

# Religious Intelligencer.

THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH CHRIST.—Peter

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WHOLE NO. 2544

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS

A remedy, it is stated, has been discovered in the French Congo for the disease known as "sleeping sickness," a kind of trance which affects the negro population of Africa.

A Baptist church in the state of New York is paying the pastor's wife for supplying the pulpit in his absence. Many an unrecognized and unremunerated pastor's wife earns as much salary as her husband does—and gets nothing for it.

The highest salary paid to governors in the United States is \$10,000 by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Oregon and Vermont pay only \$1,500, and the Governor of Maine receives but \$2,000.

Last year in the United States \$500,000 was raised and contributed to foreign missions, \$100,000,000 to church work at home, \$195,000,000 to maintain the public schools, \$600,000,000 for bread, \$800,000,000 for tobacco and \$1,000,000,000 for liquors.

A number of persons who have been experimented on with the X-rays, declare that they cause exceedingly violent palpitation of the heart, which after a short time, becomes intolerable. The uses of these rays are so many that it is important to know that the interposition of a metal plate is a very great advantage, and prevents much of the distress which the uninterrupted rays are likely to cause.

The decrease in the birth rate is France is causing serious alarm. A French writer has prepared a table of statistics which shows the steady decline of births over deaths since 1815. In 1901 the deaths in the whole country exceeded the births by 26,000. The proportion of marriages has continued about the same, while the legitimate births have increased from 6.96 of each 100 births, in the period from 1815 to 1830 to eight at the present time.

Three years ago Madame E. Cavell, of Montreal, borrowed \$30,000 on a money lender named Tapley at 10 per cent. interest. The woman neglected to pay in full and Tapley sued. In court attention was drawn to the fact that a decimal point appeared in the note in the figures 120 representing the interest rate between the two. The court held that the decimal changed the interest rate from 120 per cent. to 1 1/5 per cent., and gave judgment for balance due on the note of \$5 and \$1.25 interest, instead of \$105 sued for.

It is little wonder that German medical economists are appalled at the alcohol problem. An article on drunkenness in the sixth volume of Konrad's "Cyclopedia of Political Economy" makes the statement that fourteenth of the men in gainful occupations are employed in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and that one-fifteenth of the arable land is required to grow the materials for these drinks. The government of Prussia has statistics showing that 18.8 per cent. of the average income of its inhabitants is spent upon beer. Throughout Germany the average expenditure for a family of four is \$62.50 annually.

Arizona has just passed the most anti-gambling law of the country. It makes the running of any table or device a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000, one half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund. They take to the preacher who is manly, unaffected and free from artificial emotion. They like genuine tears, but hate crocodiles.

We have never settled our own mind about gestures. As a rule, when we see a preacher gesticulating, we wish he would stop, and when he does not gesture, we wish he would. At any rate, we prefer gestures administered in broken doses, and with some kinship between them and the thought of the speaker. Our young brother was above the average in the quality of his gestures, but he had one little twirl of his uplifted hand which came

## HOW HE DID IT.

We dropped in to hear him preach. He was a young man, and we, having gone out of the young preacher business, feel quite a paternal interest in the young brethren. We delight to meet them, and have a generous ambition to see them mount to the top. They have such rare advantages these latter days and have preaching made easy to them in so many ways that we expect them to walk the shining heights. This young man in quest on was represented to us as something extra at college, and as he had been out on duty for a year or two, we were full of kindly concern to see how he did it. He was not in his own pulpit, and so he had his stock in trade to draw from.

It is pleasant to say that the sermon was sensible, well put together, and right forcefully delivered. It had a strain of leanness about it which was suggestive of learning, if not learning itself. It would perhaps be an accurate criticism of the sermon to say that it lacked heat at the bottom. There were signs of melting at the top, but there was very little underneath. The sermon was well divided—indeed its skeleton outline was needlessly distinct. It sounds majestic to hear an old preacher roll out his enumerated heads—First, secondly, etc., but a fledgling becomes alarming when he sets out his fingers too sharply. It seems to fit his station better to say, "in the first place," "once more," "again," "finally," and so on. But we must not insist unduly on this.

His dress was quite modest and suitable, with one very altitudinous exception, and that was his collar. This collar was a sight. It was one of those lying down collars, so common in these days, which had to stand up before it could lie down. It actually hid up under the eaves of his jaws, and protested against the lowering of his chin. It displayed a territory of whiteness that suggested a midwinter snow. It is proper for a preacher to dress in fashion, but fashion consents to have degrees, and it seems to be the suggestion of the departed ages that a preacher need not perch on the top limb of fashion. The exquisites of fashion can be safely left to athletic children of fashion. Young preachers ought to drop several limbs lower down.

