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TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is assued n Wednesday, from the office of publica work St. Fredericton. N. B.

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Seligious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLeod, D.D., EDITO

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12TH, 1902

Have you sent your subscription? If so, you have our thanks. If the sending has been delayed, kindly forward it now. We much desire to hear from all our friends right [away. Their promptness will greatly help us in the business management of the INTELLIGENCER and will be much appreciated. Kindly

Business considerations de mand sobriety. Even in Germanythe land of beer-there is a growing feeling against beer drinking in business hours.

Of Chicago's more than two million people only one hundred and fifty-one thousand are members of evangelical churches. There is much room for christian work there.

Cobb Divinity School (Free Baptist) has just received \$20,000 by the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Edgecombe, of North Bath, Me. Some other educational and benevoler t institutions are generously remembered.

There is a probability that the next World's Sunday School Convention will be held in Jerusalem in 1904. The committee of management disposed to favour it.

Asked what would happen if England should withdraw from India. a highly educated Babu in Calcutta der his care. answered, "Go into a zoological garden, open the gates and let out all the lions, tigers, and hyenas, and you wou'd see what would happen.'

Not the rich man only is in danger of avariciousness. A poor man may be quite as greedy of his little as a wealthy man is of his much. A beggar may grasp his few cents with as tight a clutch as the millionaire grasps his bunch of bonds. Greed is a thing of the soul, a quality of the inner man. It is not measured by the size of the possessions, but by the spirit of the

Archbishop Bond of Monteal, recently asked for a coadjutor bishop. The archbishop is past eighty and finds it difficult to discharge all he duties of his responsible office. ast week a meeting of the clergy of e diocese was held to make choice of a coadjutor. Dean Carmichael was oseu on the first ballot, almost unnimously. The choice was very pleasng to the aged archbishop. The oadjutor, like the archbishop, is decid- nominatio: s lose. edly evangelical.

the International Sunday Schools Last year they reported a million charged with being antagonistic to a id wn to 100,000. Investigation has quarterly temperance lesson in the shown that even the latter figure is series. In a recent number of the very incorrect. The number now mits an anonymous correspondent to are believed to be too high. ay, -"There is no more reason for a quarterly lesson on temperance than or such a one on chastity. The thing | converts in the Eastern States - a not Is foolishness." To permit this statement without adverse comment may They had more than one thousand dezen. fairly be unders ood to mean that Dr. D. approves it. It would, therefore, during the year. Besides the converts be confirmation of the statement about the opposition of the committee to emperance e sons. It will not be a mistake to watch the committee.

Church adopt a rule that no man shall we get an aggregate membership of receive a christian burial who has not 15,500,000. It is gratifying to find so been a member of the church. He large a body of communicants in thinks it is wrong that men who have evangelical churches. They stand for led bad hves should receive christian the conservative phases of the Chrisburial. By giving such burial to tian faith. Amidst the various forms known irreligious men, the church have encouraged people in their irre igion. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this movement for reform in burial customs-if it makes progress. One thing is true-and it is probably for a simple faith, a godly life, and the fact that has suggested the need of the proposed reform, viz. that all ministers are not as careful as they should be in their addresses and weeks. Its change is the receipt for pay- | prayers at the funerals of men known to be irreligious.

> The late Rev. Dr. Dunn, a remost Free Baptist minister in the United States, and for many years a as saying this about the denominational paper:

"Any head of a family who cin keep a deg or buy a carpet, take a secular paper or pay fraternity fees, drink tea or coffee, and yet refuses to subscribe for such a religious and family necessity as a good religious periodical, ought to find the 'anxious seat' or give some other indication of charge of purpose immediately. At any rate, let him be prayed for. But if there is any professed Christian who dares to spend his Lord's money for tobacco instead of taking a religious family paper, let him read Gal. 6:7 8, and learn the consequences of sowing to the flesh."

