connection with Elder Hanna, who has just moved from Halifax to Charlottetown. This brother comes to us at the expense of the Ohio Conference and will be supported by them for at least one year. We are also in some hope of soon seeing a good man ready to take up the work in St. John, N. B. An effort will be made to arrange this matter at the Lake Union Conference, Berrien Springs, May 8-18. An effort will also be made at this meeting to secure a good man for our sister conference in Quebec.

We felt it a great privilege while there to tell the Council of our work in the school, and to solicit their sympathy and help. It was with a feeling of satisfaction that we were able to tell them that for the first five months we had actually carried on the work without a loss, even at the low rate of tuition now charged, there being an actual balance of \$.70 on the credit side of the ledger. It was plain that the Council was taking a deep interest in the work in this part of the field. We were very glad, when the request was made for help for the school to the amount of \$1600, to find that the Council were so impressed with our need that they came to our help with \$2000 by voting to raise that amount for the school work in the Maritime Conference.

Let us be faithful and so use the help they give as to honor the cause of God in this field. Now is the time for us to put our faith to the test by helping with our means and sending our children in for the next year's training in the school.

WM. GUTHRIE.

### On the Indian Reservation

I CAME to Toronto the first day of May to join Elder Burrill in some general meetings. A series of meetings closed in church West on Indian Reservation Sunday night the 6th inst. The attendance was good; and one began the observance of the Sabbath. Another who had wandered was brought back to the fold. Brother and Sister Jones, Brother and Sister Leland, Brother and Sister Ballou,

Brother and Sister Burrill, and Elder Hill were present and assisted in the services.

I went to Church East, Indian Reservation and began meetings Sunday night the 6th inst., with good attendance. At this writing, May 11, Elders Burrill and Hill have joined me, and the outlook here is hopeful.

While some have become indifferent and are not living in the joy of the Lord, others are nobly pressing on toward the mark of the prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus. The Lord is with us and we are hopeful for a revival of his people and his work here. The enemy of all righteousness is trying to deceive the very elect; but it is written, "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; he not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

We ask your prayers as we go from place to place in the interests of the Lord's work.

My address during May will be Toronto Junction.

W. H. THURSTON.

### Lornedale Academy Notes

THE Lornedale Academy family now numbers twenty-three.

Mrs. Murton and her daughter Alfreda of Toronto spent a few days at the Academy last week.

Two of our students, Bruce Morgan and Wilbert Bresett, returned to their homes near Chatham on Monday, May 14.

Brethren Carr and McEachern are spending the afternoon of each day in canvassing in Toronto with remarkably good results.

Howard Patchett, a former student at the Academy, met with a serious accident a few days since, by which his arm was dislocated at the elbow. We are glad to report, however, that he is gaining rapidly, and will soon be all right again.

At the present time all of the work in the house and outside is done by the students. One girl baked twenty-five loaves of bread on Friday. This was her first attempt at bread making, and that it was a success may be judged from the fact that on Sunday she was obliged to bake twenty-two more.

We are very much in need of more room and more help, especially in the house. Although the work in the house is done entirely by the students, we have heard no complaint as yet, but really if we do not get some help soon we will not say there will not be some just cause for complaint.

THE  
CANADIAN UNION MESSENGER

PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE  
Canadian Publishing Association  
Box 178, Toronto Junction, Ont.

BY  
LORNE DALE ACADEMY PRESS.  
Subscription price, 35 cents a year.

EUGENE LELAND, Editor.

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Obituary

MUCKLEWEE.—Died at her home in Loberough Township, Ontario, April 26, 1906, Sister 'Sophia Mucklewee, aged 47 years, 2 months and 24 days. For nearly two years she had been afflicted with tuberculosis.

Sister Sophia's delight was the study of her Bible. She and her mother began to keep the Sabbath more than twelve years since by reading their Bible, not knowing that there was another Seventh-day Adventist in the world. She was arrested for raking hay on Sunday, but she appeared at the court room with her Bible and showed that Sunday was not the Lord's Day, that the Lord's Day was the Sabbath day. But the court fined her, and when she refused to pay the fine they told her she would have to go to jail. She said that she was ready to go to jail; but the court let her go free, and she went home and has continued to work six days a week unmolested ever since.

The writer attended her funeral speaking from Dan. 7: 9, 10 and Rev. 14: 6, 7. We then laid her away hoping to meet her in the resurrection morning.

WASHINGTON MORSE.

COVEY.—Died at Williamsdale Academy, Nova Scotia, April 16, of milary tuberculosis, Sister Jennie A. B. Covey, aged 20 years, youngest daughter of Brother Charles and Sister Eunice Covey of Indian Harbor, N. S. She was a young woman of great promise, possessing, in addition to a pleasing and social manner, a good spiritual experience which gave hope of her developing into a good worker in the cause.

After our conference session last fall the way opened for her to take a course in the Williamsdale Academy; but she had been in attendance only a few days when a cold which she had contracted prostrated her for four months and developed into the tubercular condition which terminated in her death.

The lingering illness revealed a spirit of trust and resignation which is rare in one so young. Though suffering much pain she bore witness to God's love in chastening her. During the last week, while strength remained, she wrote a number of letters to relatives, as a dying exhortation. Her last words were, "The Shepherd leads his sheep."

Her remains were taken to Indian Harbor for interment, where the funeral service was conducted by the writer, the discourse being based upon Isa. 41: 10 and Jeremiah 31: 16, 17.

She leaves her parents, two brothers, and two sisters to await the glorious reunion.

J. GREER HANNA.

We wish to make a strong appeal to you to use every means within your power to give the special Earthquake Signs a wide circulation. Not simply for the purpose of disposing of a large number of papers (though this is a good way to help the Pacific Press financially), but to get the truth before the people. The great heart of the nation is touched, and the people will now read anything that is placed in their hands treating on this subject.

This work ought to be carried forward till every nook and corner of the United States and Canada has been reached. We would therefore plead with you to urge the people to continue the good work so nobly begun.

Report of the Canvassing Work for Week Ending May 4, 1906

| Name            | Place            | Book   | Orders | Value   | Value Miscellaneous | Orders | Delivered |
|-----------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|-----------|
| A. M. Taylor,   | Lynden, Ont.     | G. C.  |        |         |                     |        | 49.       |
| H. D. Carr,     | Lorne Park, Ont. | P. P., | 8      | 20.25   | 3.50                |        |           |
| John McEachern, | Lorne Park, Ont. | C. K.  | 8      | 9.75    |                     |        |           |
| Henry Pengelly, | Shelbourne, Ont. | C. K.  | 21     | 24.75   | 13.25               |        | 2.75      |
| Totals,         | 4 Agents,        |        | 37     | \$54.75 | \$16.75             |        | \$42.75   |