The young brother had inherited from us older men one feature which did not become him in the least—that was a most stupendously long and solemn face. When he prayed for the man who was "that day to stand behind the sacred desk," it came in the neighborhood of sounding grand, but we looked up—yes, looked up during that prayer, and there was no desk—only a pine pulpit with a velvet cushion, and with not one sign of extraordinary sanctity about it, so far as we could discover.

The brother also labored under the delusion that there was power and feeling in drawing out his words. For example, when he prayed that we might feel the presence of the Spirit he said f-e-e-l, and when he prayed that we might understand the truth, he said u-n-d-e-r-s-t-a-n-d, and when he brought in the much abused interjection, oh, he drew it out o-o-o-o-o-o-h-h-h, until we feared that the word would be torn in two. Now, it is a fact that back three years ago the preachers could fool the elect by this simulated emotion. But the people are frightfully smart these days, and they are not caught by spurious paths. There must be the genuine feeling to move folks these times. They like the 'thing to be natural. They take to the preacher who is manly, unaffected and free from artificial emotion. They like genuine tears, but hate crocodiles.

We have never settled our own mind about gestures. As a rule, when we see a preacher gesticulating, we wish he would stop, and when he does not gesture, we wish he would. At any rate, we prefer gestures administered in broken doses, and with some kinship between them and the thought of the speaker. Our young brother was above the average in the quality of his gestures, but he had one little twirl of his uplifted hand which came

in quite often, and of which he seemed decidedly proud. It was a cute little circulation of right hand, and at first looked pretty but as it went on we got to wondering where he got it and what he meant by it, but we did not venture to inquire.

The young man's style was elocutionary—if that is the best word for it. He had a delivery. At times he rose to vocal heights, and even beyond. Twice we trembled for his vocal chords. He pealed it out after the similitude of scream. Why the scream had to come at that particular point was a mystery, but it came, and came twice. It was a blessed thing that it did not come three times.

During the singing of the last hymn before the sermon he sat with his face in his hands, or rather with his fingers apparently jabbed in his eyes, and when the song ceased there he sat—sat several seconds as if his spirit had been called out on special business, and then with a weird, half startled grimace, he looked around, sprang up, and he and his limp back Bible came hurriedly to the front in company, and he cast a fearsome glance all over the congregation as if he was afraid there was a pick-pocket in the crowd. Now, there may have been deep reasons for these peculiar little ways but we had no idea on this stricken earth what it all meant. It troubled us that he had ways at once so mysterious and tragic. But he was young and that must not be forgotten.

—Baptist Argus

ROADS IN PALESTINE.—Notwithstanding the introduction of railways into the Holy Land, carriage-roads are still very few in number. According to Dr. Selar Merrill, in the quarterly statement just issued by the Palestine Exploration Fund, there are only seven, five of which lead out of Jerusalem. The longest are the road to Jaffa, forty miles; that to Hebron, twenty-three miles; and that to Jericho twenty-two miles. Nine miles of a road to the north were constructed in 1901, under the superintendence of an Armenian. "Jews and Moslems do not undertake such work." A striking illustration of the ephemeral character of Eastern road-making is supplied by a road from Jaffa to Haifa, which was prepared for the German Emperor in 1898. It is now, with most of its bridges, in a ruined condition.

The Washington's Birthday number of the Youth's Companion has an article from the pen of President Roosevelt on "The New Civilization."

The March St. Nicholas comprises a most varied table of contents—a long story of a boy's military company under the command of a shrewd and humorous one-legged veteran of the Mexican War, short stories about the children of James II. of England, Oliver Wendell Holmes, top-spinning, life at a girls' boarding-school, a newspaper beat by a 'club reporter,' and the usual brilliant filling in of verse, jingles, pictures and scraps of information.

A GREAT WORK IN KOREA.—In Korea, says The Life of Faith, a church has grown up almost spontaneously, unorganized, pastorless, yet vital, self-supporting, and self-propagating, perhaps as near the apostolic model as the world has seen anywhere since. There are about 300 recognized Christian congregations under several bodies of foreign missionary workers, and about as many more observe some form of gathering for weekly worship.