Referring to the fact that church committees in search of a pastor are often say, "We must have a man who will please t'e young people," it is rearked that while it is of primary importance that churches should seek to make religious influences effective over the lives of young people, any church committee commits a grievous wrong against its young people if, through a desire of humoring them, it fails to put into its pastorate a man of character, of sound learning, and of wisdom and experience. With these views w agree. To help the young people i one thing, to humour them is another. Boys and girls in their teens are not the best judges of the qualifications of a pastor. Often what the young want is not what they need. A clergyman should be called, not to be the pastor of any class in the church, but to be he pastor of the whole church. Many a minister has falled of the best success, or has even been obliged to leave his charge, because he reckoned himself to be, or was commonly supposed to be, the pastor of a single class or clique. The older people as well as the younger are considering the proposal and are the rich and poor alike the unlearned as well as the scholar y, have a share in and a claim upon the minister, who is charged with grave responsibilities to the entire flock of God placed un-

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS

The INTELLIGENCER of Feb. 12th had an article on Religious Statistics. It dealt particularly with the growth of religious bodies in the United States in the last year. Further investigation of the statistics reveals some other facts worth setting

Some denominations grow chiefly by drawing members away from other denominations. This seems to be true in a cons derable degree of the Protestwith a growth of 31,000. Churchman" makes an effort to ver fy these figures, but gives it up, being able to account for only about 6,000. Looking into the number of confirmations and comparing them with the number of baptisms, it arrives at the conclusion that "a large number of those confirmed must have be n bapmeans that a large proportion of which the Episcopal church gains other de- now.

The Christian Scientists have claimed, and heretofore have been Dr. Dunning is a member of credited with, very large numbers. essons committee, which has been members, which the compilers cut 'Congregationalist' Dr. Dunning per- given is 49,930, and even these figures

The Latter Day Saints (Mormons) very pleasant fact to contemplate. missionaries travers ng the States they gathered in the States, many came from Europe. There are about 300,000 Mormons in Utah and adjacent States.

We see it stated that the of the figures to ascertain the strength Potter, Prov. Supt. of Temperance in neighborhood. The magazine was disresident of the London, Ont. Metho- of the evangelical faith in the country. the S. S., Canning, Kings County, covered by Canadian scouts, comst Conference intends to begin a Putting together the denominations N. S.

movement [to have the Methodist which are recognized as evangelical of unbelief, prevalent in this day, and the many and insidious attempts to tone down the truth, evangelical christians have large responsibility. If, true to their profession, they stand distinctly christian service, they will be a mighty aggressive force, pulling down the strongholds of sin.

THAT UNFAIR REFERENDUM

Two changes have been made in the Referendum scheme of the Ontario government. The date of taking the vote is changed from October to Nov-Professor in Hillsdale College, is quited ember, which, perhaps, is neither good nor bad. It is not what the prchibi tionists asked for. They wanted the vote either on the day of the general Provincial elections, or the day of the municipal elections. The other change is the basis of the referendum. The first proposal was that the prohibition ists must poll as many votes as the majority of the votes polled in the next general election. Instead of that the last general election (that of 1898) has been made the basis. In that election 456,976 votes were polled. The prohibitionists to win will, therefore, require to poll 228,489 votes.

It would seem that the government was determined to make it impossible for the prohibitionists to win. There have been two plebiscites on the question in Ontario; once the vote for prohibition was 192,488, the other time it was 154,499. Both times the majority in favor of prohibition was large. In must affect the whole of the system. the larger of these votes were included It is therefore in the general interest many women who have votes in municipal elections. They and probably many other municipal votes will not be able to vote this time. The case then is this: The government requires prohibitionists to poll 73,990 voces more than in the plebiscite. If they fail to poll 228,489 votes, even though they get 100,000 more than the antiprohibitionists, they are beaten. The liquor men do not need to go to the polls. And every man who does not vote, including the absent, the sck and the dead, is counted against pro hibition. It is difficult to imagine defeating a moral reform.

The leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature has declared him self against the Referendum as un constitutional, and because of its unjust conditions. He, also, declares himself against the prohibition bill, because he thinks Provincial prohibi tion impossible. He proposes to decrease the number of licenses, to remove license commissioners and inspectors from political influence, and to put all the power of government nto the enforcement of the law.

The position of neither party leader can be satisfactory to faithful prohibitionists. One is fooling with the question, offering a prohibitory bill loaded with conditions intended to prevent it ever becoming law; the other is against Provincial prohibition, and in favour of license. Nei her should receive the support of honest

prohibitionists. The duty of prohibi ionists is to make themselvef felt in the general election, which is expected in June. ant Episcopal church. It is credited They should do their best then to secure the election of men who represent their prohibition views, without respect to their party connections. If they allow themselves to be whipped or coaxed into supporting nominees of their respective parties who are not true on the prohibition question they will deserve to be held as a very poor sort. Much for the cause of prchibitized in other communions," which tion in the whole country depends on what the prohibitionists of Ontario do

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY. - March 23rd will be Temperance Sunday and the teachers in the Sunday Schools of our land will have another opportunity of presenting this most important subject to the young and old who attend this department of the services of the church. Any schools wishing programes for the 23rd can have them by writing to Mrs. Sara Wrigley 293 last year gathered in about 65,000 King street West, Toronto, Ontario. The subject for this quarter is Prohibition, and the price is 10 cents per

That Temperance Sunday be productive of the greatest good the temperance department shorld organized in every school. There can be ro better opportunity than the 23 March to do this. Any information can be It requires a somewhat careful study obtained by applying to Mrs. Laura J

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The ensus of 1901 shows the p pulation of Newfoundland to be \$20,289, 3,634 of them being in Labrador. The increase in ten years is about nine per cent. The chief religious denominations are Catholics, 76,259; Anglicans, 72,650; Methodist, 60,812. In 1891 the same creeds showed the following numerical strength; Catholics, 72,696; Anglicans, 68,834; Methodists, 52,276. Members of the Salvation Army were unknown in 1891; they number 6,500 now. It does not appear in the figures announced that A QUEER SECT. there are any Baptists.

ELECTION CORRUPTION

In his address to the grand jury ast week Judge Wurtle of Montreal referring to cases of electoral corruption which would come before them. urged them in dealing with such cases to put aside all party bias and be guid ed s lely by the evidence. He made somewhat extended remarks about the too prevalent corrupt practices at elections, and said they have been treated as trivial offences though they are of serious import, striking at the very root of our system of government. He said :

Corruption at elections is a grave social disorder and is the canker and the disgrace of a free people. It is a thing which affects and is a danger to the good and efficient administration of the affairs of a country, and it dent. There was a tendency to get to should therefore be strictly discounthe back and side seats, anywhere extenanced by all parties, for the ulticept to face the preacher. One does mate object of all parties in the state should be and is to secure good govnot have to go to lumber camps to find ernment. If the fountain head is poisoned, sooner or la'er disorder young men, always want to crowd into of the whole country that illegal and the back seats and dark corners, as corrupt practices at elections should be checked and severely punished. The law abhors the least tendency to corruption at elections, and consequently statutes have been passed from time to time to check and punish it but in order to attain the end for which these statutes are intended. it is necessary that full effect should be given to them and that punishmen should reach th se who are guilty of illegal and corrupt acts, and this should app'y not on'y to those who actually commit such acts, but also to those who may have induced their commission and who, from their social and financial position, are really more guilty than those who have become more unfair and dishonest scheme for their instruments of fraud. At all events both instigators and instruments deserve the contempt of all Corrupt good and honest citizens. elections confessedly injurious to the commonwealth, it is time that the public should determine, irrespective of parties and as a matter of national importance, energetically to put it