THE BIBLE IN JAPAN.—One of the most cheering signs of the time is the Sunrise Kingdom is found in the rapidly increasing sales of the Scriptures. If Bibles, and Testaments, and parts are included, we have for the last three years an advance from 45,000 through 98,000, to 137,000, and 92,000 for the first six months of 1901.

SUNDRIES.—Sixty-two per cent. of the German people are Protestants. Next to Warsaw, Berlin is the largest Polish city. Among its inhabitants there are about 70,000 Poles.

The Dutch colonies are more than 60 times larger than the mother country.

## Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

“Rise up ye women that are at ease Isaiah 32: 9.”

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. J. N. Barnes, Fredericton.]

### REPORT FROM REV. J. N. BARNES.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society:

DEAR SISTER,—

This is my fourth report. I did not think last Fall that I would be able to work so long, but by the blessing of God I am much better in health than at the time of General Conference. We are home again for a few days of rest. We go to Carleton County next week (D. V.) and hope to spend a month there. By that time the snow will be gone, no doubt.

In this month we have visited Greenfield, Lower Ridge, Corn Hill, Lower Millstream, Upper Millstream Snider Mountain Sussex and Penobscus. At Greenfield I organized a mission society of nine members and a Mission Band of 13. At Lower Ridge we organized a Mission Band of five members; at Anagance Ridge, a Band of 20 members, and at Corn Hill a Band of 13 members. At Lower Millstream they have had a Band for some time. We had a good meeting there. At Upper Millstream Mrs. Barnes organized a mission society of 7 members, and we expected to organize a Band, but the storm came and prevented the children getting out. At Sussex we organized a Band of 19 members, and at Penobscus a Band of 22 members, and Mrs. Barnes organized a Woman's society of 11 members. The sisters at Sussex expect to organize in the near future.

Summary of work for the month: Families visited, 83; prayed with, 54; unconverted spoken to, 17; sermons preached, 7; other meetings, 5; Sabbath schools visited, 2; day schools visited, 2; Bands organized, 6; Woman Mission Societies, 3; persons who took the pledge, 81; miles traveled, 317; cash collected, \$20.62.

We were very pleased to hear through the INTELLIGENCER from the children's Bands at Marysville, Waasis and Ru-iagornis and that they are succeeding so well. May God bless them more and more. We would be glad to hear from other Bands. A few lines from each of the 27 organized will keep the sisters posted, and encourage us all. You will no doubt have discouragements; we all have them; but you must look beyond them. There never was any good work done for God or our fellow men, but had some thing to test it. It is useful in order that we may grow strong. "Let the weak say they are strong, and the fearful be not afraid." "God is for us, who can be against us?"

Yours in the work,  
J. N. BARNES.

Oromocto,  
Feb. 27, 1902.

### ST. JOHN WATERLOO ST. MISSION BAND.

Complying with the request in the Missionary Column for reports from Mission Bands, the Waterloo St. Band sends this description of how we carry on our meetings.

Through the winter the attendance was very small on account of the smallpox epidemic, but it is now gradually increasing. A prize has been offered to the child bringing in the largest number of old or new members.

We held a meeting every Friday afternoon from 4 to 5. We begin with singing, followed by Scripture reading and prayer. Then the lesson is taken up, which generally concerns mission work in our part of India. Interesting stories are read to the children, who in return give recitations. Collection and reading of minutes follow, and we close by singing and benediction.

We have obtained great help from leaflets procured from Mrs. L. C. Griffin, Reuka College, N. Y., Mission Correspondent for Free Baptists. We have studied about all the Free Baptist stations, with their respective

missionaries, and have followed with interest the work of Miss Gaunce. We are sorry to hear she has to return home on account of ill-health. We are looking forward to having her visit our Band and tell the children of her work among the Orphans of India.

During the year we have raised about \$35.50, some of which we have sent to India, and part of the remainder has been given to the improvement fund in connection with Christian Endeavour Society. We are now raising a certain sum for Home Missions. We have obtained the money to do this by collections, membership fees and two entertainments. We hope this report may be of some benefit to other Bands. We hope also to hear from others.