> THE EMPEROR AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Nothing human is a matter of indiff erence to the German Emperor. Just now he is concerned about the spread of "Christian Science" among his subjects. Apparently a number of people in Berlin -some of them mem bers of high aristocratic families - have been dabbling in Christian science. spiritism, &c. The Kaiser takes strong view of such practices, which he regards as "unworthy of our age and of the capital of Germany." s characteristic of him that he has consulted, not only with Dr. Faber the general superintendent of the Evangelical State Church, but also w th the chief of police, as to what should be done to put a stop to the vagaries. Christian scientists and others identified with kindred movements are to be rigorously excluded from Court, but the Emperor was anxious to know whether the teachers and leaders of Christian science could not be proceeded against as swindlers. The police President counselled caution, least repressive measures should only prove an advertisement for the movement. The Emperor agreed that it would never do to make martyrs of these peeple, but that some other means must be devised for dealing with the matter. Areca Suns gones * * *

SOUTH AFRICA. Word come to the Governor General Friday that Clarance Rideout, of the South African Constabulary, is dangerously ill with enteric fever at Lansfontein. Young Rideout's father

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria dated Saturday, reports the discovery of Boer magazine in a cave Northeastward of Rietz (Orange river colony (containing 310,000 rounds of Maxim gun, Helios, field telegraphs tenders. The logs are hauled to conand quantities of stores. Five Boers have been capsured in the same that to the landings upon the river manded by Col. Ross.

TEACHERS FOR AFRICA.

The Colonial Secretary is asking for forty Canadian lady teachers to take charge of the training of Boer children in the concentrati n camps in South Africa. They wi'l be engaged is all bustle and hustle from early until for a year. Passage there and back, late. It was my good fortune to be and a salary of one hun red pounds there as yarding was being finished. sterling, with rations and house or and landing commencing, and I had tent accommedations, are the terms the advantage of seeing both. No offered. Twenty of the teachers are to be chosen from Toronto and twenty from the other pro inces.

A London report tells that Count Tolstoi's illness has brought to notice a small community of disciples in a Norfolk village styling themselves the brotherhood Church. The members are forbidden to give or to receive money. Trey work for a living, but accept payment only in kind. All property is held in common. They are opposed to matrimony and the further peopling of the world. The community numbers about 120 persons and has been in existence five years. Though some members have fallen away, it attracts new members, and maintains a strong vitality.

LIFE IN THE WOODS.

No. III.

Service having been announced

many of the men seem somewhat diffi-

this wretched habit. It is always a

mystery to me why so many, especially

though "their deeds were evil" and they were afraid of coming to the light, In the camp I gave as kindly an invitation as possible for them to come to the front, where they could see and be seen, where I could better speak to them, and they could certainly listen better. Bro. Harry Manzer led the singing; there were several good voices, every one tried, and it went well. God helped me to speak to them. I had great freedom, splendid attention was given to the preaching, and I could not but feel that I had reached and helped them. The service and dinner over, several volunteered to go with me to Andy Faulkner's camp, six miles away. We were soon on the road, and in due time arrived. We were not expected, and consequently the men and place were not just in shape for service, but we soon made ourselves known, and began a service. We had splendid singing and a good service all through. We returned to Sharp's camp for tea, and had another service in the evening. Whatever there had been of diffidence in the morning was now completely worn off. and the men entered heartily into the service. After it was over an hour was pleasantly spent in social intercourse. Many kind and helpful things were said to me. One of the older men coming to me and heartily thanking me for the visit, spoke of the monotony of the Sabbath; for those who recog nize that the Lord's day is as sacred in the woods as anywhere else it is a long hard day, and any hing to relieve the monotony is very welcome. We whose Sabbaths are so full of activity, chris tian privilege and opportunity can scarcely understand what it means to be a hundred miles in the heart of the forest, away from a'l such fellowships

and advantages. The other camps visited were Dick nson's, Lawson's, Vandine's Mc Quade's and Geo. Faulkner's, in three of which I held divine service. I found in nearly every camp men whom I had met or knew of, and made acquaintances which I shall long remember, and I hope the visit will be of lasting good to the men. I sought to do my very best, to preach as earnestly and plainly as though I was before the largest congregation.

Life in the woods - how is it spent What is it like? are questions that I have had asked me many times since my return, by those who, like myself previous to this visit, had never seen a camp. I have in a previous letter described the camp building and the is F. Rideout, of Peel Carleton bill of fare, and will now briefly describe the manner of work. As already told, the "Boss," cook and clerk are the officials of the camp and the governing board. The crew we can divide as follows, - the swampers or road makers, who are always upon the roads repairing and making new ones; the rifle ammunition, hundreds of shells choppers, whose sole duty it is to fall and fuses. 200 pounds of powder, a the trees; the teamsters and their venient centres called yards, and from banks, ready for the Spring freshets. During the yarding the keenest rivalry prevails among the teamsters. A crew lost.

of men, with a pair of horses and a m st unique watering cart, are kept constantly upon the road from the yards to the landing, all grades are avoided or cut down, and the roads are kept perfectly smooth and as icey as possible. Every advantage possible is taken to permit of large roads. Time is now money, and landing time horse is wanted less than 1400 lbs... and from that to 1600 lbs. It is surprising to see the immense loads a pair of these well fed horses will draw, and each teamster is anxious to do the most. A peculiar honour seems to attach to the ablest and smartest team. The cook generally "turns out" at

a. m. Immediately he arouses the

teamsters to feed, each looking after

his own team. All is quietness, all the others being allowed to sleep until a half hour before breakfast, when a bell is rung and there is a general scramble, dressing and washing and, usually, a lot of joking and chaffing. Another bell is rung, and quickly breakfast is being served. Then, with the stars in the sky, with the crack of whips, clatter of bells and shouts of teamsters, the whole crew is away. They take dinner out, consequently the camp is a very quiet p'ace during the day. About 5 p. m. they begin to gather in. The evening is spent in sewing, darning, making axe-handles, and in sundry other duties. The checker board is a favourite, and helps the evening pass pleasantly. When you have seen one day, you have seen every day; there is little or no change; to-day will be as yesterday, and tomorrow the same. It is certainly a life of self-denial and privation, yet there is a peculiar fascination about it. Several told me they had not missed a winter for over twenty years. They abuse the life, and declare every year will be their last, but next year finds them back again. Many of them are confortable at home, with plenty of work on their farms, yet they leave it to the hired man and go to the woods. Like old sailors I have met, despite all its privations they would not do any thing else if they could.

Mail is brought to the depot camp twice a week, and then goes by first chance to the camps. It was my privilege to take mail in on two occasions, and it was amusing to see the rush made for me when I began to pul the letters out of my pockets, and a they were passed around there was many a joke. If the caughters, wives, yes and sweethearts, realized how much a letter is appreciated they would

write often and long. I must add a word about Mr. Hale and his treatment of his men. Th best testimony I can give is the fact that there are men in his camps to-day, in every capacity-teamsters, cooks choppers &c, who have been in h employ from five to twenty years And it would be a large inducement that would take them into any other employ. He is ever thoughtful of his men's comfort, particular that camp shall be warm, tables well supplied and everything necessary in abundance There is no stinting, no economy that was at the expense of the men's con fort. Then he is everything to h men-financier, legal adviser, doctor dentist and pretty nearly a preacher I shall always remember the evening one of the men came in with toothach There he was, one hundred and f miles from a dentist, and in the wild ness. But Mr. Hale soon had h settled on a butter firkin, the co holding a light and myself standing near with the forceps; soon the offend ing molar was located, and in less ti than I can write it the man was mind his tooth and his pain, and we were poking fun at our amateur dentis who, by the way, was not a lit offended at being called an amaten also asked for, as he gravely informed us, he h and far-re been practicing this profession mo than fifteen years and had never failed to bring the tooth. Anoth time a man was sick and there wa consultation between the know ones. When the case was diagnosed that mysterious satchel brought out. Talk about old curios shops! Hale's satchel fills the b Anything from oil of peppermint to belladona plaster was there. Thou in company with it for so long the never was learned; from its dep something new always being brough according to the emergency. In of twenty years of operations with fr one hundred and fifty to two hund and fifty men in the woods for months of the year, he has had but man die. This is, surely, a wonder

-Treasure laid up in heaven is no

record. I would not like to credit

friends prescribing for this, but rat

the care of an ever wa' chful Provides