V. E. MACHUM,  
Secretary

## PARLIAMENT

MONDAY.—Reciprocity had the floor today. Mr. Carleton moved his reciprocity resolution. During the last decade he said, our population had increased only 10 1/2 per cent., while since 1867 the total increase was only 47 per cent. Canada had been losing the very flower of the population, and he thought the time had arrived to stop this drain and to adopt a policy which would lead to a more rapid development of our resources. Mr. Charlton went on to speak of the effect of the reciprocity treaty of 1854-66. United States increased from \$12,000,000 to \$44,000,000. He spoke of the growths of our imports from the states as compared with Britain. Our tariff was largely responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Our average duty on imports from the United States was more favorable to the United States than to Great Britain. The present duties should not be lower for the United States than for the mother country. They should bear the same relation to the United States as the duties which that country imposed upon Canadian products. He had felt at one time that the conservatives might have secured reciprocity from the Cleveland administration. But his experience as a member of the joint high commission hardly bore out the opinion which he formerly held.

The least that Canada should demand was reciprocity in natural products, but even if that were brought about, there would still be, in his judgment, a balance of trade against this country to the extent of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000. He did not propose to levy duties which would injure Canadian interests, but he did propose to levy a tariff which would be a proper measure of self protection. When let United States come to terms or not, as they saw fit.

He warned the American people that it might not always be possible for them to get reciprocity with Canada. It was possible that Great Britain might conclude to give a preference to the colonies. It was possible that a duty might be levied by England and the colonies against the outside world. If that policy were adopted, reciprocity would be signed down and this country would listen to it no more. His plan would effectively hit Germany on the head, and it would give to us an inducement to deal with the United States fairly. If we were not accepted by our neighbors, then Canada should adopt a policy of her own and strike out on the pathway of the empire in the way she thought best. (Opposition cheers).

Several members spoke. Mr. Fielding said he would state the government's view of the matter later and then move the debate be adjourned.

TUESDAY.—Most of the day's sitting was taken up in committee of supply. The estimates of the department of agriculture were taken up.

A long debate took place on the public health vote, for which \$110,000 is asked. It transpired that the government had appointed a host of medical men at frontier points.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Hughes moved a resolution expressing the opinion that the table of precedence for Canada should be amended, either by omitting section 11: "archbishops and bishops according to seniority," or by giving a place in said section 11 to the clergymen of religious denomi-

nations other than those having "archbishops and bishops." He thought that in this country all religious denominations should be on the same footing of equality.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that the question was not in itself one of great importance, but it had unfortunately created a great deal of friction at different times. The government of Canada was not responsible for the present condition of things. He agreed that dissenting churches had reason to complain at the present state of affairs and the difficulty had become acute at the time of the Prince's visit. A sub-committee of council had been appointed to look into it, and he had no doubt that if a satisfactory solution could be found it would be approved at once by the imperial authorities.

The motion was withdrawn.

The minister of finance laid on the table of the house the correspondence which had passed between the government and William Marconi.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Co. is to erect two wireless telegraph stations, one in England and the other in Nova Scotia.

The government to agree to contribute to the company \$80,000 for the erection of a station in Nova Scotia according to Marconi's plans. All messages to be sent over government telegraph lines at rates not higher than those charged for ordinary commercial messages.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Sutherland that \$1,895,757 were paid in railway subsidies in the year ending 30th June last.

A number of motions for returns were passed and the house then went into committee of supply. The marine estimates were taken up.

FRIDAY.—The house went into committee of supply on the fishery estimates.

Mr. Kendall, Cape Breton, claimed that cold storage for inshore fishermen, being established, something should now be done for bank fishermen. He thought an item \$35,000 would suffice for one large storehouse on the Cape Breton coast.

Mr. Ganong thought the government might well do something for the bank fishermen.

Public works estimates were then taken up.

Hon. Mr. Tarte announced that a new astronomical observatory at Ottawa would be erected on the experimental farm, to cost about \$40,000. A branch of the royal mint would be erected upon Nepean Point, Ottawa, to cost about \$300,000.

The singular statement is made that the First Presbyterian church at Middletown, Ohio, which cost \$100,000 is in danger of utter destruction by insects which are boring into and honey-combing the sand-stone walls, leaving them little better than a shell, and the work goes on with great rapidity, without any remedy in sight.

## AMONG EXCHANGES

How to SETTLE It.

The question of official precedence among the representatives of the churches in this country can only be finally settled in one way. Chapter 97 of a certain book of instruction is headed "Concerning Snakes in Iceland." Beneath this title appears one sentence "There are no snakes in Iceland." The chapter on official etiquette, which deals with the precedence of church dignitaries in Canada, should read: "There is no ecclesiastical precedence in Canada."—The Sun.